

The MPLX logo is rendered in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The letters 'M', 'P', and 'L' are connected, and the 'X' is also connected to the 'L'. A registered trademark symbol (®) is positioned to the right of the 'X'.

MPLX[®]

2025 ANNUAL REPORT



A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT AND CEO

For MPLX, 2025 was a year of disciplined investment and strong returns. Through our diligent operational performance, we executed on our strategic commitments, and, based on the durability of our business, we continued our history of delivering meaningful capital returns to our unitholders. Most importantly, we remained steadfast in our commitment to safe, reliable and environmentally sound operations. Upholding this responsibility sets the foundation for everything we do.

Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ reached just over \$7 billion, and we achieved a three-year Adjusted EBITDA compound annual growth rate of 6.7%. Reflecting our commitment to return the value we create to our unitholders as we advance MPLX's growth strategy, in November 2025, we increased our distribution by 12.5% for the second year in a row. Over the course of the year, MPLX returned \$4.4 billion of capital to unitholders.

In 2025, we took deliberate steps to position MPLX for our next phase of growth, deploying \$5.5 billion of capital predominantly to our natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL) value chains, primarily focused in the Permian Basin – the fastest-growing natural gas-producing region in the U.S. We also optimized our portfolio through the divestiture of non-core assets, ensuring future capital deployment is aligned with the strongest return opportunities as we build the infrastructure that will fuel tomorrow's energy needs. Our disciplined investments and portfolio decisions create a more resilient and competitive MPLX, and we intend to continue delivering growth while maintaining our strong track record of returning capital to our unitholders.

Guided by our Core Values, we strive for exceptional performance and embrace continuous improvement in all aspects of our business. In 2025, we advanced our efforts to reduce methane emissions intensity across our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment, and we achieved our Biodiversity – Sustainable Landscapes target for applying nature-based solutions to 10,000 acres of pipeline rights of way, benefiting both our operations and the environment. We also further improved our energy efficiency, with our Los Angeles Basin Area pipeline operations becoming the first in the pipeline industry to achieve the Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGY STAR® Challenge for Industry.

INVESTING FOR DURABLE GROWTH

The long-term fundamentals for our natural gas and NGL business remain strong. In the U.S., natural gas demand is anticipated to continue growing, driven by the rapid expansion of liquefied natural gas export capacity and rising power needs, particularly from data centers. Globally, demand for ethane and propane is driving increased NGL exports.

In 2026, we plan to execute on a robust pipeline of capital projects that support long-term structural growth, with 90% of our growth capital directed toward our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment, where we see some of the most compelling opportunities in the midstream sector. We are expanding our Permian Basin to Gulf Coast integrated value chain, progressing long-haul pipeline growth projects to support increased producer activity, and investing in Permian and Marcellus processing capacity in response to producer demand. Along with the Permian, the Marcellus Basin is one of the most prolific and competitive regions in North America, and these investments are expected to generate mid-teens returns when they come into service.

In our Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment, we are advancing Permian gathering infrastructure and pursuing opportunities to expand and optimize assets that support Marathon Petroleum Corporation's (MPC) fuels value chains. These investments account for 10% of MPLX's 2026 growth capital plan and are expected to generate durable, fee-based cash flow while further strengthening our strategic relationship with MPC.

GROWTH PLATFORM: SOUTHWEST

Execution of our Permian NGL wellhead-to-water strategy continues to advance.

We are integrating the sour gas gathering, treating, and processing operations we acquired in September 2025 into our existing gathering and processing footprint in the Permian's Delaware Basin. At our Titan Complex in New Mexico, construction of the second sour gas treating plant is progressing as planned and is anticipated to be fully online in the fourth quarter of 2026. This expansion will increase Titan's sour gas treating capacity to over 400 million cubic feet per day from its acquired level of 150 million cubic feet per day. The Titan facility enhances our treating and blending capabilities and provides an attractive solution for producers who are increasing activity in the low-cost sour gas windows of the Delaware Basin.

Building on the opportunities created by our Permian growth platform, Secretariat I, our 200 million cubic-foot-per-day natural gas processing plant in the Permian Basin, began commissioning in January 2026, and in February we announced Secretariat II, a new 300 million cubic-foot-per-day natural gas processing plant. Expected to deliver mid-teens returns and come online in the second half of 2028, Secretariat II will be MPLX's eighth processing plant in the Delaware Basin and increase our processing capacity in the Permian to 1.7 billion cubic feet per day.

⁽¹⁾ Non-GAAP financial measure. See discussion on page 8 of this Annual Report.

Further downstream, transporting NGLs from the Permian Basin to the Gulf Coast, our expansion of the BANGL pipeline from 250,000 barrels per day to 300,000 barrels per day remains on schedule. The incremental capacity is expected online in the fourth quarter of 2026.

BANGL's added capacity is planned to support MPLX's two 150,000 barrels-per-day Gulf Coast fractionation facilities currently under construction near MPC's Galveston Bay refinery, as well as our 400,000 barrels-per-day liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) export terminal joint venture, which is also advancing on schedule. The fractionation facilities are expected online in 2028 and 2029, and MPC intends to purchase the offtake from the fractionators to market globally. The LPG export terminal, which is expected online in 2028, has advantaged proximity to open water, positioning us to serve growing global markets with greater efficiency.

Elsewhere in the Permian Basin, we continue to invest in our integrated natural gas value chain where we are seeing record demand for takeaway capacity and commitments from leading producers interested in access to multiple premium markets along the Gulf Coast.

GROWTH PLATFORM: NORTHEAST

Our largest operating region is the Marcellus Basin, where we are progressing construction on our 300 million cubic-foot-per-day Harmon Creek III natural gas processing and fractionation complex. Upon completion, anticipated in the third quarter of 2026, our Northeast processing capacity will reach 8.1 billion cubic feet per day, and fractionation capacity will reach 800,000 barrels per day, allowing MPLX to serve growing volumes in the Marcellus and Utica basins.

We are also expanding our Marcellus Gathering System to meet producer needs. The project consists of a compressor station, over 30 miles of pipelines, supporting well connections, and de-bottlenecking activities at our Majorsville, West Virginia, natural gas processing complex. This project is expected to deliver mid-teens returns and enter service in the first half of 2028.

CREATING EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

MPLX's strong balance sheet is the foundation for executing our strategy.

Operational excellence, disciplined execution of our attractive growth opportunities, and our financial flexibility position us to continue to increase durable cash flow. Our steady cash flow growth and capital deployment strategy support both reinvestment in our business to drive long-term value and the delivery of meaningful capital returns to our unitholders.

With our sharpened focus and expanding capabilities – from new treating and processing capacity to downstream fractionation and export – we are building infrastructure and integrated systems to serve the rising future energy needs of North America and beyond.

We are firmly committed to creating exceptional value for MPLX and for our unitholders.

LOOKING AHEAD

MPLX entered 2026 in a position of strength. We believe in the long-term fundamentals of the energy market and in our ability to continue capturing value as the opportunities unfold.

We expect growth in 2026 to exceed 2025, driven by increased throughput on existing assets and new assets being placed into service. As these new assets ramp to full capacity, we anticipate they will support mid-single digit Adjusted EBITDA growth in 2027 as well. Our momentum continues to build, and we are confident that our strategy will continue to deliver growing cash flow, enabling peer-leading capital returns.

I am honored to lead MPLX, and I am proud of the sustainable value we create for our business, our customers and our unitholders.

Sincerely,



Maryann T. Mann

Chairman, President
and Chief Executive Officer



On the cover: MPLX's Preakness II natural gas processing plant in the Permian Basin

APPROX.

18,000

miles of pipeline owned or with ownership interest

APPROX.

135 MILLION

barrels of refining logistics and tank farm storage capacity

APPROX.

35 MILLION

barrels of terminal storage capacity

11.2 BILLION

standard cubic feet per day of natural gas processing capacity

9.4 BILLION

standard cubic feet per day of natural gas gathering capacity

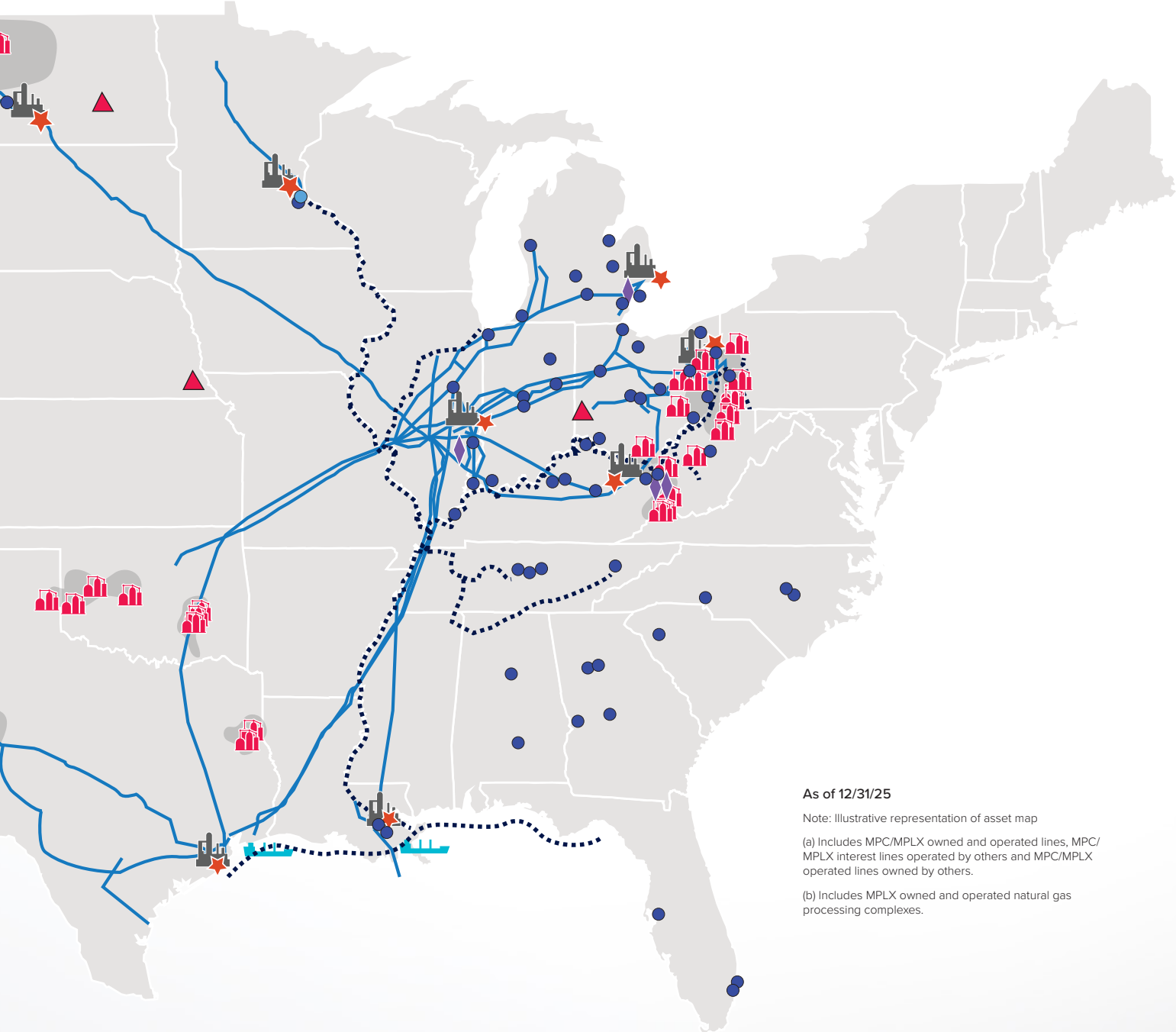
819,000

barrels per day of natural gas liquids fractionation capacity

350

vessels and barges owned and operated through marine business





As of 12/31/25

Note: Illustrative representation of asset map

(a) Includes MPC/MPLX owned and operated lines, MPC/MPLX interest lines operated by others and MPC/MPLX operated lines owned by others.

(b) Includes MPLX owned and operated natural gas processing complexes.

- Owned and Part-Owned Light Product Terminal
 - Owned Asphalt/Heavy Oil Terminal
 - ◆ Cavern
 - MPC/MPLX Pipeline^(a)
 - Natural Gas Processing Complex^(b)
 - MPC Refinery
 - ★ Refining Logistics Asset
 - Gathering System
 - Owned Marine Facility
 - ▲ MPC Renewable Fuels Facility
 - ▲ MPC Martinez Renewables Joint Venture
 - ▲ MPC Renewable Feedstock Processing Facility
- Marine Inland Route

SUSTAINABILITY

At MPLX, we operate with integrity and the highest commitment to safety and environmental stewardship. Our sustainability-driven approach supports our relentless commitment to continuously improve as we contribute to an evolving energy industry. Today, we are focused on optimizing our core logistics portfolio and expanding our natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGL) business. Disciplined capital investment enables the buildout of our lower carbon-intensive value chain, further enhancing resiliency and positioning MPLX to continue to play a vital role in the energy system now and in the future.

34
OSHA VPP STAR
CERTIFICATIONS
 across 47 MPLX facilities

International Liquid Terminals Association
PLATINUM
SAFETY AWARD

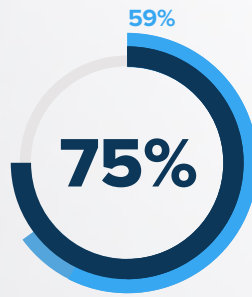
14
 U.S. EPA ENERGY STAR
CHALLENGE FOR INDUSTRY
AWARDS

DRIVING CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

From lowering the methane intensity of our operations to improving our energy efficiency, we are pursuing meaningful targets and doing our part to reduce our carbon footprint. Our Focus on Methane program is a holistic approach to voluntarily reducing methane emissions along all aspects of our Natural Gas and NGL Services operations. We look to optimize assets and leverage regulatory, commercial, and maintenance synergies through multiple methane mitigation projects. Some key focus areas we are actively addressing include reducing emissions from pipeline launchers and receivers, lowering fugitive emissions from equipment, replacing pneumatic controllers, optimizing maintenance venting, reducing flaring and employing advanced monitoring technologies.

Methane Emissions Intensity⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 (methane-scf/natural gas input-scf)

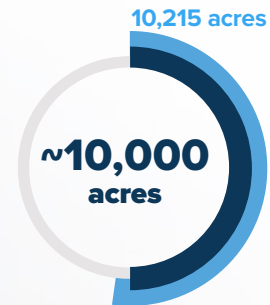
● 2030 Goal ● Progress



75% REDUCTION of MPLX methane emissions intensity by 2030 from 2016 levels

Biodiversity — Sustainable Landscapes⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
 (acres)

● 2025 Goal ● Progress



Apply sustainable landscapes to **~10,000 ACRES (~50%)** of compatible MPL rights of way by the end of 2025

(1) See our most recent Perspectives on Climate-Related Scenarios report on our website for additional information on how we calculate methane intensity and CO₂e reductions.
 (2) Progress through December 31, 2024.
 (3) Progress through December 31, 2025. Value is preliminary estimate and subject to change.
 (4) More information on the pathways and partnerships to meeting this goal can be found in our most recent Sustainability Report on our website.



BIODIVERSITY RIGHT-OF-WAY TARGET ACHIEVED

Marathon Pipe Line's (MPL) Sustainable Landscapes Program reached its target of applying nature-based solutions to 10,000 acres of pipeline rights of way months ahead of schedule in 2025, benefiting both operations and the environment. The program employs a circular process of site assessment, tailored vegetation management and ongoing monitoring, involving collaboration with contractors, landowners and conservation groups. This approach is saving MPL more than \$2 million per year while also improving our impact on biodiversity and our relationships with stakeholders.

DATA TO DECISIONS

ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND REDUCING EMISSIONS

Our Equipment & Compression Health & Optimization (ECHO) program delivers real-time compressor engine and pump data to operations, maintenance and reliability teams to guide decisions that support optimizing fuel use. Current program implementations to date are estimated to generate meaningful energy use reduction. Our goal is to continue deploying this technology across our Natural Gas and NGL Services operational footprint throughout 2026.

We are committed to conserving natural resources and minimizing our environmental impact through advanced practices and investments to protect biodiversity, reduce freshwater withdrawal, improve air quality and reduce waste. We employ multiple proactive measures to protect plant and animal species and preserve their natural habitats. Our Operational Excellence Management System provides the procedural framework to ensure we account for the potential effects of our activities on ecosystems and prepare necessary mitigation procedures. Our approach to improving air quality focuses on lowering criteria emissions by identifying and minimizing fugitive emissions, and MPLX environmental engineers work with designated operations planners to minimize the waste we generate and to recycle or beneficially reuse as much of the waste as possible.

TURNING INSIGHTS INTO ACTION

MPLX's Bluestone natural gas plant in Pennsylvania is the first and only facility in the U.S. natural gas processing sector to achieve the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ENERGY STAR® Challenge for Industry. We are sharing insights and advancing energy efficiency at our Houston, Pennsylvania, and Sherwood, West Virginia, natural gas processing facilities, which have also entered the Challenge.

In 2025, our pipeline operations in the Los Angeles Basin Area became the first in the pipeline industry to achieve the Challenge, further demonstrating our commitment to continuous improvement.

PURSuing SHARED VALUE

Our sustainability strategy is guided by ongoing dialogue with stakeholders to inform our understanding of the issues and trends facing our company and industry, as well as ways to build shared value. One of our many points of stakeholder engagement is through Marathon Pipe Line's (MPL) industry-leading public engagement program called Earning Your Trust. MPL engages and educates landowners, community members, schools and public officials about pipeline safety and infrastructure, working to build and maintain strong relationships. Additionally, our terminals organization is committed to making a positive impact through the Good Neighbor program, which invests in local communities, engages and educates neighbors, and supports first-responder organizations through grants and partnerships.

MPLX is committed to engaging, communicating and partnering with tribal nations and communities where we operate. We actively seek Indigenous perspectives on safety and the preservation of cultural and environmental resources to inform our planning and execution of projects and operational activities. We provide education and training for our team members so that employees who are engaging in these communities have an understanding of tribal history and governance, cultural dynamics, and styles of communication, and an awareness of the nature and history of our business relationships and community investment partnerships.

ADVANCEMENT THROUGH INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT

Sharing best practices with our peers and research partners allows MPLX to identify and execute on the highest priority opportunities for methane emission detection and reduction technologies. A few of these industry groups include: Appalachian Methane Initiative (AMI), The Environmental Partnership (TEP), and Colorado State University Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center (CSU METEC).

MPLX BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Pictured left to right

Frank M. Semple

Retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P.

C. Kristopher Hagedorn

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, MPLX GP LLC

Maria A. Khoury

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Christine S. Breves

Retired Executive Vice President Business Transformation; previously Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, United States Steel Corporation

Garry L. Peiffer

Retired President, MPLX GP LLC

Maryann T. Mannen

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, MPLX GP LLC

John P. Surma

Lead Director, Marathon Petroleum Corporation

Christopher A. Helms

President and Chief Executive Officer, US Shale Management Company

Ray N. Walker, Jr.

Retired Chief Operating Officer, Encino Energy

J. Michael Stice

Professor, University of Oklahoma, and Former Chief Executive Officer, Access Midstream



NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income adjusted for: (i) provision for income taxes; (ii) net interest and other financial costs; (iii) depreciation and amortization; (iv) income/(loss) from equity method investments; (v) distributions and adjustments related to equity method investments; (vi) impairment expense; (vii) noncontrolling interests; (viii) transaction-related costs; and (ix) other adjustments, as applicable.

The GAAP measures most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA are net income and net cash provided by operating activities. For a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to its most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, see pages 53-54 of MPLX's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025 provided as part of this Annual Report. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered alternatives to GAAP net income or net cash provided by operating activities as they 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.

Pictured: An MPLX marine vessel on the Ohio River in Catlettsburg, Kentucky

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2025**

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

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

27-0005456

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 E. Hardin Street, Findlay, OH 45840-3229

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(419) 422-2121

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Units Representing Limited Partnership Interests	MPLX	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of common units held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2025 was approximately \$19.1 billion. This amount is based on the closing price of the registrant's common units on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2025, the last trading day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. Common units held by executive officers and directors of the registrant and its affiliates are not included in the computation. The registrant, solely for the purpose of this required presentation, has deemed its directors and executive officers and those of its affiliates to be affiliates.

MPLX LP had 1,015,204,337 common units outstanding as of February 20, 2026.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: None

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
Item 1. Business	3
Item 1A. Risk Factors	19
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	39
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	39
Item 2. Properties	42
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	47
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	47
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	48
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	49
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	72
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	74
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	118
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	118
Item 9B. Other Information	118
Item 9C. Disclosures Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	119
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	120
Item 11. Executive Compensation	128
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	151
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	153
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	154
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	155
Signatures	162

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise indicates, all references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to "MPLX LP," "MPLX," "the Partnership," "us," "our," "we," or like terms refer to MPLX LP and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to our sponsor and customer, "MPC," refer collectively to Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries, other than the Partnership. Additionally, throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have used terms in our discussion of the business and operating results that have been defined in our Glossary of Terms.

Glossary of Terms

The abbreviations, acronyms and industry terminology used in this report are defined as follows:

ANDX	Andeavor Logistics LLC (formerly known as Andeavor Logistics LP), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Partnership
ARO	Asset retirement obligation
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
Barrel (Bbl)	One stock tank barrel, or 42 United States gallons of liquid volume, used in reference to crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.
Bcf/d	One billion cubic feet per day
Btu	One British thermal unit, an energy measurement
DCF (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Distributable Cash Flow
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FCF (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Free Cash Flow
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
MarkWest	MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Partnership
mbbls	Thousands of barrels
mbpd	Thousand barrels per day
MMBtu	One million British thermal units, an energy measurement
MMcf/d	One million cubic feet per day
NGL	Natural gas liquids, such as ethane, propane, butanes and natural gasoline
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VIE	Variable interest entity

Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly Item 1. Business, Item 1A. Risk Factors, Item 3. Legal Proceedings, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk, includes forward-looking statements that are subject to risks, contingencies or uncertainties. You can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "advance," "anticipate," "believe," "commitment," "continue," "could," "design," "drive," "endeavor," "estimate," "expect," "focus," "forecast," "goal," "guidance," "intend," "may," "objective," "opportunity," "outlook," "plan," "policy," "position," "potential," "predict," "priority," "progress," "project," "prospective," "pursue," "seek," "should," "strategy," "strive," "support," "target," "trends," "will," "would" or other similar expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes.

Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements regarding:

- future financial and operating results;
- ESG plans and goals, including those related to GHG emissions and intensity, biodiversity, inclusion and ESG reporting;
- future levels of capital, environmental or maintenance expenditures, general and administrative and other expenses;
- the success or timing of completion of ongoing or anticipated capital or maintenance projects;
- business strategies, growth opportunities and expected investments, including plans to grow stable cash flows, lower costs and return capital to unitholders;
- the timing and amount of future distributions or unit repurchases; and
- the anticipated effects of actions of third parties such as competitors, activist investors, federal, foreign, state or local regulatory authorities or plaintiffs in litigation.

Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and you should not rely unduly on them, as they involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that we cannot predict. Forward-looking and other statements regarding our ESG plans and goals are not an indication that these statements are material to investors or required to be disclosed in our filings with the SEC. In addition, historical, current, and forward-looking ESG-related statements may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future. Material differences between actual results and any future performance suggested in our forward-looking statements could result from a variety of factors, including the following:

- general economic, political or regulatory developments, including tariffs, inflation, interest rates, governmental shutdowns, changes in governmental policies relating to refined petroleum products, crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, renewable diesel and other renewable fuels or taxation, including changes in tax regulations or guidance promulgated pursuant to the new legislation implemented in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act;
- the ability of MPC to achieve its strategic objectives and the effects of those strategic decisions on us;
- further impairments;
- negative capital market conditions, including an increase of the current yield on common units;
- the ability to achieve strategic and financial objectives, including with respect to distribution coverage, future distribution levels, proposed projects and completed transactions;
- the success of MPC's portfolio optimization, including the ability to complete any divestitures on commercially reasonable terms and/or within the expected timeframe, if at all, and the effects of any such divestitures on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- consumer demand for refined products, natural gas, renewable diesel and other renewable fuels and NGLs;
- the adequacy of capital resources and liquidity, including the availability of sufficient cash flow to pay distributions and access to debt on commercially reasonable terms, and the ability to successfully execute business plans, growth strategies and self-funding models;
- the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and demand for crude oil, refined products, feedstocks or other hydrocarbon-based products or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels;
- volatility in or degradation of general economic, market, industry or business conditions, including as a result of pandemics, other infectious disease outbreaks, natural hazards, extreme weather events, regional conflicts such as hostilities in the Middle East and Ukraine, tariffs, inflation or rising interest rates;
- changes to the expected construction costs and timing of projects and planned investments, and the ability to obtain regulatory and other approvals with respect thereto;
- the inability or failure of our joint venture partners to fund their share of operations and capital investments;
- the financing and distribution decisions of joint ventures we do not control;
- the availability of desirable strategic alternatives to optimize portfolio assets and our ability to obtain regulatory and other approvals with respect thereto;
- completion of midstream infrastructure by competitors;
- disruptions due to equipment interruption or failure, including electrical shortages and power grid failures;

- the suspension, reduction or termination of MPC’s obligations under MPLX’s commercial agreements;
- modifications to financial policies, capital budgets, and earnings and distributions;
- the ability to manage disruptions in credit markets or changes to credit ratings;
- our ability to comply with federal and state environmental, economic, health and safety, energy and other policies and regulations or enforcement actions initiated thereunder;
- adverse results in litigation;
- the effect of restructuring or reorganization of business components;
- the potential effects of changes in tariff rates on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- foreign imports and exports of crude oil, refined products, natural gas and NGLs;
- the establishment or increase of tariffs on goods, including crude oil and other feedstocks imported into the United States, other trade protection measures or restrictions or retaliatory actions from foreign governments;
- changes in producer customers’ drilling plans or in volumes of throughput of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels;
- changes in the cost or availability of third-party vessels, pipelines, railcars and other means of transportation for crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, feedstocks, refined products or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels;
- the price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels and alternative-fuel vehicles and laws mandating such fuels or vehicles;
- actions taken by our competitors, including pricing adjustments and the expansion and retirement of pipeline capacity, processing, fractionation and treating facilities in response to market conditions;
- expectations regarding joint venture arrangements and other acquisitions or divestitures of assets;
- midstream and refining industry overcapacity or undercapacity;
- industrial incidents or other unscheduled shutdowns affecting our machinery, pipelines, processing, fractionation and treating facilities or equipment, means of transportation, or those of our suppliers or customers;
- acts of war, terrorism or civil unrest that could impair our ability to gather, process, fractionate or transport crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, refined products or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels;
- labor and material shortages;
- the ability to realize expected returns or other benefits on anticipated or ongoing projects or planned or recently completed acquisitions or other transactions, including the recently completed acquisitions of Northwind Delaware Holdings LLC (the “Northwind Midstream Acquisition”) and BANGL, LLC (the “BANGL Acquisition”);
- the timing and ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and permits and to satisfy other conditions necessary to complete planned projects or to consummate planned transactions within the expected timeframe, if at all;
- political pressure and influence of environmental groups and other stakeholders that are adverse to the production, gathering, refining, processing, fractionation, transportation and marketing of crude oil or other feedstocks, refined products, natural gas, NGLs, other hydrocarbon-based products or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels;
- the imposition of windfall profit taxes, maximum margin penalties, minimum inventory requirements or refinery maintenance and turnaround supply plans on companies operating in the energy industry in California or other jurisdictions;
- our ability to successfully implement our sustainable energy strategy and principles and achieve our ESG plans and goals within the expected timeframe, if at all; and
- the other factors described in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

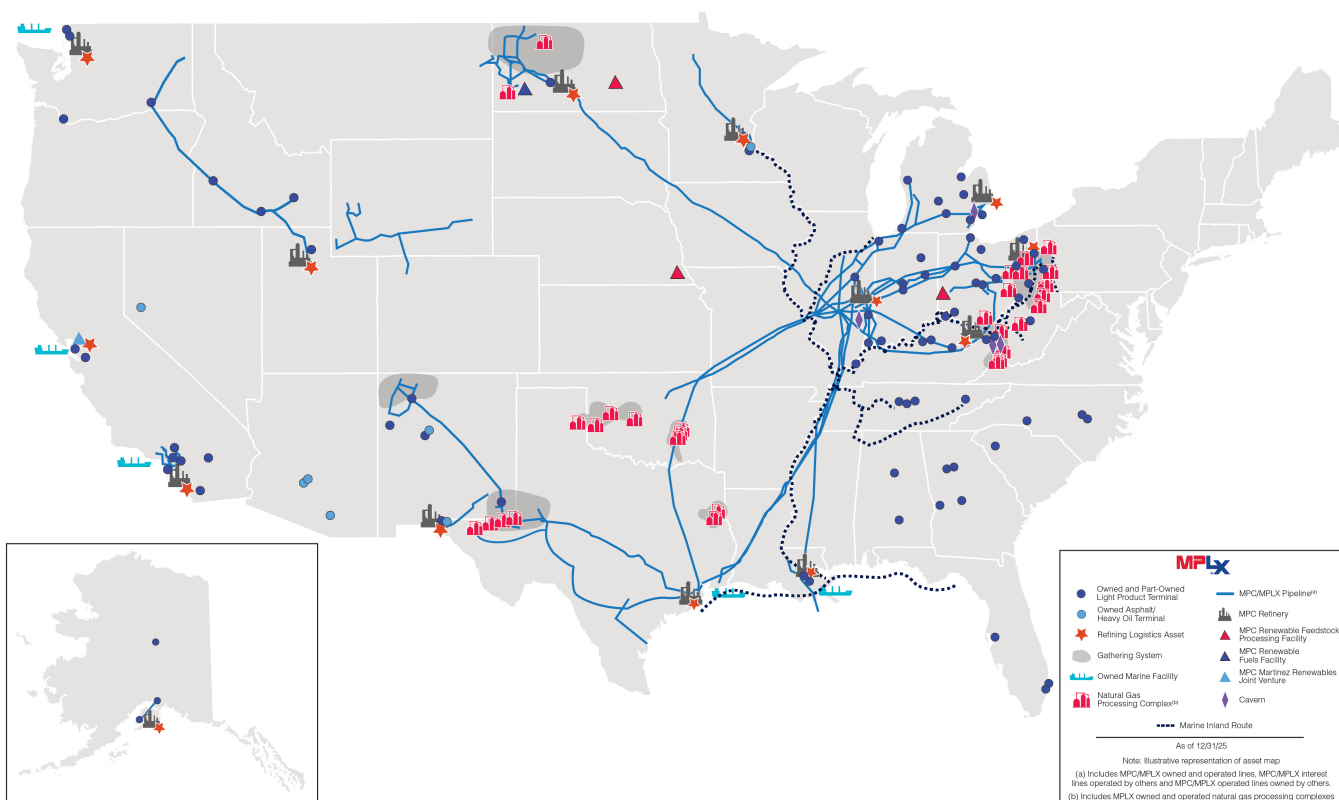
We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements except to the extent required by applicable law.

PART I

Item 1. Business

OVERVIEW

We are a diversified, large-cap master limited partnership formed by MPC in 2012 (as our sponsor) that owns and operates midstream energy infrastructure and logistics assets, and provides fuels distribution services. Our assets include a network of crude oil and refined product pipelines; an inland marine business; light-product, asphalt, heavy oil and marine terminals; storage caverns; refinery tanks, docks, loading racks, and associated piping; crude oil and natural gas gathering systems and pipelines; as well as natural gas and NGL treating, processing and fractionation facilities. Our assets are positioned throughout the United States. The business consists of two segments based on the product-based value chain each supports: Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services. The Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment primarily engages in the gathering, transportation, storage and distribution of crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products, and renewables. The Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment also includes the operation of our refining logistics, fuels distribution and inland marine businesses, terminals, rail facilities and storage caverns. The Natural Gas and NGL Services segment provides wellhead to market services including gathering, treating, processing and transportation of natural gas and NGLs. For more information on these segments, see Our Operating Segments discussion below. The map below and Item 2. Properties provide information about our assets as of December 31, 2025:



We continue to have a strategic relationship with MPC, which is a large source of our revenues. We have executed numerous long-term, fee-based agreements with minimum volume commitments with MPC which provide us with a stable and predictable revenue stream and source of cash flows. As of December 31, 2025, MPC owned our general partner and approximately 64 percent of our outstanding common units. In 2025, MPC accounted for 48 percent of our total revenues and other income, primarily within our Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment, and will continue to be an important source of our revenues and cash flows for the foreseeable future. We also have long-term relationships with a diverse set of producer customers in many crude oil and natural gas resource plays, including the Marcellus Shale, Permian Basin, Utica Shale, STACK Shale and Bakken Shale, among others.

PRIORITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Commitment to Safety, Reliability and Sustainability

We remain steadfast in our commitment to safely and reliably operate our assets and protect the health and safety of those that operate them. We are focused on sustainable structural changes to improve our cost competitiveness while maintaining safe and reliable operations. Our approach to sustainability spans the environmental, social and governance dimensions of our business. This means strengthening resiliency by lowering carbon intensity and conserving natural resources; innovating for the future by

investing in emerging technologies; and embedding sustainability in decision-making and in how we engage our people and many stakeholders.

Commitment to Durable Cash Flow Growth

We are focused on growing our fee-based services through long-term contracts, which provide through-cycle cash flow stability. We also challenge ourselves to be disciplined in our capital spending as we look to effectively deploy capital to grow our business and its cash flows. We look to optimize our portfolio of investment opportunities to ensure efficient deployment of capital focusing on projects with the highest returns.

Commitment to Cost Competitiveness

We are committed to achieving operational excellence by reducing costs, improving efficiency, driving operational improvements and being disciplined in capital allocation. This means lowering our costs in all aspects of our business and challenging ourselves to be disciplined in every dollar we spend across our organization.

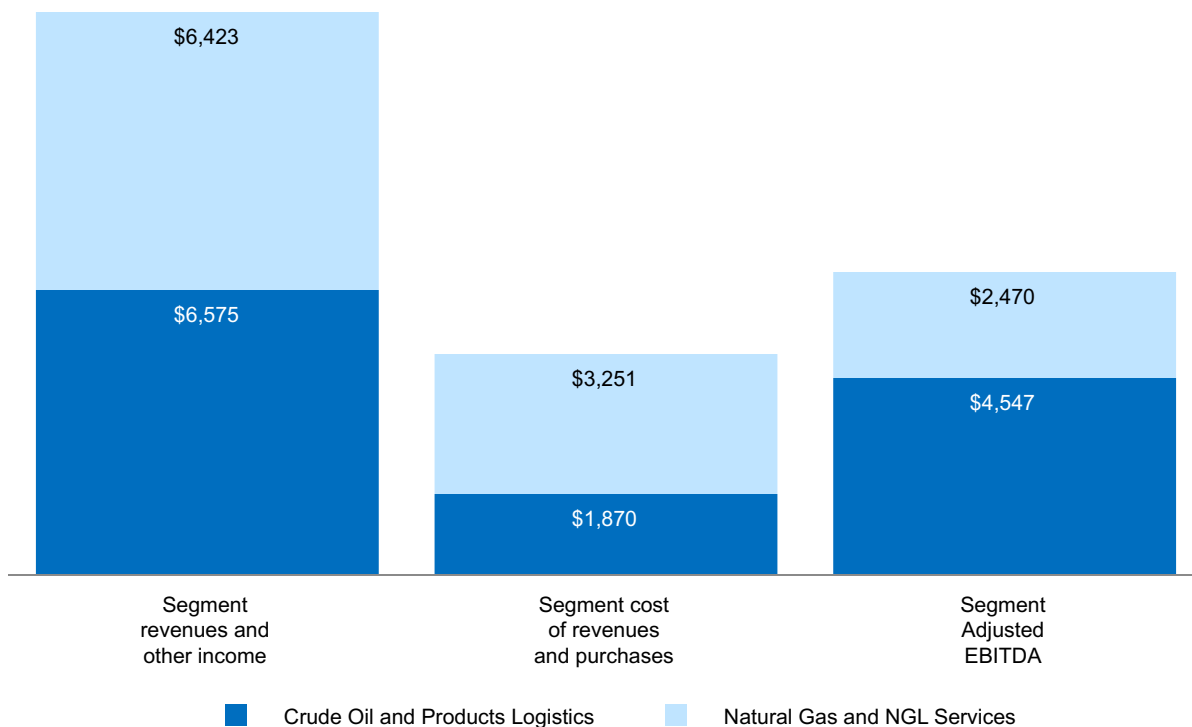
Commitment to Return Capital to Unitholders

We are committed to generating cash flows in excess of both our capital spending and our distributions, while maintaining a strong balance sheet. With our commitment to strict-capital discipline and cost competitiveness, we expect to continue generating strong cash flow, enhancing our financial flexibility to invest in and grow the business, while also supporting the return of capital to MPLX unitholders.

2025 RESULTS

The following table summarizes the operating performance for each segment for the year ended December 31, 2025. For further discussion of our segments and a reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures to our Consolidated Statements of Income, see Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations as well as Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 10.

2025 Segment Results (in millions)



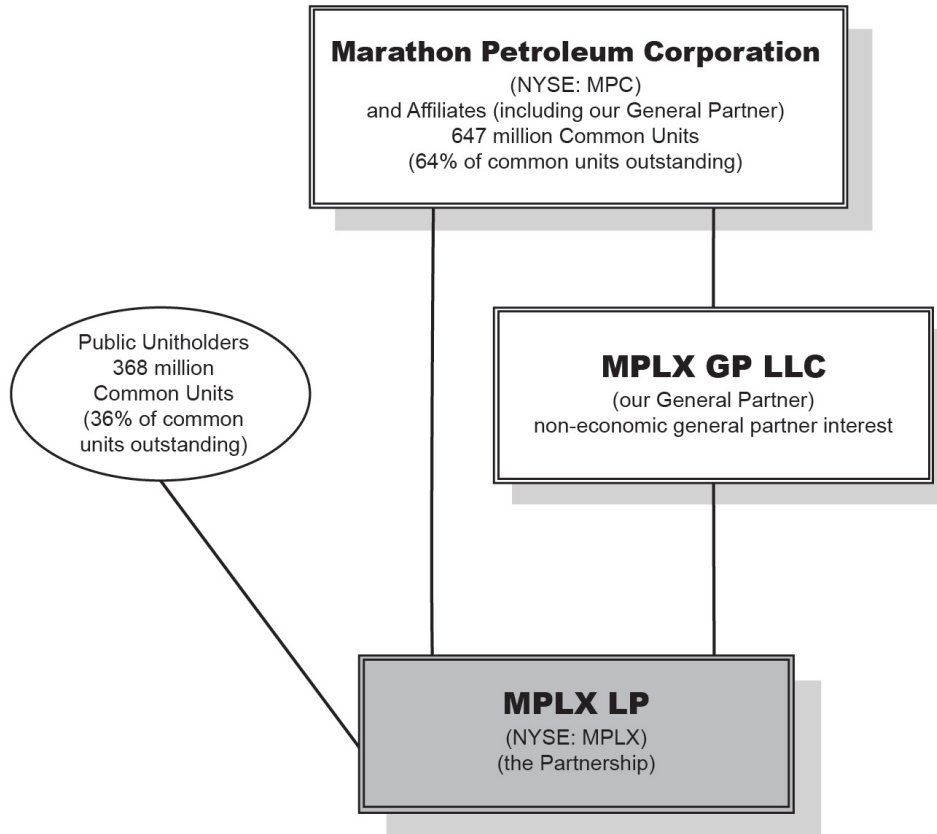
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 29, 2026, we announced that the board of directors of our general partner declared a distribution of \$1.0765 per common unit that was paid on February 17, 2026 to common unitholders of record on February 9, 2026.
- On February 12, 2026, MPLX issued \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.30 percent senior notes due 2036 (the “2036 Senior Notes”) and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.10 percent senior notes due 2056 (the “2056 Senior Notes”) in an underwritten public offering.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

We are a Master Limited Partnership (“MLP”) with outstanding common units held by MPC and public unitholders. Our common units are publicly traded on the NYSE under the symbol “MPLX.”

The following diagram depicts our organizational structure and MPC’s ownership interest in us as of February 20, 2026.



INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

As of December 31, 2025, our diversified services in the midstream sector broken down by our segments are as follows:

Crude Oil and Products Logistics:

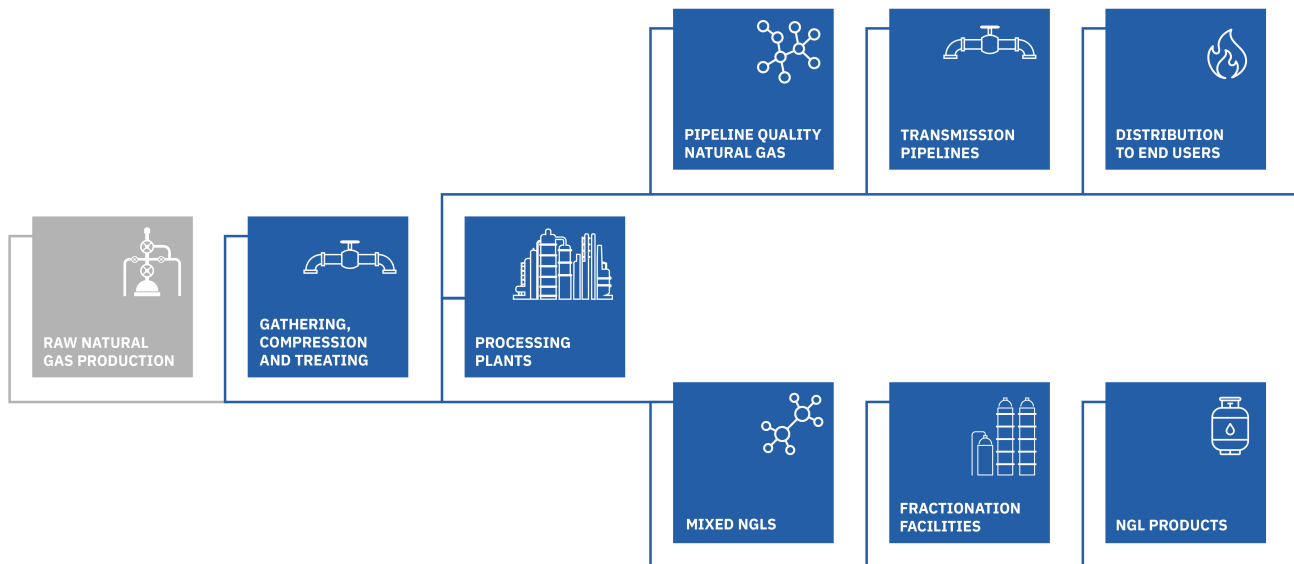
The midstream sector plays a crucial role in the oil and gas industry by providing gathering, transportation, terminalling, storage and marketing services as depicted in blue below.



Crude oil is the primary raw material for transportation fuels and the basis for many products, including plastics, petrochemicals and heating oil for homes. Pipelines bring advantaged North American crude oil from the upper Great Plains, Louisiana, Texas, Canada and West Coast to numerous refineries throughout the United States. Terminals provide for the receipt, storage, blending, additization, handling and redelivery of refined products via pipeline, rail, marine and truck transportation. This network of logistics infrastructure also allows for export opportunities by connecting supply to global demand markets. The hydrocarbon market is often volatile and the ability to take advantage of fast-moving market conditions is enhanced by the ability to store crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables at tank farms and caverns. The ability to store various products provides flexibility and logistics optionality which allows participants within the industry to take advantage of changing market conditions.

Natural Gas and NGL Services:

The midstream natural gas industry is the link between the exploration for, and production of, natural gas and the delivery of its hydrocarbon components to end-use markets, as graphically depicted in blue and further described below:



- **Gathering.** The natural gas production process begins with the drilling of wells into gas-bearing rock formations. At the initial stages of the midstream value chain, our network of pipelines, known as gathering systems, directly connect to wellheads in the production area. Our gathering systems then transport raw, or untreated, natural gas to a central location for treating and processing.
- **Treating.** Certain natural gas streams have significant amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and nitrogen (N₂) contaminants that must be removed prior to entering a processing complex. Our treating facilities remove these contaminants so that the resulting sweet gas can be transported to one of our downstream processing facilities.
- **Processing.** Natural gas has a widely varying composition depending on the field, formation reservoir or facility from which it is produced. Our natural gas processing complexes remove the heavier and more valuable hydrocarbon

components, which are extracted as a mixed NGL stream that includes ethane, propane, butanes and natural gasoline (also referred to as “y-grade”). Processing aids in allowing the residue gas remaining after extraction of NGLs to meet the quality specifications for long-haul pipeline transportation and commercial use.

- *Fractionation.* Fractionation is the further separation of the mixture of extracted NGLs into individual components for end-use sale. Fractionation systems typically exist either as an integral part of a gas processing plant or as a central fractionator.
- *Storage, transportation and marketing.* Once the raw natural gas has been treated or processed and the raw NGL mix has been fractionated into individual NGL components, the natural gas is delivered to downstream transmission pipelines and NGL components are stored, transported and marketed to end-use markets.

Due to advances in well completion technology and horizontal drilling techniques, unconventional sources such as shale and tight sand formations, have become a source of current and expected future natural gas production. The industry as a whole is characterized by regional competition based on the proximity of gathering systems and processing/fractionation plants to producing natural gas wells, or to facilities that produce natural gas as a byproduct of refining crude oil. Due to the shift in the source of natural gas production, midstream providers with a significant presence in the shale plays will likely have a competitive advantage. Well-positioned operations allow access to all major NGL markets and provide for the development of export solutions for producers. This proximity is enhanced by infrastructure build-out and pipeline projects.

OUR OPERATING SEGMENTS

We conduct our business in two reportable segments: Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the product-based value chain each supports.

Crude Oil and Products Logistics:

The Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment includes the gathering, transportation, storage and distribution of crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables. These assets consist of a network of 14,853 miles of wholly and jointly-owned pipelines and associated storage assets, refining logistics assets at 13 refineries, 88 terminals including rail and truck racks, one export terminal, storage caverns, tank farm assets, an inland marine business and a fuels distribution business. For information related to our Crude Oil and Products Logistics assets, please see Item 2. Properties – Crude Oil and Products Logistics. Our Crude Oil and Products Logistics assets are integral to the success of MPC’s operations. We continue to evaluate projects and opportunities that will further enhance our existing operations and provide valuable services to MPC and third parties.

We generate revenue in the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment primarily by charging tariffs for gathering and transporting crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables through our pipelines and at our barge docks delivering to domestic and international destinations, and fees for storing crude oil, refined products and renewables at our storage facilities. Our marine business generates revenue under a fee-for-capacity contract with MPC. Our fuels distribution business provides services related to the scheduling and marketing of products on behalf of MPC, for which it generates revenue based on the volume of MPC’s products sold each month. We are also the operator of additional crude oil and refined product pipelines either owned by MPC, or in which MPLX or MPC has an ownership interest, for which we are paid operating fees. For the year ended December 31, 2025, approximately 88 percent of Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment revenues and other income was generated from MPC.

Natural Gas and NGL Services:

The Natural Gas and NGL Services segment gathers, treats, processes and transports natural gas; and transports, fractionates, stores and markets NGLs. As of December 31, 2025, gathering and processing assets available to MPLX included approximately 9.4 Bcf/d of gas gathering capacity, 11.2 Bcf/d of natural gas processing capacity and 819 mbpd of fractionation and de-ethanization capacity. MPLX also owns or operates approximately 1,401 miles of NGL pipelines. For a summary of our gas processing facilities, fractionation facilities, natural gas gathering systems and NGL and natural gas pipelines see Item 2. Properties – Natural Gas and NGL Services.

Revenue from the sale of products purchased after services are provided is reported as Product sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income and recognized on a gross basis, as MPLX takes control of the product and is the principal in the transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2025, revenues with one customer primarily related to these NGL transactions in the Southwest region accounted for approximately 20 percent of Natural Gas and NGL Services segment revenues. Revenues earned from two customers within the Marcellus region were also significant to the segment; however, neither of these customers represented more than 15 percent of Natural Gas and NGL Services segment revenues. These customers were not significant to MPLX consolidated revenues.

For further financial information regarding our segments, see Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH MPC

One of our competitive strengths is our strategic relationship with MPC, which operates one of the largest refining systems in the United States in terms of refining capacity. MPC owns and operates 13 refineries in the Gulf Coast, Mid-Continent and West Coast regions of the United States and distributes refined products, including renewable diesel, through transportation, storage, distribution and marketing services provided primarily by MPLX.

MPC retains a significant interest in us through its non-economic ownership of our general partner and held approximately 64 percent of the outstanding common units of MPLX as of December 31, 2025. Given MPC's significant interest in us, we believe MPC will promote and support the successful execution of our business strategies. We have implemented and continue to pursue growth and integration opportunities along the existing product-based value chains that benefit both MPC and MPLX, demonstrated by the continued expansion of the Permian to Gulf Coast integrated value chain, which includes the recently completed Northwind Midstream Acquisition and BANGL Acquisition.

OUR CRUDE OIL AND PRODUCTS LOGISTICS CONTRACTS WITH MPC AND THIRD PARTIES

Transportation Services Agreements, Storage Services Agreements, Terminal Services Agreements and Fuels Distribution Services Agreement with MPC

Our Crude Oil and Products Logistics assets are strategically located within, and integral to, MPC's operations. We have entered into multiple transportation, terminal and storage services agreements with MPC. Under these long-term, fee-based agreements, we provide transportation, terminal and storage services to MPC and most of these agreements include minimum committed volumes from MPC. Under the marine transportation services agreement, MPC has committed to pay a fixed fee for 100 percent of available capacity for boats, barges and third-party chartered equipment. We also have a fuels distribution agreement with MPC under which we provide scheduling and other services for MPC's products.

The following table sets forth additional information regarding our transportation, storage, terminal and fuels distribution services agreements with MPC as expected to be in effect throughout 2026:

Agreement	Initial Term (years)	MPC minimum commitment
Transportation Services (mbpd):		
Crude pipelines ⁽¹⁾	4 - 10	1,933
Refined product pipelines ⁽²⁾	1 - 15	1,597
Marine ⁽³⁾	3	N/A
Storage Services (mbbls):		
Tank Farms ⁽⁴⁾	2 - 12	135,013
Caverns ⁽⁵⁾	10 - 20	3,632
Terminal Services⁽⁶⁾ (mbpd)	Various	2,256
Fuels Distribution Services⁽⁷⁾ (millions of gallons per year)	10	23,449

(1) Renewal terms include multiple two to five-year terms.

(2) Renewal terms include multiple one to five-year terms.

(3) MPC has committed to utilize 100 percent of our available capacity of boats and barges. This agreement is subject to two renewal periods of three years each.

(4) Volume shown represents total shell capacity available for MPC's use and includes refining logistics tanks. Renewal terms vary and range from year-to-year to multiple additional five-year terms.

(5) Renewal terms include multiple four to five-year terms. Volume shown represents total shell capacity.

(6) Renewal terms vary and range from month-to-month to two additional five-year terms.

(7) The contract was effective in February 2018 and includes one additional five-year renewal term, subject to negotiation by the parties.

Under transportation services agreements containing minimum volume commitments, if MPC fails to transport its minimum throughput volumes during any period, MPC will pay us a deficiency payment equal to the volume of the deficiency multiplied by the tariff rate then in effect. Under certain transportation services agreements, the amount of any deficiency payment paid by MPC may be applied as a credit for any volumes transported on the applicable pipeline in excess of MPC's minimum volume commitment during a limited number of succeeding periods, after which time any unused credits will expire.

Under most of our terminal services agreements, if MPC fails to meet its minimum volume commitment during any period, MPC will pay us a deficiency payment equal to the volume of the deficiency multiplied by the contractual fee then in effect. Some of our terminal services agreements contain minimum commitments for various additional services such as storage and blending.

We have numerous storage services agreements governing storage services at various types of facilities including terminals, pipeline tank farms, caverns and refineries, under which MPC pays MPLX per-barrel fees for providing storage services. Some of these agreements provide MPC with exclusive access to storage at certain locations, such as storage located at MPC's refineries or storage in certain caverns. Under these agreements, MPC pays MPLX a per-barrel fee for such storage capacity, regardless of whether MPC fully utilizes the available capacity.

Through our fuels distribution services, we distribute refined products through an extensive network of retail locations owned or operated by independent entrepreneurs. We have a fuels distribution service agreement with MPC under which MPC pays MPLX a tiered monthly fee based on the volume of MPC's products marketed by MPLX each month, subject to a maximum annual volume. MPLX has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to sell not less than a minimum quarterly volume of MPC's products during each calendar quarter. If MPLX sells less than the minimum quarterly volume of MPC's products during any calendar quarter despite its commercially reasonable efforts, MPC will pay MPLX a deficiency payment equal to the volume deficiency multiplied by the applicable tiered fee. The dollar amount of actual sales volume of MPC's products that exceeds the minimum quarterly volume (an "Excess Sale") for a particular quarter will be applied as a credit, on a first-in-first-out basis, against any future deficiency payment owed by MPC to MPLX during the four calendar quarters immediately following the calendar quarter in which the Excess Sale occurs.

Our agreements with MPC provide for annual escalations that are either fixed or based on a variety of factors including the FERC index and various other inflation-based indices depending on the nature and geography of the services provided.

Pipeline Operating Agreements with MPC

We operate various pipelines owned by MPC under operating services agreements. Under these operating services agreements, we receive an operating fee for operating the assets, which include certain MPC wholly owned or partially owned crude oil, natural gas and refined product pipelines, and for providing various operational services with respect to those assets. We are generally reimbursed for all direct and indirect costs associated with operating the assets and providing such operational services. These agreements vary in length and automatically renew with most agreements being indexed for inflation.

Other Pipeline Operating Agreements

We maintain and operate five pipelines in which either MPC or MPLX has a joint interest. We receive an operating fee for each of these pipelines, which is subject to adjustment for inflation. In addition, we are reimbursed for specific costs associated with operating each pipeline. The length and renewal terms for each agreement vary.

Transportation, Terminal and Storage Services Agreements with Third Parties

We have multiple transportation and terminal services agreements with third parties under which we provide use of pipelines and tank storage, and provide services, facilities and other infrastructure related to the receipt, storage, throughput, blending and delivery of commodities. Some of these agreements contain minimum volume commitments under which we agree to handle a certain amount of product throughput each month in exchange for a predetermined fixed fee. Under the remaining agreements, we receive an agreed-upon fee based on actual product throughput following the completion of services.

Marine Management Services Agreements with MPC

MPLX has an agreement with MPC under which it provides management services to assist MPC in the oversight and management of the marine business. MPLX receives fixed annual fees for providing the required services, which are subject to predetermined annual escalation rates. This agreement is subject to an initial term of five years and automatically renews for one additional five-year period unless terminated by either party.

Other Agreements with MPC

We have omnibus agreements with MPC that address our payment of a fixed annual fee to MPC for the provision of executive management services by certain executive officers of our general partner and our reimbursement to MPC for the provision of certain services to us, as well as MPC's indemnification of us for certain matters, including certain environmental, title and tax matters. In addition, we indemnify MPC for certain matters under these agreements. The omnibus agreements also provide for other reimbursements, including certain capital and expense projects.

We also have various employee services agreements and a secondment agreement under which we reimburse MPC for the provision of certain operational and management services to us. All of the employees that conduct our business are directly employed by affiliates of our general partner.

Additionally, we have certain indemnification agreements with MPC under which MPC retains responsibility for remediation of environmental liabilities due to the use or operation of the assets prior to our ownership, and indemnifies us for any losses we incur arising out of those remediation obligations.

OUR NATURAL GAS AND NGL SERVICES CONTRACTS WITH MPC AND THIRD PARTIES

The majority of our revenues in the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment are generated from wellhead to market services, including natural gas gathering, treating, transportation and processing; and NGL transportation, fractionation, marketing and storage. MPLX enters into a variety of contract types including fee-based, percent-of-proceeds, keep-whole and purchase arrangements in order to generate revenues. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 2 for a further description of these different types of arrangements.

In many cases, MPLX provides services under contracts that contain a combination of more than one of the arrangements described above. The terms of MPLX's contracts vary based on gas quality conditions, the competitive environment when the

contracts are signed and customer requirements. In addition, minimum volume commitments may create contract liabilities or deferred credits if current period payments can be used for future services. These are recognized into service revenue in instances where it is probable the customer will not use the credit in future periods.

MPLX's contract mix and exposure to natural gas and NGL prices may change as a result of changes in producer preferences, MPLX expansion in regions where some types of contracts are more common and other market factors, including current market and financial conditions which have increased the risk of volatility in crude oil, natural gas and NGL prices. Any change in mix may influence our long-term financial results.

Keep-whole Agreement with MPC

MPLX had a keep-whole commodity agreement related to our Rockies operations with MPC. Under the agreement, MPC paid us a processing fee for NGLs related to keep-whole agreements and we paid MPC a marketing fee in exchange for assuming the commodity risk. The pricing structure under this agreement provided for a base volume subject to a base rate and incremental volumes subject to variable rates, which were calculated with reference to certain of our costs incurred as processor of the volumes. The pricing for both the base and incremental volumes was subject to revision each year. This agreement expired in March 2025.

Other Service Agreements

We provide general and administrative services for many of our operated joint ventures under services agreements. Under these services agreements, MPLX receives a management fee, indexed for inflation, for the general and administrative services provided by the Partnership necessary to manage, maintain and report the operating results of the joint ventures' assets, including natural gas processing plants, natural gas gathering pipelines, natural gas liquids pipelines, fractionation facilities, compressors and related equipment. These service agreements also provide for set fees related to engineering and construction services related to capital projects. These agreements generally remain in force as long as MPLX is the operator of the joint venture.

COMPETITION

Within our Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment, our competition primarily comes from independent terminal and pipeline companies, integrated petroleum companies, refining and marketing companies, distribution companies with marketing and trading arms and other wholesale petroleum products distributors. Competition in any particular geographic area is affected significantly by the volume of products produced by refineries in the area, and in areas where no refinery is present, by the availability of products and the cost of transportation to the area from other locations. Competition for oil supplies is based primarily on the price and scope of services, location of the facility and connectivity to the best priced markets.

As a result of our contractual relationship with MPC under our transportation and storage services agreements, our terminal services agreement, our fuels distribution agreement and our physical asset connections to MPC's refineries and terminals, we believe that MPC will continue to utilize our assets for transportation, storage, distribution and marketing services. If MPC's customers reduce their purchases of refined products from MPC due to increased availability of less expensive refined product from other suppliers or for other reasons, MPC may only receive or deliver the minimum volumes through our terminals (or pay the shortfall payment if it does not deliver the minimum volumes), which could decrease our revenues.

In our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment, we face competition for natural gas gathering and in obtaining natural gas supplies for our processing and related services; in obtaining unprocessed NGLs for transportation and fractionation; and in marketing our products and services. Competition for natural gas supplies is based primarily on the location of gas gathering systems and gas processing plants, operating efficiency and reliability, residue gas and NGL market connectivity, the ability to obtain a satisfactory price for products recovered and the fees charged for services supplied to the customer. Competitive factors affecting our fractionation services include availability of fractionation capacity, proximity to supply and industry marketing centers, the fees charged for fractionation services and operating efficiency and reliability of service. Competition for customers to purchase our natural gas and NGLs is based primarily on price, credit and market connectivity.

Our Natural Gas and NGL Services competitors include:

- natural gas midstream providers, of varying financial resources and experience, that gather, treat, transport, process, fractionate, store and market natural gas and NGLs;
- major integrated oil companies and refineries;
- independent exploration and production companies;
- interstate and intrastate pipelines; and
- other marine and land-based transporters of natural gas and NGLs.

Certain competitors, such as major oil and gas and pipeline companies, may have capital resources and contracted supplies of natural gas substantially greater than ours. Smaller local distributors may have a marketing advantage in their immediate service areas.

We believe that our customer focus, demonstrated by our ability to offer an integrated package of services and our flexibility in considering various types of contractual arrangements, allows us to compete more effectively. This includes having access to both NGL and natural gas markets to allow for flexibility in our gathering and processing in addition to having critical connections to a strong sponsor and key market outlets for NGLs and natural gas. Our strategic gathering and processing agreements with key producers enhance our competitive position to participate in the further development of our resource plays. The strategic location of our assets, including those connected to MPC, and the long-term nature of many of our contracts also provide a significant competitive advantage.

INSURANCE

Our assets may experience physical damage as a result of an accident or natural disaster. These hazards can also cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, pollution or environmental damage and business interruption. While certain insurance policies are shared with MPC, MPLX maintains its own retention structure.

SEASONALITY

The volume of crude oil and refined products transported and stored utilizing our assets is affected by the level of supply and demand for crude oil and refined products in the markets served directly or indirectly by our assets. The majority of the effects of seasonality on the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment's revenues are mitigated through the use of capacity-based agreements and minimum volume commitments.

In our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment, we experience minimal impacts from seasonal fluctuations, which impact the demand for natural gas and NGLs and the related commodity prices caused by various factors including variations in weather patterns from year to year. Overall, our exposure to the seasonality fluctuations is limited due to the nature of our fee-based business.

REGULATORY MATTERS

Our operations are subject to numerous laws and regulations, including those relating to the protection of the environment. Such laws and regulations include, among others, the Interstate Commerce Act ("ICA"), the Natural Gas Act ("NGA"), the Clean Water Act ("CWA") with respect to water discharges, the Clean Air Act ("CAA") with respect to air emissions, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") with respect to solid and hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA") with respect to releases and remediation of hazardous substances and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA-90") with respect to oil pollution and response. In addition, many states where we operate have similar laws. New laws are being enacted and regulations are being adopted on a continuing basis, and the costs of compliance with such new laws and regulations are very difficult to estimate until finalized.

For a discussion of environmental capital expenditures and costs of compliance, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Environmental Matters and Compliance Costs. For additional information regarding regulatory risks, see Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Pipeline Regulations

Liquids Pipelines

Some of our existing pipelines are considered interstate common carrier pipelines subject to regulation by the FERC under the ICA, Energy Policy Act of 1992 ("EPAAct 1992") and the rules and regulations promulgated under those laws. The ICA and FERC regulations require that tariff rates for oil pipelines, a category that includes crude oil and petroleum product pipelines, be just and reasonable and the terms and conditions of service must not be unduly discriminatory. The ICA permits interested persons to challenge newly proposed tariff rates or terms and conditions of service, or any change to tariff rates or terms and conditions of service, and authorizes FERC to suspend the effectiveness of such proposal or change for a period of time to investigate. If, upon completion of an investigation, FERC finds that the new or changed service or rate is unlawful, it is authorized to require the carrier to refund the revenues in excess of the prior tariff collected during the pendency of the investigation. An interested person may also challenge existing terms and conditions of service or rates and FERC may order a carrier to change its terms and conditions of service or rates prospectively. Upon an appropriate showing, a shipper may also obtain reparations, from a pipeline, for damages sustained as a result of rates or terms which FERC deemed were not just and reasonable. Such reparation damages may accrue from the complaint through the final order and during the two years prior to the filing of a complaint.

The EPAAct 1992 deemed certain interstate petroleum pipeline rates then in effect to be just and reasonable under the ICA. These rates are commonly referred to as "grandfathered rates." Our rates for interstate transportation service in effect for the 365-day period ending on the date of the passage of the EPAAct 1992 were deemed just and reasonable and therefore are grandfathered. Subsequent changes to those rates are not grandfathered. New rates have since been established after the EPAAct 1992 for certain pipelines, and certain of our pipelines have subsequently been approved to charge market-based rates.

FERC permits regulated oil pipelines to change their rates within prescribed ceiling levels that are tied to an inflation index. A carrier must, as a general rule, utilize the indexing methodology to change its rates. Cost-of-service ratemaking, market-based

rates and settlement rates are alternatives to the indexing approach and may be used in certain specified circumstances to change rates.

Intrastate services provided by certain of our liquids pipelines are subject to regulation by state regulatory authorities. Much of the state regulation is complaint-based, both as to rates and priority of access. Not all state regulatory bodies allow for changes based on an index method similar to that used by FERC. In those instances, rates are generally changed only through a rate case process. The state regulators could limit our ability to increase our rates or to set rates based on our costs or could order us to reduce our rates and could, if permitted under state law, require the payment of refunds to shippers.

FERC and state regulatory agencies generally have not investigated rates on their own initiative when those rates are not the subject of a protest or a complaint by a shipper. FERC or a state commission could investigate our rates on its own initiative or at the urging of a third party if the third party is either a current shipper or is able to show that it has a substantial economic interest in our tariff rate level.

Natural Gas Pipelines

Our natural gas pipeline operations are subject to federal, state and local regulatory authorities. Under the NGA, FERC has authority to regulate natural gas companies that provide natural gas pipeline transportation services in interstate commerce. FERC's authority to regulate those services includes the rates charged for the services, terms and conditions of service, certification and construction of new facilities, the extension or abandonment of services and facilities, the maintenance of accounts and records, the acquisition and disposition of facilities, the initiation and discontinuation of services and various other matters. Natural gas companies may not charge rates that have been determined to be unjust and unreasonable, or unduly discriminatory by FERC. In addition, FERC prohibits FERC-regulated natural gas companies from unduly preferring, or unduly discriminating against, any person with respect to pipeline rates or terms and conditions of service or other matters. Pursuant to FERC's jurisdiction, existing rates and/or other tariff provisions may be challenged (e.g., by complaint) and rate increases proposed by the pipeline or other tariff changes may be challenged (e.g., by protest). Any successful complaint or protest related to our services or facilities could have an adverse impact on our revenues.

Some of our intrastate gas pipeline facilities are subject to various state laws and regulations that affect the rates we charge and terms of service. Although state regulation is typically less onerous than FERC, state regulation typically requires pipelines to charge just and reasonable rates and to provide service on a non-discriminatory basis. The rates and service of an intrastate pipeline generally are subject to challenge by complaint. Additionally, FERC has adopted certain regulations and reporting requirements applicable to intrastate natural gas pipelines (and Hinshaw natural gas pipelines) that provide certain interstate services subject to FERC's jurisdiction. We are subject to such regulations and reporting requirements to the extent that any of our intrastate pipelines provide, or are found to provide, such interstate services.

Natural Gas Gathering

Section 1(b) of the NGA exempts natural gas production and gathering from the jurisdiction of FERC. There is, however, no bright-line test for determining the jurisdictional status of pipeline facilities. We own a number of facilities that we believe qualify as production and gathering facilities not subject to FERC jurisdiction. The distinction between FERC-regulated transmission services and federally unregulated gathering services is the subject of litigation from time to time, so we cannot provide assurance that FERC will not at some point assert that these facilities are within its jurisdiction or that such an assertion would not adversely affect our results of operations and revenues. In such a case, we would possibly be required to file a tariff with FERC, potentially provide a cost justification for the transportation charge and obtain certificate(s) of public convenience and necessity for the FERC-regulated pipelines, and comply with additional FERC reporting requirements.

In the states in which we operate, regulation of gathering facilities and intrastate pipeline facilities generally includes various safety, environmental and, in some circumstances, open access, non-discriminatory take requirement and complaint-based rate regulation. For example, some of our natural gas gathering facilities are subject to state ratable take and common purchaser statutes and regulations. Ratable take statutes and regulations generally require gatherers to take, without undue discrimination, natural gas production that may be tendered to the gatherer for handling. Similarly, common purchaser statutes and regulations generally require gatherers to purchase gas without undue discrimination as to source of supply or producer. These statutes are designed to prohibit discrimination in favor of one producer over another producer or one source of supply over another source of supply. Although state regulation is typically less onerous than at FERC, these statutes and regulations have the effect of restricting our right as an owner of gathering facilities to decide with whom we contract to purchase or gather natural gas.

Our gathering operations could be adversely affected should they be subject in the future to the application of state or federal regulation of rates and services or regulated as a public utility. Our gathering operations also may be or become subject to safety and operational regulations and permitting requirements relating to the design, siting, installation, testing, construction, operation, replacement and management of gathering facilities. Additional rules and legislation pertaining to these matters are considered or adopted from time to time. We cannot predict what effect, if any, such changes might have on our operations, but the industry could be required to incur additional capital expenditures and increased costs depending on future legislative and regulatory changes.

Under the Domenici-Barton Energy Policy Act of 2005 (“EPAAct 2005”) and related regulations, it is unlawful for gas pipelines and storage companies that provide interstate services to: (i) directly or indirectly, use or employ any device, scheme or artifice to defraud in connection with the purchase or sale of natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of FERC, or the purchase or sale of transportation services subject to the jurisdiction of FERC; (ii) make any untrue statement of material fact or omit to make any such statement necessary to make the statements made not misleading; or (iii) engage in any act or practice that operates as a fraud or deceit upon any person. The EPAAct 2005 gives the FERC civil penalty authority to impose penalties for certain violations. FERC also has the authority to order disgorgement of profits from transactions deemed to violate the NGA and the EPAAct 2005.

Standards of Conduct

FERC has adopted affiliate standards of conduct applicable to interstate natural gas pipelines and certain other regulated entities, defined as “Transmission Providers.” Under these rules, a Transmission Provider becomes subject to the standards of conduct if it provides service to affiliates that engage in marketing functions (as defined in the standards). If a Transmission Provider is subject to the standards of conduct, the Transmission Provider’s transmission function employees (including the transmission function employees of any of its affiliates) must function independently from the Transmission Provider’s marketing function employees (including the marketing function employees of any of its affiliates). The Transmission Provider must also comply with certain posting and other requirements.

PHMSA Regulation

We are subject to regulation by the DOT under the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (“HLPESA”). The HLPESA delegated to the DOT the authority to develop, prescribe and enforce minimum federal safety standards for the transportation of hazardous liquids by pipeline. Congress also enacted the Pipeline Safety Act of 1992, also known as the PSA, which added the environment to the list of statutory factors that must be considered in establishing safety standards for hazardous liquid pipelines, required regulations be issued to define the term “gathering line” and establish safety standards for certain “regulated gathering lines,” and mandated that regulations be issued to establish criteria for operators to use in identifying and inspecting pipelines located in High Consequence Areas (“HCAs”), defined as those areas that are unusually sensitive to environmental damage, that cross a navigable waterway, or that have a high population density. In 1996, Congress enacted the Accountable Pipeline Safety and Partnership Act, which limited the operator identification requirement mandate to pipelines that cross a waterway where a substantial likelihood of commercial navigation exists, required that certain areas where a pipeline rupture would likely cause permanent or long-term environmental damage be considered in determining whether an area is unusually sensitive to environmental damage, and mandated that regulations be issued for the qualification and testing of certain pipeline personnel. In the Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act of 2006, Congress required mandatory inspections for certain U.S. crude oil and natural gas transmission pipelines in HCAs and mandated that regulations be issued for low-stress hazardous liquid pipelines and pipeline control room management. We are also subject to the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty and Job Creation Act of 2011, which increased penalties for safety violations, established additional safety requirements for newly constructed pipelines and required studies of certain safety issues that could result in the adoption of new regulatory requirements for existing pipelines. Additionally, we are subject to the Protecting our Infrastructure of Pipelines and Enhancing Safety Act of 2016, which required PHMSA to develop underground gas storage standards within two years and provided PHMSA with significant new authority to issue industry-wide emergency orders if an unsafe condition or practices results in an imminent hazard.

The DOT has delegated its authority under these statutes to the PHMSA, which administers compliance with these statutes and has promulgated comprehensive safety standards and regulations for the transportation of natural gas by pipeline (49 C.F.R. Part 192), as well as hazardous liquids by pipeline (49 C.F.R. Part 195), including regulations for the design and construction of new pipelines or those that have been relocated, replaced or otherwise changed (Subparts C and D of 49 C.F.R., Part 195); pressure testing of new pipelines (Subpart E of 49 C.F.R. Part 195); operation and maintenance of pipelines, establishing programs for public awareness and damage prevention, managing the integrity of pipelines in HCAs and managing the operation of pipeline control rooms (Subpart F of 49 C.F.R. Part 195); protecting steel pipelines from the adverse effects of internal and external corrosion (Subpart H of 49 C.F.R. Part 195); and integrity management requirements for pipelines in HCAs (49 C.F.R. 195.452). PHMSA has undertaken a number of initiatives to reevaluate its pipeline safety regulations. We do not anticipate that we would be impacted by these regulatory initiatives to any greater degree than other similarly situated competitors.

Environmental and Other Regulations

General

Our processing and fractionation plants, storage facilities, pipelines and associated facilities are subject to multiple obligations and potential liabilities under a variety of federal, regional, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection. Such environmental laws and regulations may affect many aspects of our present and future operations, including for example, requiring the acquisition of permits or other approvals to conduct regulated activities that may impose burdensome conditions or potentially cause delays, restricting the manner in which we handle or dispose of our wastes, limiting or prohibiting construction or other activities in environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands or areas inhabited by threatened or endangered species, requiring us to incur capital costs to construct, maintain and/or upgrade processes, equipment and/or facilities, restricting the locations in which we may construct our compressor stations and other facilities and/or requiring the relocation of existing stations and facilities, and requiring remedial actions to mitigate any pollution that might be caused by our

operations or attributable to former operations. Spills, releases or other incidents may occur in connection with our active operations or as a result of events outside of our reasonable control, which incidents may result in non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Any failure to comply with these legal requirements may expose us to the assessment of sanctions, including administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of remedial or corrective actions and the issuance of orders enjoining or limiting some or all of our operations.

We believe that our operations and facilities are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and the cost of continued compliance with such laws and regulations will not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Generally speaking, however, the trend in environmental law is to place more restrictions and limitations on activities that may be perceived to adversely affect the environment, which may cause significant delays in obtaining permitting approvals for our facilities, result in the denial of our permitting applications, or cause us to become involved in time consuming and costly litigation. Thus, there can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future expenditures for compliance with environmental laws and regulations, permits and permitting requirements or remedial actions pursuant to such laws and regulations, and actual future expenditures may be different from the amounts we currently anticipate. Revised or additional environmental requirements may result in increased compliance and mitigation costs or additional operating restrictions, particularly if those costs are not fully recoverable from our customers, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. We may not be able to recover some or any of these costs from insurance. Such revised or additional environmental requirements may also result in substantially increased costs and material delays in the construction of new facilities or expansion of our existing facilities, which may materially impact our ability to meet our construction obligations with our producer customers.

Remediation

A comprehensive framework of environmental laws and regulations governs our operations as they relate to the possible release of hazardous substances or non-hazardous or hazardous wastes into soils, groundwater and surface water and measures taken to mitigate pollution into the environment. CERCLA, also known as the “Superfund” law, as well as comparable state laws, impose liability without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct on certain classes of persons who are considered to be responsible for the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include current and prior owners or operators of a site where a release occurred and companies that transported or disposed or arranged for the transport or disposal of the hazardous substances released from the site. Under CERCLA, these persons may be subject to strict joint and several liability for the costs of removing or remediating hazardous substances that have been released into the environment and for restoration costs and damages to natural resources. RCRA and similar state laws may also impose liability for removing or remediating releases of hazardous or non-hazardous wastes from impacted properties.

We currently own or lease, and have in the past owned or leased, properties that have been used over the years for natural gas gathering, processing and transportation, for NGL fractionation, for the storage, gathering and transportation of crude oil, or for the storage and transportation of refined products. During the normal course of operation, whether by us or prior owners or operators, releases of petroleum hydrocarbons or other non-hazardous or hazardous wastes have or may have occurred. We could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes or property contamination, including groundwater contamination, or to perform remedial operations to prevent future contamination. We do not believe that we have any current material liability for cleanup costs under such laws or for third-party claims.

The EPA’s rule designating Perfluorooctanoic Acid (“PFOA”) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (“PFOS”) as hazardous substances under CERCLA Section 102(a) became effective on July 8, 2024. The rule has been challenged in court. In addition, the EPA has received three petitions requesting regulatory action on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (“PFAS”) under RCRA and in February 2024, proposed two regulations that would add nine PFAS, including PFOA and PFOS, to the list of RCRA hazardous constituents and broaden the definition of hazardous waste applicable to corrective action requirements at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. We cannot currently predict the impact of these regulations on our remediation costs.

Solid and Hazardous Wastes

We may incur liability under RCRA, and comparable or more stringent state statutes, which impose requirements relating to the handling and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes. In the course of our operations, we generate some amount of ordinary industrial wastes, such as paint wastes, waste solvents and waste oils that may be regulated as hazardous wastes. It is possible that some wastes generated by us that are currently classified as non-hazardous wastes may in the future be designated as hazardous wastes, resulting in the wastes being subject to more rigorous and costly transportation, storage, treatment and disposal requirements.

Water

We maintain numerous discharge permits as required under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program of the CWA and have implemented systems to oversee our compliance with these permits. In addition, we are regulated under OPA-90, which, among other things, requires the owner or operator of a tank vessel or a facility to maintain an emergency plan to respond to releases of oil or hazardous substances. OPA-90 also requires the responsible company to pay resulting removal costs and damages and provides for civil penalties and criminal sanctions for violations of its provisions. We operate tank vessels and facilities from which spills of oil and hazardous substances could occur. We have implemented emergency oil response plans for all of our components and facilities covered by OPA-90 and we have established Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures

plans for all facilities subject to such requirements. Some coastal states in which we operate have passed state laws similar to OPA-90, but with expanded liability provisions, that include provisions for cargo owner responsibility as well as ship owner and operator responsibility.

Construction or maintenance of our plants, compressor stations, pipelines, barge docks and storage facilities may impact wetlands or other surface water bodies, which are also regulated under the CWA by the EPA, the United States Army Corps of Engineers ("Army Corps") and state water quality agencies. Regulatory requirements governing wetlands and other surface water bodies (including associated mitigation projects) may result in the delay of our projects while we obtain necessary permits and may increase the cost of new projects and maintenance activities. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with the CWA and analogous state laws. However, there is no assurance that we will not incur material increases in our operating costs or delays in the construction or expansion of our facilities because of future developments, the implementation of new laws and regulations, the reinterpretation of existing laws and regulations, or otherwise, including, for example, increased construction activities, potential inadvertent releases arising from pursuing borings for pipelines, and earth slips due to heavy rain and/or other causes.

On October 22, 2019, the EPA and the Army Corps published a final rule to repeal the 2015 "Clean Water Rule: Definition of Waters of the United States" ("2015 Rule"), which amended portions of the Code of Federal Regulations to restore the regulatory text that existed prior to the 2015 Rule, effective December 23, 2019. The rule repealing the 2015 Rule has been challenged in multiple federal courts. On April 21, 2020, the EPA and the Army Corps promulgated the Navigable Waters Protection Rule ("2020 Rule") to define "waters of the United States." The 2020 Rule has been vacated by a federal court. On January 18, 2023, the EPA and the Army Corps published a final rule ("2023 Rule") repealing the 2020 Rule defining "waters of the United States" and adopting a rule largely based upon the definition adopted in 1986 with some revisions based upon subsequent United States Supreme Court rulings, in particular *Rapanos v. United States* (2006), which produced two different tests for determining "waters of the United States," the relatively permanent waters and significant nexus tests. The 2023 Rule has been challenged in multiple federal courts and has been enjoined from applying in 27 states where the pre-2015 "waters of the United States" definition and guidance applies. On May 25, 2023, the United States Supreme Court issued its decision in *Sackett v. EPA* rejecting the significant nexus test in favor of the relatively permanent waters test, thereby narrowing the scope of wetlands and other water bodies regulated as "waters of the United States." On September 8, 2023, the EPA and the Army Corps revised the 2023 Rule to conform to the *Sackett* decision ("Revised 2023 Rule"). The Revised 2023 Rule applies in only 23 states and has also been challenged in multiple federal courts. On November 20, 2025, the EPA and the Army Corps published a proposed rule revising the definition of "waters of the United States," which may provide further clarification and increase Clean Water Act program predictability and consistency, and the public comment period ended January 5, 2026. The regulatory uncertainty could result in delays in permitting and impact pipeline construction and maintenance activities.

In April 2020, the U.S. District Court in Montana vacated Nationwide Permit 12 ("NWP 12"), which authorizes the placement of fill material in "waters of the United States" for utility line activities as long as certain best management practices are implemented. The decision was ultimately appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which partially reversed the district court's decision, temporarily reinstating NWP 12 for all projects except the Keystone XL oil pipeline. The Army Corps subsequently reissued its nationwide permit authorizations on January 13, 2021, by dividing the NWP that authorizes utility line activities (NWP 12) into three separate NWPs that address the differences in how different utility line projects are constructed, the substances they convey, and the different standards and best management practices that help ensure those NWPs authorize only those activities that have no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. A challenge of the 2021 authorization is currently pending before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ("D.D.C."), after being transferred from the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana in August 2022 and the plaintiffs request the court vacate and remand the 2021 authorization. Also, a petition has been filed with the Army Corps asking it to revoke the 2021 authorization. On January 8, 2026, the Army Corps published a final action reissuing NWP 12 without any substantive changes. The reissued permit goes into effect on March 15, 2026, and replaces the 2021 version of the permit, which expires on March 14, 2026.

As part of our emergency response activities, we have used aqueous film forming foam ("AFFF") containing PFAS chemicals as a vapor and fire suppressant. At this time, AFFFs containing PFAS are the most effective foams to prevent and control a flammable petroleum-based liquid fire involving a large storage tank or tank containment area. Fluorine-free firefighting foams are currently under development but have not yet proven to be as effective as AFFFs containing PFAS for all applications.

In May 2016, the EPA issued lifetime health advisory levels ("HALs") and health effects support documents for two PFAS substances - PFOA and PFOS. These HALs were updated in June 2022, when the EPA also issued HALs for two additional PFAS substances. In February 2019, the EPA issued a PFAS Action Plan identifying actions it is planning to take to study and regulate various PFAS chemicals. The EPA identified that it would evaluate, among other actions, (1) proposing national drinking water standards for PFOA and PFOS, (2) developing cleanup recommendations for PFOA and PFOS, (3) evaluating the listing of PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA, and (4) conducting toxicity assessments for other PFAS chemicals. Also, on April 26, 2024, the EPA issued a final rule establishing national drinking water standards for PFOS, PFOA, perfluorohexane sulfonic acid ("PFHxS"), perfluorononanoic acid ("PFNA"), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid ("PFBS"), and hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid and its ammonium salt (also known as "GenX"). Congress may also take further action to regulate PFAS. We cannot currently predict the impact of these regulations on our operations. In addition, many states are actively proposing and adopting legislation and regulations relating to the use of AFFFs containing PFAS. Additionally, many states are using the EPA HALs for PFOS and PFOA and some states are adopting and proposing state-specific drinking water

and cleanup standards for various PFAS, including but not limited to PFOS and PFOA. We cannot currently predict the impact of these regulations on our liquidity, financial position, or results of operations.

Air Emissions

The CAA and comparable state laws restrict the emission of air pollutants from many sources and impose various monitoring and reporting requirements. These laws and any implementing regulations may require us to obtain pre-approval for the construction or modification of certain projects or facilities expected to produce or significantly increase air emissions, obtain and strictly comply with stringent air permit requirements, utilize specific equipment or technologies to control emissions, or aggregate two or more of our facilities into one application for permitting purposes. We believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with applicable air permitting and control technology requirements. However, we may be required to incur capital expenditures and may continue to incur capital expenditures in the future for installation of air pollution control equipment and may encounter construction or operational delays while applying for, or awaiting the review, processing and issuance of, new or amended permits, and we may be required to modify certain of our operations which could increase our operating costs.

In February 2024, the EPA lowered the primary annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard (“NAAQS”) for particulate matter (“PM_{2.5}”) from 12.0 µg/m³ to 9.0 µg/m³. Lowering of the NAAQS and subsequent designation as a nonattainment area could result in increased costs associated with, or result in cancellation or delay of, capital projects at our or our customers’ facilities, or could require emission reductions that could result in increased costs to us or our customers. The final rule is under appeal, and on November 24, 2025, the EPA filed a motion indicating the rule had been issued in error and asked the court to vacate the rule. We cannot predict the effects of the various state implementation plan requirements at this time.

In 2007, the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”) adopted the At-Berth Regulation to control airborne emissions from ocean-going vessels at berth but excluded tanker vessels due to safety and technological challenges for stack emission capture on vessels with hazardous cargo, which challenges still exist today. CARB amended the regulation in August 2020 to include maximum emission rates from auxiliary engines and boilers used to unload tanker vessels at berth. The obligation to meet the emission rates applies to both a vessel and the terminal where it is unloading or loading. The emission rates apply to vessels unloading at terminals at the Port of Long Beach and the Port of Los Angeles beginning January 1, 2025, and at all other terminals beginning January 1, 2027. The waiver issued by the US EPA for the amended regulation has been challenged. Compliance with the regulation is expected to increase our costs at affected facilities; however, to the extent permitted by regulations and our existing agreements, we expect to pass these costs on to our customers.

GHG Emissions

A number of state and regional efforts have emerged that are aimed at tracking and/or reducing GHG emissions by means of cap and trade programs that typically require major sources of GHG emissions to acquire and surrender emission allowances in return for emitting those GHGs. Although it is not possible at this time to predict how legislation or new regulations that may be adopted to address GHG emissions would impact our business, any such future laws and regulations could require us to incur increased operating costs, such as costs to purchase and operate emissions control systems, to acquire emission allowances or comply with new regulatory or reporting requirements including the imposition of a carbon tax. Any such legislation or regulatory programs could also increase the cost of consuming, and thereby reduce demand for, crude oil and natural gas produced by our exploration and production customers that, in turn, could reduce the demand for our services and thus adversely affect our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, environmental assessments must be performed for certain projects, including construction of certain new pipelines. Uncertainty related to the environmental assessment, including whether the environmental assessment must consider direct and indirect GHG emissions, can result in delay and increased costs in completing new projects.

The EPA’s final rule titled “Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review,” which was published in March 2024, requires MPLX to control and reduce methane emissions within its natural gas gathering and boosting operations and gas processing facilities. In 2025, the EPA extended the compliance deadlines for several provisions in the rule. The rule is consistent with the voluntary methane reduction programs that MPLX has been implementing through its Focus on Methane Program. As a result, although the rule requires MPLX to make additional investments to further reduce methane emissions, we do not believe the rule will have a material impact to our operations.

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 includes a charge on methane emissions above a certain threshold at facilities emitting more than 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent annually. The charge starts at \$900 per metric ton of methane in the first year, \$1,200 per metric ton in the second year, and increasing to \$1,500 per metric ton in the third year and beyond. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act, signed into law on July 4, 2025, postponed implementation of the methane waste emissions charge until 2034, with payments due in 2035. At this time, we do not expect it to have a material adverse effect on our operations, financial condition or results of operations.

Endangered Species Act and Migratory Bird Treaty Act Considerations

The federal Endangered Species Act (“ESA”) and analogous state laws regulate activities that may affect endangered or threatened species, including their habitats. If protected species are located in areas where we propose to construct new gathering or transportation pipelines, processing or fractionation facilities, or other infrastructure, such work could be prohibited

or delayed in certain of those locations or during certain times, when our operations could result in a taking of the species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat that has been designated for the species. We also may be obligated to develop plans to avoid potential takings of protected species and provide mitigation to offset the effects of any unavoidable impacts, the implementation of which could materially increase our operating and capital costs. Existing laws, regulations, policies and guidance relating to protected species may also be revised or reinterpreted in a manner that further increases our construction and mitigation costs or restricts our construction activities. Additionally, construction and operational activities could result in inadvertent impact to a listed species and could result in alleged takings under the ESA, exposing MPLX to civil or criminal enforcement actions and fines or penalties. The existence of threatened or endangered species in areas where we conduct operations or plan to construct pipelines or facilities may cause us to incur increased costs arising from species protection measures or could result in delays in, or prohibit, the construction of our facilities or limit our customer's exploration and production activities, which could have an adverse impact on demand for our midstream operations.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implements various treaties and conventions between the United States and certain other nations for the protection of migratory birds. In accordance with this law, the taking, killing or possessing of migratory birds covered under this act is unlawful without authorization. If there is the potential to adversely affect migratory birds as a result of our operations or construction activities, we may be required to seek authorization to conduct those operations or construction activities, which may result in specified operating or construction restrictions on a temporary, seasonal, or permanent basis in affected areas and thus have an adverse impact on our ability to provide timely gathering, treating, processing or fractionation services to our exploration and production customers.

Safety Matters

We are subject to oversight pursuant to the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, as amended ("OSH Act"), as well as comparable state statutes that regulate the protection of the health and safety of workers. We believe that we have conducted our operations in substantial compliance with regulations promulgated pursuant to the OSH Act, including general industry standards, record-keeping requirements and monitoring of occupational exposure to regulated substances.

We are also subject at regulated facilities to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Process Safety Management and the EPA's Risk Management Program requirements, which are intended to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable or explosive chemicals. The application of these regulations can result in increased compliance expenditures.

In general, we expect industry and regulatory safety standards to become more stringent over time, resulting in increased compliance expenditures. While these expenditures cannot be accurately estimated at this time, we do not expect such expenditures will have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

The DOT has adopted safety regulations with respect to the design, construction, operation, maintenance, inspection and management of our pipeline assets. These regulations contain requirements for the development and implementation of pipeline integrity management programs, which include the inspection and testing of pipelines and the correction of anomalies. These regulations also require that pipeline operation and maintenance personnel meet certain qualifications and that pipeline operators develop comprehensive spill response plans.

Product Quality Standards

Refined products and other hydrocarbon-based products that we transport are generally sold by us or our customers for consumption by the public. Various federal, state and local agencies have the authority to prescribe product quality specifications for products. Changes in product quality specifications or blending requirements could reduce our throughput volumes, require us to incur additional handling costs or require capital expenditures. For example, different product specifications for different markets affect the fungibility of the products in our system and could require the construction of additional storage. In addition, changes in the product quality of the products we receive on our product pipelines could reduce or eliminate our ability to blend products.

Marine Transportation

Our marine transportation business is subject to regulation by the USCG, federal laws, including the Jones Act, state laws and certain international conventions, as well as numerous environmental regulations. The majority of our vessels are subject to inspection by the USCG and carry certificates of inspection. The crews employed aboard the vessels are licensed or certified by the USCG. We are required by various governmental agencies to obtain licenses, certificates and permits for our vessels.

Our marine transportation business competes principally in markets subject to the Jones Act, a federal cabotage law that restricts domestic marine transportation in the United States to vessels built and registered in the United States, and manned and owned by United States citizens. We presently meet all of the requirements of the Jones Act for our vessels. The loss of Jones Act status could have a significant negative effect on our marine transportation business. The requirements that our vessels be United States built and manned by United States citizens, the crewing requirements and material requirements of the USCG, and the application of United States labor and tax laws increases the cost of United States flag vessels when compared with comparable foreign flag vessels. Our marine transportation business could be adversely affected if the Jones Act were to be modified so as to permit foreign competition that is not subject to the same United States government-imposed burdens.

The Secretary of Homeland Security is vested with the authority and discretion to waive the Jones Act to such extent and upon such terms as the Secretary may prescribe whenever the Secretary of Homeland Security deems that such action is necessary in the interest of national defense. For example, the Secretary of Homeland Security has waived the Jones Act for limited periods of time and in limited areas following the occurrence of certain natural disasters such as hurricanes. Waivers of the Jones Act can result in increased competition from foreign tank vessel operators, which could negatively impact our marine transportation business.

Security

We have several facilities that are subject to the United States Coast Guard's Maritime Transportation Security Act, and a number of other facilities that are subject to the Transportation Security Administration's Pipeline Security Guidelines and are designated as "Critical Facilities." We have an internal inspection program designed to monitor and ensure compliance with all of these requirements. We believe that we are in material compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the security of our facilities.

Tribal Lands

Various federal agencies, including the EPA and the Department of the Interior, along with certain Native American tribes, promulgate and enforce regulations pertaining to oil and gas operations on Native American tribal lands where we operate. These regulations include such matters as lease provisions, drilling and production requirements, and standards to protect environmental quality and cultural resources. In addition, each Native American tribe is a sovereign nation having the right to enforce certain laws and regulations and to grant approvals independent from federal, state and local statutes and regulations. These laws and regulations may increase our costs of doing business on Native American tribal lands and impact the viability of, or prevent or delay our ability to conduct, our operations on such lands.

HUMAN CAPITAL

We are managed and operated by the board of directors and executive officers of MPLX GP LLC ("MPLX GP"), our general partner and a wholly owned subsidiary of MPC. Our general partner has the sole responsibility for providing the employees and other personnel necessary to conduct our operations. All of the employees that conduct our business are directly employed by affiliates of our general partner. We believe that our general partner and its affiliates have a satisfactory relationship with those employees.

MPC believes its employees are its greatest asset of strength, and its culture reflects the quality of individuals across its workforce. Its collaborative efforts, which include fostering an inclusive environment, providing broad-based development and mentorship opportunities, recognizing and rewarding accomplishments and offering benefits that support the well-being of its employees and their families, contribute to increased engagement and fulfilling careers. Empowering people and prioritizing accountability are also key components for developing a high-performing culture, which is critical to achieving MPC's strategic vision.

Employee Profile

As of December 31, 2025, our general partner and its affiliates had approximately 5,762 full-time employees that provide services to us under our employee services agreements.

Safety

MPC is committed to safe operations to protect the health and safety of its employees, contractors and communities. MPC's commitment to safe operations is reflected in its safety systems design, its well-maintained equipment and by learning from its incidents. Part of MPC's effort to promote safety includes the Operational Excellence Management System, which expands on the RC14001® scope, incorporates a Plan-Do-Check-Act continual improvement cycle, and aligns with ISO 9001, incorporating quality and an increased stakeholder and process focus. Together, these components of MPC's safety management system provide it with a comprehensive approach to managing risks and preventing incidents, illnesses and fatalities. Additionally, MPC's annual cash bonus program includes a broad set of measures tied to safety, environmental stewardship and human capital management.

Talent Management

MPC's People Strategy holistically addresses the dynamic business environment it operates in. It enables MPC to be an employer of choice in the face of shifting talent needs and availability. Executing this People Strategy requires that it attracts and retains the best talent with the right skills and capabilities when we need them. Attracting and retaining top talent involves presenting employees with the tools for success and providing opportunities for long-term engagement and career advancement. MPC also provides job architecture with defined skills and competencies, along with tools and people processes to identify skill gaps and support career development to help its employees grow. Its Talent Acquisition team consists of three segments: Executive Recruiting, Experienced Recruiting and University Recruiting. The specialization within each group allows it to specifically address MPC's broad range of current and future talent needs, as well as devote time and attention to candidates during the hiring process. MPC believes each candidate brings a new perspective to its workforce, and it actively seeks candidates with a variety of backgrounds and experience.

MPC equips its employees at every level with classroom training, online courses and on the job activities that provide the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their daily job functions safely and successfully. Simultaneously, it supports its employees with a wide range of career development programs, tools and key talent processes to help them advance and grow their careers within MPC.

Compensation and Benefits

To ensure MPC is offering competitive pay packages, it annually benchmarks compensation, including base salaries, bonus levels and long-term incentive targets. MPC's annual bonus program, for which all employees are eligible, is a critical component of its compensation as it rewards employees for MPC's achievement against preset goals, encouraging employee commitment and ownership of results. Employees in the senior leader pay grades, as well as most other leaders, receive long-term incentive awards annually to align their compensation to the interests of MPC shareholders and MPLX unitholders.

MPC offers comprehensive benefits that are also benchmarked annually, including medical, dental and vision insurance for employees, their spouses or domestic partners, and their dependents. MPC also provides retirement programs, including a 401(k) plan and active defined benefit plan, life insurance, family building and support programs, sick and disability benefits, education assistance, as well as supports the well-being of employees and their families through a comprehensive Employee Assistance Program and financial wellness tools. In addition, MPC encourages employees to refresh and recharge by providing competitive vacation programs and paid parental leave benefits for birth mothers and nonbirth parents. Further, MPC awards a significant number of college and trade school scholarships to the high school senior children of its employees through the Marathon Petroleum Scholars Program. Both full-time and part-time employees are eligible for these benefits.

Inclusion

Inclusion is embedded in MPC's People Strategy, guided by core values, and supported by a dedicated team of subject matter experts and leadership. MPC's approach is grounded in a belief that a workplace where employees feel respected, supported and empowered to contribute their best leads to better performance and safer operations. By embedding inclusion and opportunity into the way it works, MPC strengthens collaboration, fuels innovation and positions MPLX for long-term success.

MPC promotes inclusivity and respect among its employees. MPC recognizes that when employees feel valued, it shows in their performance. MPC's employee networks demonstrate this by offering voluntary opportunities for employees to connect with others. Any employee may choose to join any of the seven groups - ADAPT, ARISE, FAMILIA, HONOR, HOPE, PRIDE, and PROMISE. Led by employees with involvement and support from executive sponsors, these networks connect colleagues from across MPC and provide opportunities for development, networking and community involvement.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

General information about MPLX LP and its general partner, MPLX GP LLC, including Governance Principles, Audit Committee Charter, Conflicts Committee Charter and Certificate of Limited Partnership, can be found at www.mplx.com. In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers are available in this same location. We would post on our website any amendments to, or waivers from, either of our codes requiring disclosure under applicable rules within four business days following any such amendment or waiver.

MPLX LP uses its website, www.mplx.com, as a channel for routine distribution of important information, including news releases, analyst presentations, and financial information. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as any amendments and exhibits to those reports, are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports are filed or furnished with the SEC, or on the SEC's website. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov. These documents are also available in hard copy, free of charge, by contacting our Investor Relations office. In addition, our website allows investors and other interested persons to sign up to automatically receive email alerts when we post news releases and financial information on our website. Information contained on our website is not incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or other securities filings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in evaluating us and our common units. Although the risks are organized by headings, and each risk is discussed separately, many are interrelated. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by these risks, and, as a result, the trading price of our common units could decline. We have in the past been adversely affected by certain of, and may in the future be affected by, these risks.

Summary of Risk Factors

We have in the past been adversely affected by certain of, and may in the future be adversely affected by, the following:

- a significant decrease in crude oil and natural gas production in our areas of operation;
- challenges in accurately estimating expected production volumes of our producer customers;

- our dependence on third parties for the crude oil, natural gas and refined products we gather, transport and store, the natural gas we process, and the NGLs we fractionate and stabilize at our facilities;
- our ability to retain existing customers or acquire new customers;
- our ability to increase fees enough to cover costs incurred under our gathering, treating, processing, transmission, transportation, fractionation, stabilization and storage agreements;
- unplanned maintenance of the United States (“U.S.”) inland waterway infrastructure;
- interruptions in operations at any of our facilities or those of our customers, including MPC;
- inflation;
- problems affecting our information technology systems and those of our third-party business partners and service providers;
- business, compliance and reputational risks associated with increasing regulatory focus on data privacy issues, integrating artificial intelligence into our processes and expanding laws in those areas;
- in our joint ventures, our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on our joint venture partners’ financial condition and disputes between us and our joint venture partners;
- terrorist attacks or other targeted operational disruptions aimed at our facilities or that impact our customers or the markets we serve;
- increases to our maintenance or repair costs;
- severe weather events, other climate conditions and earth movement and other geological hazards;
- insufficient cash from operations after the establishment of cash reserves and payment of our expenses to enable us to pay the intended quarterly distribution to our unitholders;
- our substantial debt and other financial obligations;
- increases in interest rates;
- our exposure to the credit risks of our key customers and derivative counterparties;
- negative effects of our commodity derivative activities;
- uninsured losses;
- future costs relating to evolving environmental or other laws or regulations;
- increased regulation of hydraulic fracturing;
- climate-related and GHG emission regulation;
- climate-related litigation;
- societal and political pressures and other forms of opposition to the future development, transportation and use of carbon-based fuels;
- market deterioration prior to the completion of large capital projects;
- increasing attention to ESG matters;
- goals, targets and disclosures related to ESG matters;
- federal and tribal approvals, regulations and lawsuits relating to our facilities that are located on Native American tribal lands;
- our ability to maintain or obtain real property rights required for our business;
- the consequences resulting from foreign investment in us or our general partner exceeding certain levels;
- federal or state rate and service regulation or rate-making policies;
- costs and liabilities resulting from performance of pipeline integrity programs and related repairs;
- future impairments;
- difficulties in making strategic acquisitions on economically acceptable terms from MPC or third parties;
- integration risks from significant future acquisitions;
- the failure by MPC to satisfy its obligations to us, or a significant reduction in volumes transported through our facilities or stored at our storage assets;
- MPC materially suspending, reducing or terminating its obligations under its agreements with us;
- MPC’s level of indebtedness or credit ratings;
- various tax risks inherent in our master limited partnership structure, including the potential for unexpected tax liabilities for us or our unitholders, more burdensome tax filing requirements and future legislative changes to the expected tax treatment of an investment in us;
- MPC’s conflicts of interest with us, its limited duties to us and our unitholders, and its potential favoring of its interests over our interests and the interests of our unitholders;
- the requirements and restrictions arising under our Sixth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated as of February 1, 2021 (“Partnership Agreement”), including the requirement that we distribute all of our available

cash, limitations on our general partner's duties, limited unitholder voting rights, and limited unitholder recourse in the event unitholders are dissatisfied with our operations;

- cost reimbursements and fees paid to our general partner and its affiliates, which in certain circumstances are subject to our general partner's sole discretion;
- control of our general partner being transferred to a third party without unitholder consent;
- the issuance of additional units resulting in the dilution of limited unitholder interests, which issuances may be made without unitholder approval;
- the sale of units - and the adverse impact on the trading price of the common units which might result from such sale - by MPC of the units it holds in public or private markets, and such sales could have an adverse impact on the trading price of the common units;
- affiliates of our general partner, including MPC, competing with us, and neither our general partner nor its affiliates having any obligation to present business opportunities to us;
- our general partner having a limited call right that may require unitholders to sell common units at an undesirable time or price;
- a unitholder's liability not being limited if a court finds that unitholder action constitutes control of our business;
- unitholders may have to repay distributions that were wrongfully distributed to them;
- the NYSE not requiring a publicly traded limited partnership like us to comply with certain of its corporate governance requirements; and
- the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware being, to the extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our limited partners.

Business and Operational Risks

A significant decrease in crude oil and natural gas production in our areas of operation may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution.

A significant portion of our operations is dependent on the continued availability of natural gas and crude oil production. The production from oil and natural gas reserves and wells owned by our producer customers will naturally decline over time, which means that our cash flows associated with these wells will also decline over time. To maintain or increase throughput levels and the utilization rate of our facilities, we must continually obtain new oil, natural gas, NGL and refined product supplies, which depend in part on the level of successful drilling activity near our facilities, our ability to compete for volumes from successful new wells and our ability to expand our system capacity as needed.

We have no control over the level of drilling activity in the areas of our operations, the amount of reserves associated with the wells or the rate at which production from a well will decline. In addition, we have no control over producers or their production decisions, which are affected by demand, prevailing and projected energy prices, drilling costs, operational challenges, access to downstream markets, the level of reserves, geological considerations, governmental regulations and the availability and cost of capital. Reductions or changes in exploration or production activity in our areas of operations could lead to reduced throughput on our pipelines and utilization rates of our facilities.

Fluctuations in energy prices can negatively affect drilling activity, production rates and investments by third parties in the development of new oil and natural gas reserves. The prices for oil, natural gas and NGLs depend upon factors beyond our control, including global and regional demand, production levels, changes in interstate pipeline gas quality specifications, imports and exports, seasonality and weather conditions, alternative energy sources such as wind, solar and other renewable energy technologies, economic and political conditions domestically and internationally and governmental regulations. Sustained periods of low energy prices could result in producers deciding to limit their oil and gas drilling operations, which could substantially delay the production and delivery of volumes of oil, natural gas and NGLs to our facilities and adversely affect our revenues and cash available for distribution.

This impact may also be exacerbated in circumstances where our compensation for services is commodity-based, which are more directly impacted by changes in natural gas and NGL prices than our fee-based contracts due to frac spread exposure and may result in operating losses when natural gas becomes more expensive on a Btu equivalent basis than NGL products. In addition, our purchase and resale of natural gas and NGLs in the ordinary course exposes us to significant risk of volatility in natural gas or NGL prices due to the potential difference in price at the time of purchase and subsequent sale. The significant volatility in natural gas, NGL and crude oil prices could adversely impact our unit price, thereby increasing our distribution yield and cost of capital. Such impacts could adversely impact our ability to execute our long-term organic growth projects, satisfy our obligations to our customers, and make distributions to unitholders at intended levels, and may also result in non-cash impairments of long-lived assets or goodwill or other-than-temporary non-cash impairments of our equity method investments.

We may not always be able to accurately estimate expected production volumes of our producer customers; therefore, volumes we service in the future could be less than we anticipate.

We may not be able to accurately estimate expected production volumes of our producer customers. Furthermore, we may have only limited crude oil, natural gas, NGL or refined product supplies committed to any new facility prior to its construction. We may

build new facilities based on expected production growth or market demand. If these expectations are not met, the facilities may be underutilized or may not operate as planned. In order to attract additional crude oil, natural gas, NGL or refined product supplies from a customer, we may be required to order equipment and facilities, obtain rights of way or other land rights or otherwise commence construction activities for facilities that will be required to serve such customer's additional supplies prior to executing agreements with the customer. If such agreements are not executed, we may be unable to recover such costs and expenses. Additionally, new facilities may not be able to attract enough crude oil, natural gas, NGLs or refined products to achieve our expected investment return. Alternatively, crude oil, natural gas, NGL or refined product supplies committed to facilities under construction may be delivered prior to completion of such facilities. In such event, we may be required to temporarily utilize third-party facilities to offload crude oil, natural gas, NGLs or refined products, which may increase our operating costs and reduce our cash available for distribution.

We depend on third parties for the crude oil, natural gas and refined products we gather, transport and store, the natural gas we process, and the NGLs we fractionate and stabilize at our facilities, and a reduction in these quantities could reduce our revenues and cash flow.

A significant portion of our supply of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products comes from few key suppliers, who may be under no obligation to deliver a minimum volume. If these or several smaller producers, were to decrease the supply of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs or refined products to our systems and facilities for any reason, we could experience difficulty in replacing those lost volumes. In some cases, the producers or suppliers are responsible for gathering or delivering oil, natural gas, NGLs or refined products to our facilities or we rely on other third parties to deliver volumes to us on behalf of the producers or suppliers. If such producers, suppliers or other third parties are unable, or otherwise fail to, deliver the volumes to our facilities, or if our agreements with any of these third parties terminate or expire such that our facilities are no longer connected to their gathering or transportation systems or the third parties modify the flow of natural gas or NGLs on those systems away from our facilities, the throughput on and utilization of our facilities may be reduced, or we may be required to incur significant capital expenditures to construct and install gathering pipelines or other facilities to be able to receive such volumes. Since most of our operating costs are fixed, a reduction in delivered volumes lowers revenue, net income and cash flow.

We may not be able to retain existing customers, or acquire new customers, which would reduce our revenues and limit our future profitability.

A significant portion of our business comes from a limited number of key customers. The renewal or replacement of existing contracts with our customers at rates sufficient to maintain current revenues and cash flows depends on a number of factors beyond our control, including competition from other gatherers, processors, pipelines and fractionators, and the price of, and demand for, natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and refined products in the markets we serve. Our competitors include large oil, natural gas, refining and petrochemical companies, some of which have greater financial resources, more numerous or greater capacity pipelines, processing and other facilities, greater access to natural gas, crude oil and NGL supplies than we do or other synergies with existing or new customers that we cannot provide. Our competitors may also include our joint venture partners, who in some cases are permitted to compete with us and may have a competitive advantage due to their familiarity with our business arising from our joint venture arrangements, as well as third parties on whom we rely to deliver natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and refined products to our facilities, who may have a competitive advantage due to their ability to modify the flow of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and refined products on their systems away from our facilities. Additionally, our customers that gather gas through facilities that are not otherwise dedicated to us may develop their own processing and fractionation facilities in lieu of using our services.

As a consequence of the increase in competition in the industry, as well as the volatility of natural gas prices, end-users and utilities are reluctant to enter into long-term purchase contracts. Many customers purchase natural gas from multiple suppliers and can switch providers or even switch to alternative fuels when prices fluctuate. Because we compete with many companies of varying size and resources in the natural gas market, we often rely on price. If management cannot renew contracts or adapt to market changes, our profitability may be impacted.

The fees charged to third parties under our gathering, treating, processing, transmission, transportation, fractionation, stabilization and storage agreements may not escalate sufficiently to cover increases in costs, or the agreements may not be renewed or may be suspended in some circumstances.

Our costs may increase at a rate greater than the fees we charge to third parties. Furthermore, third parties may not renew their contracts with us. Additionally, some third parties' obligations under their agreements with us may be permanently or temporarily reduced due to certain events, some of which are beyond our control, including force majeure events wherein the supply of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil or refined products are curtailed or cut-off due to events outside our control, and in some cases, certain of those agreements may be terminated in their entirety if the duration of such events exceeds a specified period of time. If the escalation of fees is insufficient to cover increased costs, or if third parties do not renew or extend their contracts with us, or if third parties suspend or terminate their contracts with us, our financial results would suffer.

The U.S. inland waterway infrastructure is aging and may result in increased costs and disruptions to our operations.

Maintenance of the U.S. inland waterway system is vital to our marine transportation operations. The system is composed of over 12,000 miles of commercially navigable waterway, supported by approximately 240 locks and dams designed to provide flood control, maintain pool levels of water in certain areas of the country and facilitate navigation on the inland river system. The U.S. inland waterway infrastructure is aging, with more than half of the locks over 50 years old. As a result, due to the age of the

locks, planned and unplanned maintenance may create more frequent outages, resulting in delays and additional operating expenses. Part of the costs for new construction and major rehabilitation of locks and dams is funded by marine transportation companies through taxes and the other portion is funded by general federal tax revenues. Failure of the federal government to adequately fund infrastructure maintenance and improvements in the future would have a negative impact on our ability to deliver products to our customers on a timely basis. Furthermore, any additional user taxes that may be imposed in the future to fund infrastructure improvements would increase our operating expenses.

Our operations are subject to business interruptions and present inherent hazards and risks, which could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to business interruptions, such as unplanned maintenance, explosions, fires, pipeline releases, product quality incidents, power outages, severe weather, labor disputes, acts of terrorism or other natural or man-made disasters. These types of incidents adversely affect us. Our customers' operations, including MPC's refining operations, are subject to similar risks.

These types of incidents adversely affect our operations and may result in serious personal injury or loss of human life, significant damage to property and equipment, environmental pollution, impairment of operations and substantial losses. We and our customers have experienced certain of these incidents in the past. For assets located near populated areas, the level of damage resulting from these incidents could be greater. Due to the nature of our operations, certain interruptions could impact operations in other regions.

Our marine transportation business, in particular, is subject to weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions such as high or low water on the inland waterway systems, fog and ice, tropical storms, hurricanes and tsunamis on both the inland waterway systems and throughout the U.S. coastal waters can impair the operating efficiencies of the marine fleet. Such adverse weather conditions can cause a delay, diversion or postponement of shipments of products and are beyond our control.

In addition, we operate in and adjacent to environmentally sensitive waters where tanker, pipeline, rail car and refined product transportation and storage operations are closely regulated by federal, state and local agencies and monitored by environmental interest groups. Transportation and storage of crude oil, other feedstocks and refined products over and adjacent to water involves inherent risk and subjects us to the provisions of the OPA-90 and state laws in U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states and states bordering inland waterways on which we operate. If we are unable to promptly and adequately contain any accident or discharge involving tankers, pipelines, rail cars or above ground storage tanks transporting or storing crude oil, other feedstocks or refined products, we may be subject to substantial liability. In addition, the service providers contracted to aid us in a discharge response may be unavailable due to weather conditions, governmental regulations or other local or global events.

The construction and operation of certain of our facilities may be impacted by surface or subsurface mining operations by one or more third parties, which could adversely impact our construction activities or cause subsidence or other damage to our facilities. In such event, our construction may be prevented or delayed, or the costs and time increased, or our operations at such facilities may be impaired or interrupted, and we may not be able to recover the costs incurred for delays or to relocate or repair our facilities from such third parties.

Damages resulting from an incident involving any of our assets or operations may result in our being named as a defendant in one or more lawsuits asserting potentially substantial claims or in our being assessed potentially substantial fines by governmental authorities.

We may be negatively impacted by inflation.

Increases in inflation may have an adverse effect on us. Such increases in inflation could impact the commodity markets generally, the overall demand for our products and services, our costs for labor, material and services and the margins we are able to realize on our products and services, all of which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Inflation may also result in higher interest rates, which in turn would result in higher interest expense related to our variable rate indebtedness and any borrowings we undertake to refinance existing fixed rate indebtedness.

We are increasingly dependent on the performance of our information technology systems and those of our third-party business partners and service providers.

We are increasingly dependent on our information technology systems and those of our third-party business partners and service providers for the safe and effective operation of our business. We rely on such systems to process, transmit and store electronic information, including financial records and personal data, and to manage or support a variety of business processes, including our supply chain, pipeline operations, gathering and processing operations, financial transactions, banking and numerous other processes and transactions.

Our information systems (and those of our third-party business partners and service providers), including our cloud computing environments and operational technology environments, are subject to numerous and evolving cybersecurity threats and attacks, including ransomware and other malware, phishing and social engineering schemes, supply chain attacks, and advanced artificial intelligence attacks, which can compromise our ability to operate, and the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of data in our systems or those of our third-party business partners and service providers. These and other cybersecurity threats may

originate with criminal attackers, advanced persistent threats and nation-state actors, state-sponsored actors, or employee error or malfeasance. Cybersecurity threat actors also may attempt to exploit vulnerabilities in software, including software commonly used by companies in cloud-based services and bundled software. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, or to disable or degrade systems, continuously evolve and some have become increasingly complex and sophisticated, and can remain undetected for a period of time despite efforts to detect and respond in a timely manner, we (and our third-party business partners and service providers) are subject to the risk of cyberattacks and cybersecurity incidents.

Our cybersecurity and infrastructure protection technologies, disaster recovery plans and systems, employee training and vendor risk management may not be sufficient to defend us against all unauthorized attempts to access our information or impact our systems. We and our third-party vendors and service providers have been and may in the future be subject to cybersecurity events and incidents of varying degrees. To date, the impacts of prior events and incidents have not had a material adverse effect on us.

Cybersecurity incidents involving our information technology systems or those of our third-party business partners and service providers can result in theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation or release of confidential financial data, personal data, intellectual property and other information; give rise to remediation or other expenses; result in litigation, claims and increased regulatory review, investigations, or scrutiny; reduce our customers' willingness to do business with us; disrupt our operations and the services we provide to customers; and subject us to litigation and legal liability under international, U.S. federal and state laws. Any of such results could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Increasing regulatory focus on and expanding laws related to data privacy issues could expose us to increased liability, subject us to lawsuits, investigations, reputational harm and increase costs and restrictions on our operations that could significantly and adversely affect our business.

Along with our own data and information collected in the normal course of our business, we, and some of our third-party service providers, collect, use, transfer and retain certain data that is subject to specific laws and regulations. The transfer and use of this data is becoming increasingly complex. This data is subject to governmental regulation at international, federal, state and local levels in many areas of our business, including data privacy and security laws such as the California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act ("CCPA"). To date, comprehensive state privacy laws have been proposed or passed in more than twenty U.S. states. Additionally, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and multiple state attorneys general are interpreting federal and state consumer protection laws to impose standards for the online collection, use, dissemination and security of data as well as requiring disclosures regarding such practices. Existing and potential future data privacy laws pose increasingly complex compliance, monitoring and control obligations and could potentially elevate our costs and risk exposure. As the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of such laws continue to progress and evolve, there may also be developments that amplify such costs and risk exposure. Any failure by us, or by a third-party service provider upon which we rely, to comply with these laws and regulations, including as a result of a cybersecurity incident or privacy breach, could expose us to significant penalties and liabilities, including individual claims or consumer class actions, commercial litigation, administrative, and investigations or actions, regulatory intervention and sanctions or fines.

As we integrate artificial intelligence technologies into our processes, these technologies may present business, compliance and reputational risks.

Recent and continuously evolving technological advances in artificial intelligence ("AI") and machine-learning technology present new opportunities and also pose new risks. Our integration of these technologies, whether developed internally or procured through our third-party service providers, into our processes may result in new or expanded risks and liabilities. Such risks and liabilities include enhanced governmental or regulatory scrutiny, litigation, compliance issues, ethical concerns, confidentiality or security risks, as well as other factors that could adversely affect our business, reputation, and financial results. The utilization of AI could also result in loss of intellectual property and subject us to heightened risks related to intellectual property infringement or misappropriation. The use of AI can lead to unintended consequences, including generating content that is inaccurate, misleading or otherwise flawed, or that results in unintended biases and discriminatory outcomes, which could harm our reputation and expose us to risks related to inaccuracies or errors in the output of such technologies.

Our investments in joint ventures could be adversely affected by our reliance on our joint venture partners and their financial condition, and our joint venture partners may have interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours.

We conduct some of our operations through joint ventures in which we share control over certain economic and business interests with our joint venture partners. Our joint venture partners may have economic, business or legal interests or goals that are inconsistent with our goals and interests or may be unable to meet their obligations. Failure by us, or an entity in which we have an interest, to adequately manage the risks associated with any joint ventures could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of our joint ventures and adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Terrorist attacks or other targeted operational disruptions may affect our facilities or those of our customers and suppliers.

Refining, gathering and processing, pipeline and terminal infrastructure, and other energy assets, may be the subject of terrorist attacks or other targeted operational disruptions. Any attack or targeted disruption of our operations, those of our customers or, in

some cases, those of other energy industry participants, could have a material and adverse effect on our business. Similarly, any similar event that severely disrupts the markets we serve could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Many of our assets have been in service for many years and, as a result, our maintenance or repair costs may increase in the future.

Our pipelines, terminals, fractionators, processing facilities and storage assets are generally long-lived assets, and many of them have been in service for many years. The age and condition of our assets could result in increased maintenance or repair expenditures in the future. Any significant increase in these expenditures could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position or cash flows, as well as our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

Severe weather events, other climate conditions and earth movement and other geological hazards may adversely affect our and our customers' assets and ongoing operations.

Our and our customers' assets are subject to acute physical risks, such as floods, hurricane-force winds, wildfires, winter storms, and earth movement in variable, steep and rugged terrain and terrain with varied or changing subsurface conditions, and chronic physical risks, such as sea-level rise or water shortages. The occurrence of these and similar events have had, and may in the future have, an adverse effect on our assets and operations. We have incurred and will continue to incur additional costs to protect our assets and operations from such physical risks and employ the evolving technologies and processes available to mitigate such risks. To the extent such severe weather events or other climate conditions increase in frequency and severity, we may be required to modify operations and incur costs that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Financial Risks

We may not have sufficient cash from operations after the establishment of cash reserves and payment of our expenses, including cost reimbursements to MPC and its affiliates, to enable us to pay the intended quarterly distribution to our unitholders.

The amount of cash we can distribute to our common unitholders principally depends on the amount of cash we generate from our operations, which fluctuates from quarter to quarter based on, among other things:

- the volumes of natural gas, crude oil, NGLs and refined products we gather, process, store, transport and fractionate;
- the fees and tariff rates we charge and the margins we realize for our services and sales;
- the prices of, level of production of and demand for crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products;
- the level of our operating costs including repairs and maintenance;
- the relative prices of NGLs and crude oil; and
- prevailing economic conditions.

In addition, the actual amount of cash available for distribution also depends on other factors, some of which are beyond our control, including:

- the amount of our operating expenses and general and administrative expenses, including cost reimbursements to MPC;
- our debt service requirements and other liabilities;
- fluctuations in our working capital needs;
- our ability to borrow funds and access capital markets;
- restrictions in our joint venture agreements or agreements governing our debt;
- the level and timing of capital expenditures we make, including capital expenditures incurred in connection with our growth projects;
- the cost of acquisitions, if any; and
- the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner in its discretion, which may increase in the future and which may in turn further reduce the amount of cash available for distribution.

Furthermore, the amount of cash we have available for distribution depends primarily on our cash flow and not solely on profitability, which is affected by non-cash items. As a result, we may make distributions during periods when we record net losses and may not make distributions during periods when we record net income.

Our substantial debt and other financial obligations could impair our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow, and our ability to fulfill our debt obligations.

We have significant debt obligations, which totaled \$26.0 billion as of December 31, 2025, including amounts, if any, outstanding under our loan agreement with MPC. We may incur significant debt obligations in the future. Our indebtedness may impose

various restrictions and covenants on us that could have, or the incurrence of such debt could otherwise result in, material adverse consequences, including:

- We may have difficulties obtaining additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, or general business purposes on favorable terms, if at all, or our cost of borrowing may increase.
- We may be at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who have proportionately less debt, or we may be more vulnerable to, and have limited flexibility to respond to, competitive pressures or a downturn in our business or the economy generally.
- If our operating results are not sufficient to service our indebtedness, we may be required to reduce our distributions, reduce or delay our business activities, investments or capital expenditures, sell assets or issue equity, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to unitholders, as well as the trading price of our common units.
- The operating and financial restrictions and covenants in our revolving credit facility and any future financing agreements could restrict our ability to finance our operations or capital needs or to expand or pursue our business activities, which may, in turn, limit our ability to make distributions to our unitholders. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be impaired from time to time if the fluctuations in our working capital needs are not consistent with the timing for our receipt of funds from our operations.
- If we fail to comply with our debt obligations and an event of default occurs, our lenders could declare the outstanding principal of that debt, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable, which may trigger defaults under our other debt instruments or other contracts. Our assets may be insufficient to repay such debt in full, and the holders of our units could experience a partial or total loss of their investment.

Increases in interest rates could adversely impact our unit price, our ability to issue equity or incur additional debt for acquisitions or other purposes or refinance existing debt and our ability to make distributions at our intended levels.

Our revolving credit facility and our loan agreement with MPC have variable interest rates. As a result, future interest rates on our debt could be higher than current levels, causing our financing costs to increase accordingly. In addition, we may in the future refinance outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility with fixed-rate indebtedness. Interest rates payable on fixed-rate indebtedness typically are higher than the short-term variable interest rates that we pay on borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We also have other fixed-rate indebtedness that we may need or desire to refinance in the future at or prior to the applicable stated maturity. A prolonged rising interest rate environment could have an adverse impact on our ability to issue equity, refinance existing debt or incur additional debt for acquisitions or other purposes on favorable terms, if at all. Accordingly, increases in interest rates could adversely impact our business, financial conditions, results of operations, cash flows and our ability to make distributions at our intended levels.

As with other yield-oriented securities, our unit price will be impacted by our cash distributions and the implied distribution yield. The distribution yield is often used by investors to compare and rank yield-oriented securities for investment decision-making purposes. Therefore, changes in interest rates, either positive or negative, may affect the yield requirements of investors who invest in our units, and a rising interest rate environment could have an adverse impact on our unit price.

We are exposed to the credit risks of our key customers, and any material non-payment or non-performance by our key customers could reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

We are subject to risks of loss resulting from non-payment or non-performance by our customers, which risks may increase during periods of economic uncertainty. Furthermore, some of our customers may be highly leveraged and subject to their own operating and regulatory risks, which increases the risk that they may default on their obligations to us. This risk is further heightened during sustained periods of declines of natural gas, NGL and crude oil prices. To the extent any of our customers are in financial distress or commence bankruptcy proceedings, our contracts with them, including provisions relating to dedications of production, may be subject to renegotiation or rejection under applicable provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code. If a contract with a customer is altered or rejected in bankruptcy proceedings, we could lose some or all of the expected revenues associated with that contract. Any such material non-payment or non-performance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We do not insure against all potential losses, and, therefore, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected by unexpected liabilities and increased costs.

We maintain insurance coverage in amounts we believe to be prudent against many, but not all, potential liabilities arising from operating hazards. Uninsured liabilities arising from operating hazards such as explosions, fires, pipeline releases, cybersecurity breaches or other incidents involving our assets or operations can reduce the funds available to us for capital and investment spending and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Historically, we also have maintained insurance coverage for physical damage and resulting business interruption to our major facilities, with significant self-insured retentions. In the future, we may not be able to maintain insurance of the types and amounts we desire at reasonable rates.

We have recorded goodwill and other intangible assets that could become further impaired and result in material non-cash charges to our results of operations.

We accounted for certain acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that the assets and liabilities of the acquired business be recorded to our balance sheet at their respective fair values as of the acquisition date. Any excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the acquired net assets is recognized as goodwill.

As of December 31, 2025, our balance sheet reflected \$8.8 billion and \$1.4 billion of goodwill and other intangible assets, respectively. We have in the past recorded significant impairments of our goodwill. To the extent the value of goodwill or intangible assets becomes further impaired, we may be required to incur additional material non-cash charges relating to such impairment. Our operating results may be significantly impacted from both the impairment and the underlying trends in the business that triggered the impairment.

Large capital projects may be subject to delays, can take years to complete, and market conditions could deteriorate significantly between the project approval date and the project startup date, negatively impacting project returns.

Delays in completing capital projects or making required changes or upgrades to our facilities could subject us to fines or penalties as well as affect our ability to supply certain products we produce. Such delays or cost increases may arise as a result of unpredictable factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- denials of, delays in receiving, or revocations of requisite regulatory approvals or permits;
- unplanned increases in the cost of construction materials or labor, whether due to inflation or other factors;
- disruptions in transportation of components or construction materials;
- adverse weather conditions, natural disasters or other events (such as equipment malfunctions, explosions, fires or spills) affecting our facilities, or those of vendors or suppliers;
- shortages of sufficiently skilled labor, or labor disagreements resulting in unplanned work stoppages;
- market-related increases in a project's debt or equity financing costs;
- global supply chain disruptions;
- nonperformance by, or disputes with, vendors, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors; and
- delays due to citizen, state or local political or activist pressure.

Any one or more of these factors could have a significant impact on our ongoing capital projects. If we were unable to make up the delays associated with such factors or to recover the related costs, or if market conditions change, it could materially and adversely affect our capital project returns and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

We expect to continue to incur substantial capital expenditures and operating costs to meet the requirements of evolving environmental and other laws or regulations. Changes to the federal government's policies and operations could lead to increased regulatory uncertainty and volatility and increased state regulation, which may impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations at the federal, state and local level. These laws and regulations continue to increase in both number and complexity and affect our business. Laws and regulations expected to become more stringent relate to the following:

- the emission or discharge of materials into the environment;
- solid and hazardous waste management;
- the regulatory classification of materials currently or formerly used in our business;
- pollution prevention;
- climate change and GHG emissions;
- the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals;
- public and employee safety and health;
- permitting;
- inherently safer technology; and
- facility security.

The specific impact of laws and regulations on us and our competitors may vary depending on a number of factors, including the age and location of operating facilities, marketing areas and production processes and subsequent judicial interpretation of such laws and regulations. We have incurred and will continue to incur substantial capital, operating and maintenance, and remediation expenditures to modify operations, install pollution control equipment, perform site cleanups or curtail operations. We have incurred and may in the future incur liability for personal injury, property damage, natural resource damage or clean-up costs due to alleged contamination and/or exposure to chemicals such as benzene and methyl tert-butyl ether ("MTBE"). There is also increased regulatory interest in PFAS, which we expect will lead to increased monitoring and remediation obligations and

potential liability related thereto. Such expenditures could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In 2025, the U.S. presidential administration announced wide-ranging policy changes and issued numerous executive actions. The U.S. EPA and other federal agencies began proposing and promulgating regulations consistent with the administration's policy changes. If the federal government relaxes or revokes certain environmental regulations, states may pass laws that vary in stringency and scope by state, creating a patchwork of regulation. For example, various states have passed laws regulating the use of materials containing PFAS and setting action levels for the remediation of certain PFAS. We cannot predict the extent to which states will pass such legislation, or the ultimate effect these state laws will have on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increased regulation of hydraulic fracturing and other oil and gas production activities could result in reductions or delays in U.S. production of crude oil and natural gas, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

While we do not conduct hydraulic fracturing operations, we do provide gathering, treating, processing and fractionation services with respect to natural gas and natural gas liquids produced by our customers as a result of such operations. A range of federal, state and local laws and regulations currently govern or, in some cases, prohibit, hydraulic fracturing in some jurisdictions. Stricter laws, regulations and permitting processes may be enacted in the future. If federal, state and local legislation and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing or other oil and gas production activities are enacted or expanded, such efforts could impede oil and gas production, increase producers' cost of compliance, and result in reduced volumes available for our midstream assets to gather, treat, process and fractionate.

Climate change and GHG emission regulation could affect our operations, energy consumption patterns and regulatory obligations, any of which could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Currently, multiple legislative and regulatory measures to address GHG and other emissions are in various phases of consideration, promulgation or implementation. These include actions to develop international, federal, regional or statewide programs, which could require reductions in our GHG or other emissions, establish a carbon tax and decrease the demand for refined products. Requiring reductions in these emissions could result in increased costs to (i) operate and maintain our facilities, (ii) install new emission controls at our facilities and (iii) administer and manage any emissions programs, including acquiring emission credits or allotments.

Certain municipalities have also proposed or enacted restrictions on the installation of natural gas appliances and infrastructure in new residential or commercial construction, which could affect demand for the natural gas that we transport and store. Certain jurisdictions have enacted or are considering ordinances that would prohibit construction or expansion of fossil fuel terminals.

Regional and state climate change and air emissions goals and regulatory programs are complex, subject to change and considerable uncertainty due to a number of factors including technological feasibility, legal challenges and potential changes in federal policy. Increasing concerns about climate change and carbon intensity have also resulted in societal concerns and a number of international and national measures to limit GHG emissions. Additional stricter measures and investor pressure can be expected in the future and any of these changes may have a material adverse impact on our business or financial condition.

The scope and magnitude of the changes to U.S. climate change strategy under the current and future administrations, however, remain subject to the passage of legislation and interpretation and action of federal and state regulatory bodies; therefore, the impact to our industry and operations due to GHG regulation is unknown at this time.

Energy companies are subject to increasing environmental and climate-related litigation.

Governmental and other entities in various U.S. states have filed lawsuits against various energy companies, including MPC, alleging damages as a result of climate change, false statements about climate change, and violations of various consumer protection statutes. The plaintiffs are seeking unspecified damages and abatement under various tort theories.

Additionally, private plaintiffs and government parties have undertaken efforts to shut down energy assets by challenging operating permits, the validity of easements or the compliance with easement conditions. For example, the Dakota Access Pipeline, in which we have a minority interest, is subject to, and may in the future be subject to, litigation seeking a permanent shutdown of the pipeline. There remains a high degree of uncertainty regarding the ultimate outcome of these types of proceedings, as well as their potential effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

We are subject to risks associated with societal and political pressures and other forms of opposition to the development, transportation and use of carbon-based fuels. Such risks could adversely impact our business and our ability to continue to operate or realize certain growth strategies.

We operate and develop our business with the expectation that regulations and societal sentiment will continue to enable the development, transportation and use of carbon-based fuels. However, policy decisions relating to the production, refining, transportation, storage and marketing of carbon-based fuels are subject to political pressures and the influence of public sentiment on GHG emissions, climate change, and climate adaptation. Additionally, societal sentiment regarding carbon-based fuels may adversely impact our reputation and MPC's ability to attract and retain the employees who provide services to us.

The approval process for our projects has become increasingly challenging, due in part to state and local concerns related to pipelines, negative public perception regarding the oil and gas industry, and concerns regarding GHG emissions downstream of pipeline operations. Our expansion or construction projects may not be completed on schedule (or at all), or at the budgeted cost. We also may be required to incur additional costs and expenses in connection with the design and installation of our facilities due to their location and the surrounding terrain. We may be required to install additional facilities, incur additional capital and operating expenditures, or experience interruptions in or impairments of our operations to the extent that the facilities are not designed or installed correctly.

Increasing attention to environmental, social and governance matters may impact our business and financial results.

In recent years, increasing attention has been given to corporate activities related to ESG matters in public discourse and the investment community, including climate change, energy transition matters, and inclusion. A number of advocacy groups, both domestically and internationally, have campaigned for governmental and private action to promote ESG-related change at public companies, including, but not limited to, through the investment and voting practices of investment advisers, pension funds, universities and other members of the investing community. These activities include increasing attention and demands for action related to climate change and energy transition matters, such as promoting the use of substitutes to fossil fuel products and encouraging the divestment of fossil fuel equities, as well as pressuring lenders and other financial services companies to limit or curtail activities with fossil fuel companies. If this were to continue, it could have a material adverse effect on our access to capital. Members of the investment community have begun to screen companies such as ours for sustainability performance, including practices related to GHG emission reduction and energy transition strategies. If we are unable to find economically viable, as well as publicly acceptable, solutions that reduce our GHG emissions, reduce GHG intensity for new and existing projects, increase our non-fossil fuel product portfolio, and/or address other ESG-related stakeholder concerns, our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Further, our reputation could be damaged as a result of our support of, association with or lack of support or disapproval of certain social causes, as well as any decisions we make to continue to conduct, or change, certain of our activities in response to such considerations.

Our goals, targets and disclosures related to ESG matters expose us to numerous risks, including risks to our reputation and unit price.

Companies across all industries are facing increasing scrutiny from stakeholders related to ESG matters, including practices and disclosures regarding climate-related initiatives. MPLX has established a target to reduce methane emissions intensity and MPC, MPLX's largest customer, has established a target to reduce GHG emissions intensity. These targets reflect our current plans and aspirations and are not guarantees that we will be able to achieve them. We assess progress with these targets on an annual basis. We may modify, discontinue, update or expand targets or adopt new metrics as new information, opportunities, and technologies become available. Further, there are conflicting expectations and priorities from regulatory authorities, investors, voluntary reporting frame works, and other stakeholders surrounding accounting and disclosure of ESG matters and climate related initiatives. Our efforts to accomplish and accurately report on these goals and objectives, which may be, in part, dependent on the actions of suppliers and other third parties, present numerous operational, regulatory, reputational, financial, legal, and other risks, any of which could have a material negative impact, including on our reputation and unit price. Efforts to achieve goals and targets, such as the foregoing and future internal climate-related initiatives, may increase costs, require purchase of carbon credits, or limit or impact our business plans and financial results, potentially resulting in the reduction to the economic end-of-life of certain assets and an impairment of the associated net book value, among other material adverse impacts. Additionally, as the nature, scope and complexity of ESG reporting, calculation methodologies, voluntary reporting standards and disclosure requirements expand, we may have to undertake additional costs to control, assess and report on ESG metrics. Our failure or perceived failure to pursue or fulfill such goals and targets or to satisfy various reporting standards within the timelines we announce, or at all, could have a negative impact on investor sentiment, ratings outcomes for evaluating our approach to ESG matters, unit price, and cost of capital and expose us to government enforcement actions and private litigation, among other material adverse impacts.

Certain of our facilities are located on Native American tribal lands and are subject to various federal and tribal approvals and regulations, which can increase our costs and delay or prevent our efforts to conduct operations.

Various federal agencies within the U.S. Department of the Interior, particularly the Bureau of Indian Affairs, along with each Native American tribe, regulate natural gas and oil operations on Native American tribal lands. In addition, each Native American tribe is a sovereign nation having the right to enforce laws and regulations and to grant approvals independent from federal, state and local statutes and regulations. These tribal laws and regulations include various taxes, fees, requirements to employ Native American tribal members and other conditions that apply to operators and contractors conducting operations on Native American tribal lands. Persons conducting operations on tribal lands are generally subject to the Native American tribal court system. In addition, if our relationships with any of the relevant Native American tribes were to deteriorate, we could face significant risks to our ability to continue operations on Native American tribal lands. One or more of these factors has in the past and may in the future increase our cost of doing business on Native American tribal lands and impact the viability of, or prevent or delay our ability to conduct our operations on such lands. For example, we are subject to ongoing litigation regarding trespass claims relating to a portion of the Tesoro High Plains Pipeline in North Dakota.

Our operations could be disrupted if we are unable to maintain or obtain real property rights required for our business.

We do not own all of the land on which our assets are located, but rather obtain the rights to construct and operate such assets on land owned by third parties and governmental agencies for a specific period of time. Therefore, we are subject to the

possibility of more burdensome terms and increased costs to obtain and retain necessary land use if our leases, rights-of-way or other property rights lapse, terminate or are reduced or it is determined that we do not have valid leases, rights-of-way or other property rights. For example, a portion of the Tesoro High Plains Pipeline in North Dakota remains shut down following delays in renewing a right-of-way necessary for the operation of a section of the pipeline. Any loss of or reduction in these rights, including loss or reduction due to legal, governmental or other actions or difficulty renewing leases, right-of-way agreements or permits on satisfactory terms or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders.

If foreign investment in us or our general partner exceeds certain levels, we could be prohibited from operating inland river vessels, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Shipping Act of 1916 and Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (together, the “Maritime Laws”), generally require that vessels engaged in U.S. coastwise trade be owned by U.S. citizens. Among other requirements to establish citizenship, entities that own such vessels must be owned at least 75 percent by U.S. citizens. If we fail to maintain compliance with the Maritime Laws, we would be prohibited from operating vessels in the U.S. inland waters. Such a prohibition could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Some of our natural gas, NGL, crude oil and refined product pipelines are subject to FERC’s rate-making policies that could have an adverse impact on our ability to establish rates that would allow us to recover the full cost of operating our pipelines, plus a reasonable return.

A number of our pipelines provide interstate service that is subject to regulation by FERC. FERC prescribes rate methodologies for developing regulated tariff rates for these natural gas, interstate oil and products pipelines. FERC’s regulated tariff may not allow us to recover all of our costs of providing services. Changes in FERC’s approved rate methodologies, or challenges to our application of an approved methodology, could also adversely affect our rates. Additionally, shippers may protest (and FERC may investigate) the lawfulness of tariff rates. FERC can require refunds of amounts collected pursuant to rates that are ultimately found to be unlawful and prescribe new rates prospectively. Action by FERC could adversely affect our ability to establish reasonable rates that cover operating costs and allow for a reasonable return. An adverse determination in any future rate proceeding brought by or against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Pipelines and operations not subject to regulation by FERC may still be subject to regulation by various state agencies. The applicable statutes and regulations generally require that our rates and terms and conditions of service provide no more than a fair return on the aggregate value of the facilities used to render services and that we offer service to our shippers on a not unduly discriminatory basis. FERC rate cases can involve complex and expensive proceedings. For more information regarding regulatory matters that could affect our business, please read Item 1. Business – Regulatory Matters as set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We may incur significant costs and liabilities resulting from performance of pipeline integrity programs and related repairs, and the expansion of pipeline safety laws and regulations could require us to use more comprehensive and stringent safety controls and subject us to increased capital and operating costs.

The DOT through the PHMSA has adopted regulations requiring pipeline operators to develop integrity management programs for gas transmission and hazardous liquids pipelines located where a leak or rupture could do the most harm. The regulations require the following of operators of covered pipelines to:

- perform ongoing assessments of pipeline integrity;
- identify and characterize applicable threats to pipeline segments that could impact a high consequence area;
- improve data collection, integration and analysis;
- repair and remediate the pipeline as necessary; and
- implement preventive and mitigating actions.

Some states have adopted regulations similar to existing PHMSA regulations for intrastate gathering and transmission lines. The adoption of additional laws or regulations that apply more comprehensive or stringent safety standards to gas, NGL, crude oil and refined product lines or other facilities, or the expansion of regulatory inspections by regulators, could require us to install new or modified safety controls, pursue added capital projects, make modifications or operational changes, or conduct maintenance programs on an accelerated basis, all of which could require us to incur increased capital and operational costs or operational delays that could be significant and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations, cash flows and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Transaction Risks

If we are unable to make strategic acquisitions on economically acceptable terms from MPC or third parties, our ability to implement our business strategy may be impaired.

In addition to organic growth, a component of our business strategy can include the expansion of our operations through strategic acquisitions. If we are unable to make accretive strategic acquisitions from MPC or third parties that increase the cash

generated from operations per unit, whether due to an inability to identify attractive acquisition candidates, to negotiate acceptable purchase contracts, or to obtain financing for these acquisitions on economically acceptable terms, then our ability to successfully implement our business strategy may be impaired.

Significant acquisitions, including the Northwind Midstream Acquisition and the BANGL Acquisition, will involve the integration of new assets or businesses and may present substantial risks that could adversely affect our business, financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

Significant acquisitions, including the Northwind Midstream Acquisition and the BANGL Acquisition, involving the addition of new assets or businesses will present risks, which may include, among others:

- inaccurate assumptions about future synergies, revenues, capital expenditures and operating costs;
- an inability to successfully integrate, or a delay in the successful integration of, assets or businesses we acquire;
- a decrease in our liquidity resulting from using a portion of our available cash or borrowing capacity under our revolving credit agreement to finance transactions;
- a significant increase in our interest expense or financial leverage if we incur additional debt to finance transactions;
- the assumption of unknown environmental and other liabilities, losses or costs for which we are not indemnified or for which our indemnity is inadequate;
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- the loss of customers or key employees from the acquired businesses; and
- the incurrence of other significant charges, such as impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets, asset devaluation or restructuring charges.

Risks Relating to the Business and Operations of MPC

MPC accounts for a substantial portion of our revenues. If MPC is unable to satisfy its obligations to us or significantly reduces the volumes transported through our facilities or stored at our storage assets, our revenues would decline and our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and ability to make distributions to our unitholders would be materially and adversely affected.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from MPC. Any event that materially and adversely affects MPC's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows may adversely affect our ability to sustain or increase distributions to our unitholders. Accordingly, we are indirectly subject to the operational and business decisions and risks of MPC, which include the following:

- the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and demand for MPC's products, and the availability and costs of crude oil and other refinery feedstocks;
- a material decrease in the refining margins at MPC's refineries;
- disruptions due to equipment interruption or failure at MPC's facilities or at third-party facilities on which MPC's business is dependent;
- any decision by MPC to temporarily or permanently alter, curtail or shut down operations at one or more of its refineries or other facilities and reduce or terminate its obligations under our transportation and storage or refining logistics and fuels distribution agreements;
- changes to the routing of volumes shipped by MPC on our crude oil and refined product pipelines or the ability of MPC to utilize third-party pipeline connections to access our pipelines;
- MPC's ability to remain in compliance with the terms of its outstanding indebtedness;
- changes in the cost or availability of third-party pipelines, railways, vessels, terminals and other means of delivering and transporting crude oil, feedstocks, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables;
- state and federal environmental, economic, health and safety, energy and other policies and regulations, and any changes in those policies and regulations;
- imposition of new economic sanctions against Russia or other countries and the effects of potential responsive countermeasures;
- environmental incidents and violations and related remediation costs, fines and other liabilities;
- operational hazards and other incidents at MPC's refineries and other facilities, such as explosions and fires, that result in temporary or permanent shut downs of those refineries and facilities;
- changes in crude oil and refined product inventory levels and carrying costs; and
- disruptions due to hurricanes, tornadoes or other forces of nature.

MPC is not obligated to use our services with respect to volumes in excess of the minimum volume commitments under its agreements with us. If MPC satisfies only its minimum obligations under, or if we are unable to renew or extend, the transportation, terminal, fuels distribution, marketing and storage services agreements we have with MPC, or if MPC elects to

use credits upon the expiration or termination of an agreement, our cash available for distribution will be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, significant stockholders of MPC may attempt to effect changes at MPC or acquire control of the company, which could impact MPC's business strategies. Campaigns by stockholders to effect changes at publicly traded companies are sometimes led by investors seeking to increase short-term stockholder value through actions such as financial restructuring, increased debt, special dividends, stock repurchases or sales of assets or the entire company. As a result, stockholder campaigns at MPC could directly or indirectly adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and our ability to sustain or increase distributions to our unitholders.

MPC may suspend, reduce or terminate its obligations under its agreements with us in some circumstances, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Certain of our transportation, terminal, fuels distribution, marketing and storage services agreements with MPC include provisions that permit MPC to suspend, reduce or terminate its obligations under the applicable agreement if certain events occur. These events include a material breach of the applicable agreement by us, MPC being prevented from transporting its full minimum volume commitment because of capacity constraints on our pipelines, certain force majeure events that would prevent us from performing some or all of the required services under the applicable agreement and MPC's determination to suspend refining operations at one of its refineries. MPC has the discretion to make such decisions notwithstanding the fact that they may significantly and adversely affect us. These actions could result in a suspension, reduction or termination of MPC's obligations under one or more transportation and storage services agreements.

Any such reduction, suspension or termination of MPC's obligations could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

MPC's level of indebtedness, the terms of its borrowings and its credit ratings could adversely affect our ability to grow our business and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders. Our ability to obtain credit in the future may also be adversely affected by MPC's credit rating.

MPC must devote a portion of its cash flows from operating activities to service its indebtedness, and therefore, cash flows may not be available for use in pursuing its growth strategy. Furthermore, a higher level of indebtedness at MPC in the future increases the risk that it may default on its obligations to us under our transportation and storage services agreements. As of December 31, 2025, MPC had consolidated long-term indebtedness of approximately \$33.3 billion, of which \$7.3 billion was a direct obligation of MPC or its subsidiaries other than MPLX or its consolidated subsidiaries. The covenants contained in the agreements governing MPC's outstanding and future indebtedness may limit its ability to borrow additional funds for development and make certain investments and may directly or indirectly impact our operations in a similar manner.

Furthermore, if MPC were to default under certain of its debt obligations, there is a risk that MPC's creditors would attempt to assert claims against our assets during the litigation of their claims against MPC. The defense of any such claims could be costly and could materially impact our financial condition, even absent any adverse determination. If these claims were successful, our ability to meet our obligations to our creditors, make distributions and finance our operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Rating agencies have in the past, and may in the future, change MPLX's credit ratings or credit outlook following developments at MPC. If these ratings are lowered in the future, the interest rate and fees MPC pays on its credit facilities may increase. Credit rating agencies will likely consider MPC's debt ratings when assigning ours because of MPC's ownership interest in us, the significant commercial relationships between MPC and us, and our reliance on MPC for a portion of our revenues. If one or more credit rating agencies were to downgrade the outstanding indebtedness of us or MPC, we could experience an increase in our borrowing costs or difficulty accessing the capital markets. Such a development could adversely affect our business, financial positions, results of operations, cash flows and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Tax Risks

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

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on this.

A publicly traded partnership such as us may be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes unless it satisfies a "qualifying income" requirement. Based on our current operations, we believe that we are treated as a partnership rather than as a corporation for such purposes; however, a change in our business or a change in current law could cause us to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the ones we take. A successful IRS contest of the federal income tax positions we take may adversely impact the market for our common units, and the costs of any IRS contest will reduce our cash available for distribution to unitholders.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 21 percent, and likely would pay state and local income tax at varying rates. Distributions to unitholders generally would be taxed again as corporate dividends, and no income, gains, losses, deductions, or credits would flow through to our unitholders. Treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to our unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common units. Changes in current state or local law may subject us to additional entity-level taxation by individual states and localities. For example, we are currently subject to state and local taxes in Texas and Tennessee and certain localities in Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio. Imposition of any such additional taxes on us may substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to unitholders.

Our Partnership Agreement provides that, if a law is enacted or an existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

If the IRS contests the federal income tax positions we take, the market for our common units may be adversely impacted and the cost of any IRS contest will reduce our cash available for distribution.

The IRS has made no determination as to our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the positions we take. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all of the positions we take. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the price at which they trade. In addition, our costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne indirectly by our unitholders and our general partner because the costs will reduce our cash available for distribution.

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

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

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

If our unitholders sell their common units, they will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and their tax basis in those common units. Because distributions in excess of a unitholder's allocable share of our net taxable income decrease the unitholder's tax basis in their common units, the amount, if any, of such prior excess distributions with respect to their units will, in effect, increase taxable income to the unitholder. Furthermore, a substantial portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be taxed as ordinary income due to potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. In addition, because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our non-recourse liabilities, if a unitholder sells units, the unitholder may incur taxable income in excess of the amount of cash received from the sale.

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

Investment in our common units by tax-exempt entities, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs), raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations that are exempt from federal income tax, including IRAs and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Furthermore, a tax-exempt entity's gain on sale of common units may be treated, at least in part, as unrelated business taxable income. Tax-exempt entities should consult their tax advisor before investing in our common units.

Non-U.S. unitholders will be subject to United States taxes and withholding with respect to their income and gain from owning our units.

Non-U.S. unitholders are generally taxed and subject to income tax filing requirements by the United States on income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. All income allocated to our unitholders and any gain from the sale of our units will generally be considered to be "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business. As a result, all distributions to non-U.S. unitholders will be subject to withholding taxes at the highest applicable effective tax rate, and, in the event of a sale of our units by a non-U.S. unitholder, such non-U.S. unitholder will be subject to withholding taxes on all proceeds attributable to the sale of such units.

Furthermore, while non-U.S. unitholders are subject to additional withholding on distributions in excess of cumulative net income, we do not calculate cumulative net income for withholding purposes. Consequently, all of our distributions to non-U.S. unitholders will be subject to such additional withholding.

Non-U.S. unitholders will be required to file U.S. federal tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income. Non-U.S. unitholders will also potentially have tax filings and payment obligations in additional jurisdictions.

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

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

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

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

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

When we issue additional units or engage in certain other transactions, we must determine the fair market value of our assets and allocate any unrealized gain or loss attributable to our assets to the capital accounts of our unitholders and our general partner. Our methodology may be viewed as understating the value of our assets. In that case, there may be a shift of income, gain, loss and deduction between certain unitholders and the general partner, which may be unfavorable to such unitholders. Moreover, under our valuation methods, subsequent purchasers of common units may have a greater portion of their Internal Revenue Code Section 743(b) adjustment allocated to our tangible assets and a lesser portion allocated to our intangible assets. The IRS may challenge our valuation methods, our allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to our tangible and intangible assets, or our allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction between our general partner and certain of our unitholders.

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

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

A unitholder whose common units are the subject of a securities loan (i) may be considered as having disposed of the loaned common units, (ii) may no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those common units during the period of the loan to the short seller and (iii) may recognize gain or loss from such disposition.

Moreover, during the period of the loan, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any distributions received by the unitholder as to those common units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a securities loan are urged to consult a tax adviser to discuss whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their common units.

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

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. From time to time, the President and members of the U.S. Congress propose and consider substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that would affect publicly traded partnerships, including proposals that would eliminate our ability to qualify for partnership tax treatment.

We are unable to predict whether any such changes will ultimately be enacted. Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible to meet

the exception for certain publicly traded partnerships to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes or increase the amount of taxes payable by unitholders in publicly traded partnerships.

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

We generally prorate our items of income, gain, loss and deduction between existing unitholders and unitholders who purchase our units based upon the ownership of our units on the first day of each month, instead of on the basis of the date a particular unit is transferred. Similarly, we generally allocate certain deductions for depreciation of capital additions, gain or loss realized on a sale or other disposition of our assets and, in the discretion of our general partner, any other extraordinary item of income, gain, loss or deduction based upon ownership on the allocation date. Treasury Regulations allow a similar monthly simplifying convention, but such regulations do not specifically authorize all aspects of the proration method we have adopted. If the IRS were to challenge our proration method or new Treasury Regulations were issued, we may be required to change the allocation of items of income, gain, loss and deduction among our unitholders.

Unitholders may be subject to limitations on their ability to deduct interest expense we incur.

In general, we are entitled to a deduction for interest paid or accrued on indebtedness properly allocable to our trade or business during our taxable year. However, under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, our deduction for “business interest” generally became limited to the sum of our business interest income and 30 percent of our “adjusted taxable income.” For the purposes of this limitation, our adjusted taxable income is computed without regard to any business interest expense or business interest income, and in the case of taxable years beginning before January 1, 2022, our adjusted taxable income was also computed without regard to any depreciation or amortization. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act provided that for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, adjusted taxable income would need to be computed taking into account any depreciation or amortization for this purpose, but the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, passed on July 4, 2025, reversed this change, and we may again add back depreciation and amortization in computing adjusted taxable income.

If our “business interest” is subject to limitation under these rules, our unitholders will be limited in their ability to deduct their share of any interest expense that has been allocated to them in the current taxable year and may be limited in their ability to deduct such interest expense in a future taxable year. As a result, unitholders may be subject to limitation on their ability to deduct interest expense incurred by us.

If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns for tax years beginning after 2017, it (and some states) may collect any resulting taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly from us, in which case our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced.

If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, it (and some states) may collect any resulting taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly from us. We will generally have certain limited rights to shift any such tax liability to our general partner and our unitholders in accordance with their interests in us during the year under audit, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so (or choose to do so) under all circumstances. As a result, our current unitholders may bear some or all of the tax liability resulting from such audit adjustment, even if such unitholders did not own units in us during the tax year under audit. If we are required to make payments of taxes, penalties and interest resulting from audit adjustments, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be reduced.

Common Unit Ownership Risks

Our general partner and its affiliates, including MPC, have conflicts of interest with us and limited duties to us and our unitholders, and they may favor their own interests to our detriment and that of our unitholders. Additionally, we have no control over MPC’s business decisions and operations, and MPC is under no obligation to adopt a business strategy that favors us.

MPC owned our general partner and approximately 64 percent of our outstanding common units as of February 20, 2026. Although our general partner has a duty to manage us in a manner that is not adverse to the best interests of our partnership, conflicts of interest may arise between MPC and its affiliates, including our general partner, on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. In resolving these conflicts, the general partner may favor its own interests and the interests of its affiliates, including MPC, over the interests of our common unitholders, which may occur under our Partnership Agreement without being independently reviewed by the conflicts committee. These conflicts include, among others, the following situations:

- neither our Partnership Agreement nor any other agreement requires MPC to pursue a business strategy that favors us or utilizes our assets, which could involve decisions by MPC to increase or decrease refinery production, shut down or reconfigure a refinery, or pursue and grow particular markets;
- MPC’s directors and officers have a fiduciary duty to make decisions in the best interests of the stockholders of MPC;
- disputes may arise under agreements pursuant to which MPC and its affiliates are our customers;
- MPC may be constrained by the terms of its debt instruments from taking actions, or refraining from taking actions, that may be in our best interests;

- except in limited circumstances, our general partner has the power and authority to conduct our business without unitholder approval;
- our general partner will determine the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, borrowings, issuance of additional partnership securities and the creation, reduction or increase of cash reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash that is distributed to our unitholders;
- our general partner will determine the amount and timing of many of our cash expenditures and whether a cash expenditure is classified as an expansion capital expenditure, which would not reduce operating surplus, or a maintenance capital expenditure, which would reduce our operating surplus. This determination can affect the amount of cash that is distributed to our unitholders, including MPC, and the amount of adjusted operating surplus generated in any given period;
- our general partner will determine which costs incurred by it are reimbursable by us and may cause us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered to us;
- our general partner may cause us to borrow funds in order to permit the payment of distributions;
- our Partnership Agreement permits us to classify up to \$60 million as operating surplus, even if it is generated from asset sales, non-working capital borrowings or other sources that would otherwise constitute capital surplus. This cash may be used to fund distributions to our unitholders, including MPC;
- our Partnership Agreement does not restrict our general partner from entering into additional contractual arrangements with it or its affiliates on our behalf;
- our general partner intends to limit its liability regarding our contractual and other obligations;
- our general partner may exercise its right to call and purchase all of the common units not owned by it and its affiliates if it and its affiliates own more than 85 percent of the common units;
- our general partner controls the enforcement of obligations owed to us by our general partner and its affiliates, including our transportation and storage services agreements with MPC; and
- our general partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for us.

Under the terms of our Partnership Agreement, the doctrine of corporate opportunity, or any analogous doctrine, does not apply to our general partner or any of its affiliates, including its executive officers, directors and owners.

Any such person or entity that becomes aware of a potential transaction, agreement, arrangement or other matter that may be an opportunity for us will not have any duty to communicate or offer such opportunity to us. Any such person or entity will not be liable to us or to any limited partner for breach of any fiduciary duty or other duty by reason of the fact that such person or entity pursues or acquires such opportunity for itself, directs such opportunity to another person or entity or does not communicate such opportunity or information to us. This may create actual and potential conflicts of interest between us and affiliates of our general partner and result in less than favorable treatment of us and our unitholders.

Our Partnership Agreement requires that we distribute all of our available cash, which could limit our ability to grow and make acquisitions.

Our Partnership Agreement requires that we distribute all of our available cash to our unitholders. As a result, we may require external financing sources, including commercial bank borrowings and the issuance of debt and equity securities, to fund our acquisitions and expansion capital expenditures. Therefore, to the extent we are unable to finance our growth externally, our cash distribution policy will significantly impair our ability to grow. In addition, because we will distribute all of our available cash, our growth may not be as fast as that of businesses that reinvest their available cash to expand ongoing operations. To the extent we issue additional units in connection with any acquisitions or expansion capital expenditures, the payment of distributions on those additional units may increase the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our per unit distribution level. The incurrence of additional commercial borrowings or other debt to finance our growth strategy would result in increased interest expense, which, in turn, may reduce the amount of cash available to distribute to our unitholders.

Our Partnership Agreement replaces our general partner's fiduciary duties to holders of our common units with contractual standards governing its duties and restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner.

Our Partnership Agreement contains provisions that eliminate the fiduciary standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held by state fiduciary duty law and replaces those duties with several different contractual standards. For example, our Partnership Agreement permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner, free of any duties to us and our unitholders other than the implied contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Our general partner is entitled to consider only the interests and factors that it desires and is relieved of any duty or obligation to give consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, our affiliates or our limited partners.

Our Partnership Agreement contains provisions that restrict the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty under state fiduciary duty law. For example, our Partnership Agreement:

- provides that whenever our general partner makes a determination or takes, or declines to take, any other action in its capacity as our general partner, our general partner is required to make such determination, or take or decline to take

such other action, in good faith and will not be subject to any other or different standard imposed by our Partnership Agreement, Delaware law, or any other law, rule or regulation, or at equity;

- provides that our general partner will not have any liability to us or our unitholders for decisions made in its capacity as a general partner so long as it acted in good faith;
- provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us or our limited partners resulting from any act or omission unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that our general partner or its officers and directors, as the case may be, acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct or, in the case of a criminal matter, acted with knowledge that the conduct was criminal; and
- provides that our general partner will not be in breach of its obligations under our Partnership Agreement or any of its duties to us or our limited partners if a transaction with an affiliate or the resolution of a conflict of interest is approved in accordance with, or otherwise meets the standards set forth in, our Partnership Agreement.

In connection with a transaction with an affiliate or a conflict of interest, our Partnership Agreement provides that any determination by our general partner must be made in good faith, and that our conflicts committee and the board of directors of our general partner are entitled to a presumption that they acted in good faith. In any proceeding brought by or on behalf of any limited partner or the partnership, the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming such presumption. By purchasing a common unit, a unitholder is treated as having consented to the provisions in our Partnership Agreement, including the provisions discussed above.

Unitholders have very limited voting rights and, even if they are dissatisfied, they have limited ability to remove our general partner without its consent.

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Unitholders did not elect our general partner or the board of directors of our general partner and will have no right to elect our general partner or the board of directors of our general partner on an annual or other continuing basis. The board of directors of our general partner is chosen by the members of our general partner, which are wholly owned subsidiaries of MPC. Furthermore, if the unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they will have little ability to remove our general partner. The vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3 percent of all outstanding common units voting together as a single class is required to remove our general partner. As of February 20, 2026, our general partner and its affiliates owned approximately 64 percent of the outstanding common units (excluding common units held by officers and directors of our general partner and MPC). As a result of these limitations, the price at which our common units will trade could be diminished because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

Furthermore, unitholders' voting rights are further restricted by the Partnership Agreement provision providing that any units held by a person that owns 20 percent or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner, its affiliates, their transferees, and persons who acquired such units with the prior approval of the board of directors of our general partner, cannot vote on any matter.

Our Partnership Agreement also contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management.

If unitholders are not both citizenship-eligible holders and rate-eligible holders, their common units may be subject to redemption.

In order to avoid (1) any material adverse effect on the maximum applicable rates that can be charged to customers by our subsidiaries on assets that are subject to rate regulation by the FERC or analogous regulatory body and (2) any substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property, including any governmental permit, endorsement or other authorization, in which we have an interest, we have adopted certain requirements regarding those investors who may own our common units. Citizenship eligible holders are individuals or entities whose nationality, citizenship or other related status does not create a substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property, including any governmental permit, endorsement or authorization, in which we have an interest, and will generally include individuals and entities who are U.S. citizens. Rate-eligible holders are individuals or entities subject to U.S. federal income taxation on the income generated by us or entities not subject to U.S. federal income taxation on the income generated by us, so long as all of the entity's owners are subject to such taxation. If unitholders are not persons who meet the requirements to be citizenship-eligible holders and rate-eligible holders, they run the risk of having their units redeemed by us at the market price as of the date three days before the date the notice of redemption is mailed. The redemption price will be paid in cash or by delivery of a promissory note, as determined by our general partner. In addition, if unitholders are not persons who meet the requirements to be citizenship eligible holders, they will not be entitled to voting rights.

Cost reimbursements, which will be determined in our general partner's sole discretion, and fees due our general partner and its affiliates for services provided will be substantial and will reduce our cash available for distribution.

Under our Partnership Agreement, we are required to reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all costs and expenses that they incur on our behalf for managing and controlling our business and operations. Except to the extent specified under our omnibus agreements or our employee services agreements, our general partner determines the amount of these expenses.

Under the terms of the omnibus agreements, we will be required to reimburse MPC for the provision of certain general and administrative services to us. Under the terms of our employee services agreements, we have agreed to reimburse MPC or its affiliates for the provision of certain operational and management services to us in support of our facilities. Our general partner and its affiliates also may provide us other services for which we will be charged fees as determined by our general partner. Payments to our general partner and its affiliates are substantial and reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to unitholders.

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

There is no restriction in our Partnership Agreement on the ability of MPC to transfer its membership interest in our general partner to a third party. The new members of our general partner would then be in a position to replace the board of directors and officers of our general partner with their own choices and to control the decisions taken by our general partner.

We may issue additional units without unitholder approval, which will dilute limited unitholder interests.

At any time, we may issue an unlimited number of limited partner interests of any type, including limited partner interests that are convertible into our common units, without the approval of our unitholders and our unitholders will have no preemptive or other rights (solely as a result of their status as unitholders) to purchase any such limited partner interests. Further, neither our Partnership Agreement nor our bank revolving credit facility prohibits the issuance of additional preferred units, or other equity securities that may effectively rank senior to our common units as to distributions or liquidations. The issuance by us of additional common units, preferred units or other equity securities of equal or senior rank will have the following effects:

- our unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- it may be more difficult to maintain or increase our distributions to unitholders, and the amount of cash available for distribution on each unit may decrease;
- the ratio of taxable income to distributions may increase;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding unit may be diminished; and
- the market price of our common units may decline.

MPC may sell units in the public or private markets, and such sales could have an adverse impact on the trading price of the common units.

As of February 20, 2026, MPC held 647,415,452 common units. Additionally, we have agreed to provide MPC with certain registration rights. The sale of these units in the public or private markets could have an adverse impact on the price of the common units or on any trading market that may develop.

Affiliates of our general partner, including MPC, may compete with us, and neither our general partner nor its affiliates have any obligation to present business opportunities to us.

MPC and other affiliates of our general partner are not prohibited from owning assets or engaging in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. In addition, MPC and other affiliates of our general partner may acquire, construct or dispose of additional midstream assets in the future without any obligation to offer us the opportunity to purchase any of those assets. As a result, competition from MPC and other affiliates of our general partner could materially and adversely impact our results of operations and cash available for distribution to unitholders.

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

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 85 percent of our common units, our general partner will have the right, but not the obligation, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price not less than their then current market price. As a result, unitholders may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any return on their investment. Unitholders may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of such units.

A unitholder's liability may not be limited if a court finds that unitholder action constitutes control of our business.

A general partner of a partnership generally has unlimited liability for the obligations of the partnership, except for those contractual obligations of the partnership that are expressly made non-recourse to the general partner. Our partnership is organized under Delaware law, and we conduct business in a number of other states. The limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some jurisdictions. A unitholder could be liable for our obligations as if they were a general partner if a court or government agency were to determine that:

- we were conducting business in a state but had not complied with that particular state's partnership statute; or
- a unitholder's right to act with other unitholders to remove or replace the general partner, to approve some amendments to our Partnership Agreement or to take other actions under our Partnership Agreement constitute "control" of our business.

Unitholders may have to repay distributions that were wrongfully distributed to them.

Under certain circumstances, unitholders may have to repay amounts wrongfully distributed to them. Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, we may not make a distribution to unitholders if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. Delaware law provides that for a period of three years from the date of the impermissible distribution, limited partners who received the distribution and who knew at the time of the distribution that it violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount. Transferees of common units are liable for the obligations of the transferor to make contributions to the partnership that are known to the transferee at the time of the transfer and for unknown obligations if the liabilities could be determined from our Partnership Agreement. Liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interest and liabilities that are non-recourse to the partnership are not counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permitted.

The NYSE does not require a publicly traded limited partnership like us to comply with certain of its corporate governance requirements.

We list our common units on the NYSE. Because we are a publicly traded limited partnership, the NYSE does not require us to have a majority of independent directors on our general partner's board of directors or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating and corporate governance committee. Accordingly, unitholders will not have the same protections afforded to certain corporations that are subject to all of the NYSE corporate governance requirements.

The Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be, to the extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between us and our limited partners.

Our limited partnership agreement provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for any claims, actions or proceedings:

- arising out of or relating in any way to our limited partnership agreement, or the rights or powers of, or restrictions on, our limited partners or the limited partnership;
- brought in a derivative manner on behalf of the limited partnership;
- asserting a claim of breach of a duty owed by any director, officer, or other employee of the limited partnership or the general partner, or owed by the general partner, to the partnership or the limited partners;
- asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act; or
- asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine.

The forum selection provision may restrict a limited partner's ability to bring a claim against us or directors, officers or other employee of ours or our general partner in a forum that it finds favorable, which may discourage limited partners from bringing such claims at all. Alternatively, if a court were to find the forum selection provision contained in our limited partnership agreement to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in another forum, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. However, the forum selection provision does not apply to any claims, actions or proceedings arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

We are managed and operated by the board of directors and executive officers of MPLX GP, our general partner and a wholly owned subsidiary of MPC. Our general partner has the sole responsibility for providing the employees and other personnel necessary to conduct our operations, including processes for the assessment, identification and management of material risks from cybersecurity threats.

Risk Management and Strategy

MPC has processes in place designed to protect our information systems, data, assets, infrastructure and computing environments from cybersecurity threats and risks while maintaining confidentiality, integrity, and availability. These enterprise-wide processes are based upon policies, practices and standards that guide MPC on identifying, assessing, and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats and include, but are not limited to:

- placing security limits on physical and network access to our information technology (“IT”) and operating technology (“OT”) systems;
- employing internal IT and OT controls designed to detect cybersecurity threats by collecting and analyzing data in MPC’s centralized cybersecurity operations center;
- utilizing layers of defensive methodologies designed to facilitate cyber resilience, minimize attack surfaces, and provide flexibility and scalability in MPC’s ability to address cybersecurity risks and threats;
- providing cybersecurity threat and awareness training to employees and contractors;
- limiting remote network access to our IT and OT network environments; and
- assessing our cybersecurity resiliency through various methods, including penetration testing, tabletop exercises with varying scenarios and participants ranging from individuals on our operations teams to executive leadership, and analyzing our corporate cybersecurity incident response plan.

MPC applies an enterprise risk management (“ERM”) methodology as established and led by the MPC and MPLX GP executive leadership team and overseen by the Board to identify, assess, and manage enterprise-level risks. MPC’s cybersecurity risk program directly integrates and is intended to align with MPC’s governing ERM program.

MPC engages with external resources to contribute to and provide independent evaluation of its cybersecurity practices, including a periodic assessment of its cybersecurity program that is performed by a third party. MPC’s cybersecurity leadership and operational teams monitor cybersecurity threat intelligence and applicable cybersecurity regulatory requirements in a variety of ways, including by communicating with federal agencies, trade associations, service providers, and other miscellaneous third-party resources. MPLX GP’s management team, through consultation with MPC’s Senior Vice President and Chief Digital Officer (“CDO”), Vice President and Chief Information Security Officer (“CISO”), and the MPLX GP Audit Committee of the MPLX GP Board, use the information gathered from these sources to inform long-term cybersecurity investments and strategies which seek to identify cybersecurity threats and protect against, detect, respond to and recover from cybersecurity incidents.

The information systems, data, assets, infrastructure, and computing environments of MPC’s third-party service providers are also at risk of cybersecurity incidents. MPC manages third-party service provider cybersecurity risks through contract management, evaluation of applicable security control assessments, and third-party risk assessment processes.

As of February 26, 2026, we do not believe that any risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of past cybersecurity incidents have had, or are reasonably likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Partnership, including our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. However, there can be no assurance that MPC’s cybersecurity processes will prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents or threats and that efforts will always be successful. It is possible that cybersecurity incidents may occur and could have a material adverse effect on our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. See “Business and Operational Risks--We are increasingly dependent on the performance of our information technology systems and those of our third-party business partners and service providers” in Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Governance

The full Board of Directors of MPLX GP oversees enterprise-level risks and in conjunction with the Audit Committee of the MPLX GP Board oversees risks from cybersecurity threats as informed through MPC’s ERM program. MPC’s CDO and CISO are standing members of the ERM committee, comprised of members of senior management, and as part of the committee, report on and evaluate cybersecurity threats and risk management efforts, as communicated to them by way of their direct reports and the larger cybersecurity team. The MPC CDO and CISO are responsible for assessing and managing risks from cybersecurity threats. The CDO and CISO provide regular cybersecurity briefings to the MPLX GP Board of Directors including the MPLX GP Audit Committee, with a minimum of two briefings per year and additional briefings as needed. The MPLX GP Audit Committee also has direct access to the CDO and CISO and their management teams for other updates on cybersecurity and information security strategy throughout the year. Additionally, the CDO and CISO, from time to time, meet with members of management to discuss cybersecurity risks, strategy and threats.

MPC’s CISO is responsible for implementing the cybersecurity program which is comprised of Cybersecurity GRC (Governance, Risk & Compliance), Cybersecurity Architecture, Engineering & Operations, and a Cyber Fusion Center that includes Threat Intelligence, Vulnerability Management, & Incident Response. MPC’s CISO has more than 30 years of experience in the oil and gas industry and has held various leadership and strategic roles related to information security and related technology, including collectively serving as a chief information security officer for seven years at two publicly traded companies. Its CISO also holds an Executive Master in Cybersecurity degree and a Master of Computer Science degree.

MPC's CISO works at the direction of MPC's CDO, who has more than 20 years of executive IT leadership experience and leads the company's Digital and Information Technology functions that seek to provide innovative, secure, and reliable technology products and services to MPC and its customers. Prior to joining MPC in 2021, its CDO was employed by General Electric Company ("GE") and its subsidiary companies for over 20 years, holding several executive IT leadership roles with increasing responsibility. He was then named Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Services for parent company GE in 2017 and was later named the Vice President and Chief Information Officer of GE Healthcare. MPC's CDO holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, Management and Information Systems.

Item 2. Properties

CRUDE OIL AND PRODUCTS LOGISTICS

Crude Oil and Refined Product Pipelines

Our crude oil pipeline and related assets are strategically positioned to support diverse and flexible crude oil supply options for MPC's refineries, which receive imported and domestic crude oil through a variety of sources. Imported and domestic crude oil is transported to supply hubs from a variety of regions, including: Cushing, Oklahoma; Western Canada; Wyoming; North Dakota; the Gulf Coast and Patoka, Illinois. Crude oil pipelines from the Delaware and Midland Basins, as well as from the Bakken region transport crude oil into major regional takeaway pipelines and refining centers. Our major crude oil pipelines are connected to these supply hubs and transport crude oil to refineries owned by MPC and third parties.

Our product pipelines are strategically positioned to transport products from certain MPC refineries to MPC and MPLX operations, as well as those of third parties. Our product pipelines are integrated with MPC's and MPLX's expansive network of refined product terminals, which support MPC's integrated business.

The following table sets forth information regarding our crude oil and refined product pipeline systems as of December 31, 2025.

	Diameter	Length (miles)
Crude Systems ⁽¹⁾	2" - 42"	5,259
Refined Product Systems ⁽²⁾	4" - 36"	3,787

(1) Includes approximately 16 miles of pipeline leased from third parties and 1,168 miles of inactive pipeline.

(2) Includes approximately 2 miles of pipeline leased from third parties, 197 miles of inactive refined product pipeline, 87 miles in which we have partial ownership of 65 percent and 17 miles in which we have partial ownership of 50 percent.

The following table sets forth information regarding the pipeline systems which we have an interest in through ownership of our equity method investments as of December 31, 2025.

	Diameter	Length (miles)	Ownership Percentage
Crude Systems:			
MarEn Bakken Company LLC ⁽¹⁾	30"	1,916	25%
Minnesota Pipe Line Company LLC	16" - 24"	975	17%
W2W Holdings LLC ⁽²⁾	24" - 36"	652	50%
Illinois Extension Pipeline Company LLC	24"	168	35%
Andeavor Logistics Rio Pipeline LLC	12"	119	67%
LOCAP LLC	48"	57	59%
LOOP LLC ⁽³⁾	48"	48	41%
Refined Product Systems:			
Explorer Pipeline Company	10" - 28"	1,872	25%

(1) The investment in MarEn Bakken Company LLC includes our 9.19 percent indirect interest in a joint venture that owns and operates the Dakota Access Pipeline and Energy Transfer Crude Oil Pipeline projects (collectively referred to as the "Bakken Pipeline system").

(2) The investment in W2W Holdings LLC includes our 16 percent indirect interest in Wink to Webster Pipeline LLC.

(3) LOOP LLC also includes the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port, a deepwater offloading crude oil port, as well as temporary crude oil storage.

Terminal Assets

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our owned and operated terminals as of December 31, 2025.

Owned and Operated Terminals	Number of Terminals	Tank Shell Capacity (mbbls)	Number of Tanks
Refined Product Terminals:			
Alabama	2	443	16
Alaska	3	1,536	35
California	8	3,472	56
Florida	3	2,265	48
Georgia	4	952	28
Idaho	3	1,020	51
Illinois	2	562	15
Indiana	7	3,689	67
Kentucky	6	2,606	57
Louisiana	2	5,469	53
Michigan	8	2,440	73
Minnesota	1	13	5
New Mexico	2	467	20
North Carolina ⁽¹⁾	3	1,343	26
North Dakota	1	—	—
Ohio	12	3,132	99
Pennsylvania	1	390	12
South Carolina	1	371	8
Tennessee	4	1,148	30
Texas	1	76	15
Utah	1	41	3
Washington	4	920	25
West Virginia	2	1,564	24
Total Refined Product Terminals	81	33,919	766
Asphalt Terminals:			
Arizona	3	558	53
Minnesota	1	—	—
Nevada ⁽²⁾	1	274	19
New Mexico	1	36	6
Texas	1	206	22
Total Asphalt Terminals	7	1,074	100
Total Terminals	88	34,993	866

(1) MPLX also has partial ownership interest in one terminal with a tank shell capacity of 415 mbbls, of which MPLX is not the operator.

(2) This terminal is accounted for as an equity method investment.

Marine Assets

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our marine assets in operation as of December 31, 2025. The marine business currently has an associated transportation service agreement with MPC.

Marine Vessels	Number of Boats and Barges	Capacity (mbbls)
Inland tank barges	320	8,655
Inland towboats	30	N/A

Our fleet of boats and barges transport light products, heavy oils, crude oil, renewable fuels, chemicals and feedstocks to and from refineries and terminals owned by MPC in the Mid-Continent and Gulf Coast regions. We also have a marine repair facility ("MRF"), which is a full-service marine shipyard, located on the Ohio River, adjacent to MPC's Catlettsburg, Kentucky refinery. The MRF is responsible for the preventive routine and unplanned maintenance of towboats, barges and local terminal facilities.

Refining Logistics Assets

The following table outlines the tankage owned by us, serving MPC's refineries as of December 31, 2025. We also own and operate rail and truck racks and docks at certain of these refineries. Each of the following assets are currently included in storage services agreements with MPC.

Refining Logistics Assets	Tank Capacity (mbbls)
Galveston Bay, Texas City, Texas	19,206
Garyville, Louisiana	17,419
Los Angeles, California	14,176
Robinson, Illinois	6,859
Anacortes, Washington	5,448
Catlettsburg, Kentucky	5,085
El Paso, Texas	5,084
Detroit, Michigan	5,013
St. Paul Park, Minnesota	3,983
Kenai, Alaska	3,488
Mandan, North Dakota	3,059
Canton, Ohio	2,684
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,139
Total	93,643

Additionally, MPLX owns refining logistics assets at MPC's Martinez Renewable Fuels joint venture with 5,914 mbbls of associated storage capacity, and has entered into terminalling and storage service agreements with the joint venture and its partners to provide services for the facility.

Other Crude Oil and Products Logistics Assets

MPLX owns and operates various other midstream assets, including 31 barge docks with a total capacity of 5,104 mbpd and eight storage caverns with a storage capacity of 3,632 mbbls. As of December 31, 2025, in addition to the storage tanks at MPC's refineries, we operated 32 tank farms, including one leased tank farm, with total available storage capacity of 35,456 mbbls. Our operations also include a renewable fuels rail loading hub in North Dakota with 180 mbbls of storage capacity and more than 200 miles of water pipeline systems, primarily in North Dakota and the Four Corners region, dedicated to gathering and handling produced water associated with well completion and production activities. These assets each currently have associated service agreements with MPC or third parties.

NATURAL GAS AND NGL SERVICES

The following tables set forth certain information relating to our consolidated and operated joint venture natural gas gathering systems, gas processing facilities, fractionation facilities and NGL pipelines for the year ended December 31, 2025. See further discussion about our joint ventures in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5.

Natural Gas Gathering Systems

Region	Design Throughput Capacity (MMcf/d)	Natural Gas Throughput ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf/d)	Utilization of Design Capacity ⁽¹⁾
Marcellus Operations	1,823	1,526	89 %
Utica Operations	3,923	2,672	68 %
Southwest Operations	3,445	1,826	56 %
Bakken Operations	239	160	67 %
Total Natural Gas Gathering	9,430	6,184	68 %

(1) Natural gas throughput is the average daily rate based on calendar days, irrespective of days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

Gas Processing Complexes

Region	Design Throughput Capacity (MMcf/d)	Natural Gas Throughput ⁽¹⁾ (MMcf/d)	Utilization of Design Capacity ⁽¹⁾
Marcellus Operations	6,520	6,123	94 %
Utica Operations	1,325	961	73 %
Southwest Operations ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2,745	1,904	69 %
Southern Appalachia Operations	425	191	45 %
Bakken Operations ⁽⁴⁾	185	159	86 %
Total Gas Processing	11,200	9,338	83 %

(1) Natural gas throughput is the average daily rate based on calendar days, irrespective of days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

(2) The capacity presented above includes our proportionate share of Centrahoma Processing LLC's processing capacity of 550 MMcf/d, as we own a non-operating 40 percent interest in this joint venture. Actual throughput of 99 MMcf/d, representing our share of processed volumes, is also included and used to compute the utilization presented above.

(3) The amounts presented above exclude Northwind Midstream design throughput capacity and treated volumes.

(4) Includes volumes processed at third-party facilities in the Bakken.

Fractionation Facilities

Region	Design Throughput Capacity (mbpd)	NGL Throughput ⁽¹⁾ (mbpd)	Utilization of Design Capacity ⁽¹⁾
Marcellus Operations ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	413	343	83 %
Utica Operations ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	—	—	— %
Southern Appalachia Operations ⁽⁵⁾	24	11	46 %
Bakken Operations	33	14	42 %
Total C3+ Fractionation	470	368	78 %

(1) NGL throughput is the average daily rate based on calendar days, irrespective of days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

(2) Certain complexes have above-ground NGL storage with a usable capacity of 1,333 thousand barrels.

(3) Entities within the Marcellus and Utica Operations jointly own the Hopedale fractionation complex. Hopedale throughput is included in the Marcellus Operations totals for purposes of utilization calculations. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Marcellus Operations and Utica Operations accounted for approximately 83 percent and 17 percent of total throughput at the Hopedale fractionation complex, respectively. Actual throughput presented within Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for Marcellus and Utica Operations includes each region's actual utilization of the complex.

(4) We own and operate a condensate stabilization facility with a capacity of 23 mbpd and 179 thousand barrels of condensate storage. Actual NGL throughput at this facility was 15 mbpd for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(5) This region includes complexes with both above-ground, pressurized NGL storage facilities with usable capacity of 48 thousand barrels, and underground storage facilities with usable capacity of 238 thousand barrels.

De-ethanization Facilities

Region	Design Throughput Capacity (mbpd)	NGL Throughput ⁽¹⁾ (mbpd)	Utilization of Design Capacity ⁽¹⁾
Marcellus Operations	309	267	86 %
Utica Operations	40	21	53 %
Total De-ethanization	349	288	83 %

(1) NGL throughput is the average daily rate based on calendar days, irrespective of days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

NGL Pipelines

Region	Diameter	Length (miles)	Throughput ⁽¹⁾ (mbpd)
Marcellus Operations	6" - 20"	442	457
Utica Operations	4" - 20"	185	65
Southwest Operations ⁽²⁾	4" - 20"	530	180
Southern Appalachia Operations	6" - 8"	140	11
Bakken Operations	6" - 12"	104	14
Total NGL Pipelines		1,401	727

(1) NGL throughput is the average daily rate based on calendar days, irrespective of days in operation.

(2) Includes the BANGL Pipeline system, which also owns a 50 percent undivided joint interest in a 323 mile NGL pipeline.

Other Natural Gas and NGL Services Assets

In addition to the MPLX-operated equity method investments included in the above tables, we also have ownership interests in natural gas and NGL pipeline systems through the following entities:

	Diameter	Length (miles)	Ownership Percentage
Natural Gas Pipelines:			
Delaware Basin Residue, LLC ⁽¹⁾	10" - 42"	298	10%
MXP Parent, LLC ⁽²⁾	36" - 42"	580	10%
WPC Parent, LLC ⁽³⁾	36" - 42"	541	30%
NGL Pipelines:			
Panola Pipeline Company, LLC	8" - 20"	253	15%

(1) Includes Agua Blanca Pipeline and Carlsbad Gateway Pipeline.

(2) Includes Matterhorn Express Pipeline.

(3) Includes our indirect interest in Whistler Pipeline as well as our 70 percent indirect ownership in the ADCC Pipeline lateral. Also includes our 50 percent indirect interest in Waha Gas Storage, which primarily owns natural gas storage facilities.

Title to Properties

We believe that our properties and facilities are adequate for our operations and that our facilities are adequately maintained. Substantially all of our pipelines are constructed on rights-of-way granted by the apparent record owners of the property. In many instances, lands over which pipeline rights-of-way have been obtained may be subject to prior liens that have not been subordinated to the right-of-way grants, as well as potential conflicts with other mineral or surface use owners. We have obtained, where determined necessary, permits, leases, license agreements and franchise ordinances from public authorities to cross over or under, or to lay facilities in or along water courses, county roads, municipal streets and state highways, as applicable. We also have obtained easements and license agreements from railroad companies to cross over or under railroad properties or rights-of-way. Some of the property rights we have obtained are revocable at the election of the grantor. In addition, we lease vehicles, building spaces and pipeline equipment under long-term operating leases, most of which include renewal options. Many of our compression, processing, fractionation and other facilities, including certain fractionation plants and certain of our pipelines and other facilities, are on land that we either own in fee or that is held under long-term leases. For any such facilities that are on land that we lease, we could be required to remove our facilities upon the termination or expiration of the leases.

Some of the leases, easements, rights-of-way, permits, licenses and franchise ordinances that were transferred to us required the consent of the then-current landowner to transfer these rights, which in some instances was a governmental entity. We believe that we have obtained sufficient third-party consents, permits and authorizations for the transfer of the assets necessary for us to operate our business. We also believe we have satisfactory title or other right to our material land assets. Title to these properties is subject to encumbrances in some cases, such as coal, that may require payment to other holders of title in the property at issue; however, we believe that none of these burdens will materially detract from the value of these properties or

from our interest in these properties, or will materially interfere with their use in the operation of our business. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 21, for additional information regarding our leases.

MPC indemnifies us for certain title defects and for failures to obtain certain consents and permits necessary to conduct our business with respect to the assets contributed to us by MPC. Although title to these properties is subject to encumbrances in some cases, such as customary interests generally retained in connection with acquisition of real property, liens that can be imposed in some jurisdictions for government-initiated action to clean up environmental contamination, liens for current taxes and other burdens, and easements, restrictions and other encumbrances to which the underlying properties were subject at the time of acquisition. We believe that none of these burdens should materially detract from the value of these properties or from our interest in these properties or should materially interfere with their use in the operation of our business.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are 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. While it is possible that an adverse result in one or more of the lawsuits or proceedings in which we are a defendant could be material to us, based upon current information and our experience as a defendant in other matters, we believe that these lawsuits and proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

See “Tesoro High Plains Pipeline” and “Dakota Access Pipeline” of Note 22 in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for additional information regarding Legal Proceedings and other regulatory matters.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT MATTERS

Item 103 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the SEC requires disclosure of certain environmental matters when a governmental authority is a party to the proceedings and such proceedings involve potential monetary sanctions, unless we reasonably believe that the matter will result in no monetary sanctions, or in monetary sanctions, exclusive of interest and costs, of less than a specified threshold. We use a threshold of \$1 million for this purpose.

In March 2022, the State of Illinois brought an action in Madison County Circuit Court in Illinois against Marathon Pipe Line LLC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of MPLX, asserting various violations and demanding a permanent injunction and civil penalties in connection with a release of crude oil on the Wood River to Patoka 22-inch line near Edwardsville, Illinois. In September 2023, the U.S. Department of Justice and the EPA confirmed they will be pursuing federal enforcement for alleged Clean Water Act violations arising from this incident as well as three pipeline incidents in Illinois and Indiana in 2018, 2020 and 2021. We cannot currently estimate the timing of the resolution of this matter, but do not believe any civil penalty will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

On August 29, 2025, MPLX acquired Northwind Delaware Holdings LLC (“Northwind Midstream”), including its subsidiary Northwind Midstream Partners LLC, which owns and operates a sour gas treating facility in Lea County, New Mexico. We have disclosed to the New Mexico Environment Department (“NMED”) excess air emissions from the facility flares. We initiated discussions with NMED to resolve this matter and have entered into a new owner audit agreement with NMED as a result of those discussions. We do not believe any civil penalty will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common units are listed on the NYSE and traded under the symbol "MPLX." As of February 20, 2026, there were approximately 210 registered holders of our outstanding common units.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table sets forth a summary of our purchases during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, of equity securities that are registered by MPLX pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Period	Total Number of Common Units Purchased	Average Price Paid per Common Unit ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Common Units Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	<i>Millions of Dollars</i>	
					Maximum Dollar Value of Common Units that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
10/1/2025-10/31/2025	556,511	\$ 49.59	556,511	\$	1,192
11/1/2025-11/30/2025	418,560	53.02	418,560		1,170
12/1/2025-12/31/2025	920,871	54.52	920,871	\$	1,120
Total	<u>1,895,942</u>	\$ 52.74	<u>1,895,942</u>		

- (1) Amounts in this column reflect the weighted average price paid for units purchased under our unit repurchase authorizations. The weighted average price includes any commissions paid to brokers during the relevant period.
- (2) On August 2, 2022, we announced a board authorization for the repurchase of up to \$1.0 billion of MPLX common units held by the public. On August 5, 2025, we announced a board authorization for the repurchase of up to an incremental \$1.0 billion of MPLX common units held by the public. These unit repurchase authorizations have no expiration date.
- (3) The maximum dollar value remaining has been reduced by the amount of any commissions paid to brokers.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This section of the Annual Report on Form 10-K does not address certain items regarding the year ended December 31, 2023. Discussion and analysis of 2023 and year-to-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023 not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K can be found in Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

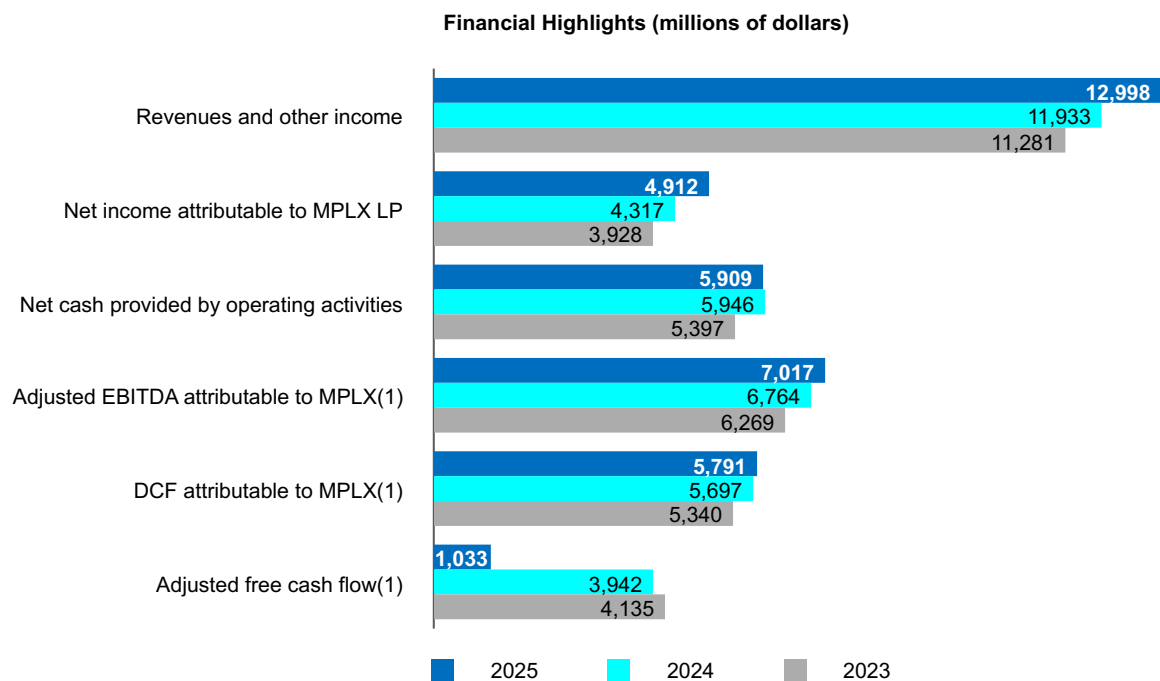
All statements in this section, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements that are inherently uncertain. See Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Item 1A. Risk Factors for a discussion of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in these statements. The following information concerning our business, results of operations and financial condition should also be read in conjunction with the information included under Item 1. Business, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

MPLX OVERVIEW

We are a diversified, large-cap MLP formed by MPC in 2012 that owns and operates midstream energy infrastructure and logistics assets, and provides fuels distribution services. Our assets include a network of crude oil and refined product pipelines; an inland marine business; light-product, asphalt, heavy oil and marine terminals; storage caverns; refinery tanks, docks, loading racks and associated piping; crude oil and natural gas gathering systems and pipelines; as well as natural gas and NGL processing and fractionation facilities. The business consists of two segments based on the product-based value chain each supports: Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services. Our assets are positioned throughout the United States. The Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment primarily engages in the gathering, transportation, storage and distribution of crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables. The Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment also includes the operation of our refining logistics, fuels distribution and inland marine businesses, terminals, rail facilities and storage caverns. The Natural Gas and NGL Services segment provides gathering, treating, processing and transportation of natural gas as well as the transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing of NGLs.

SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL AND OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Significant financial and other highlights for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are shown in the chart below. Refer to the Results of Operations, the Liquidity and Capital Resources, and Non-GAAP Financial Information sections for further information.



(1) Non-GAAP measure. See reconciliations that follow for the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

Other Highlights

- Generated \$5.9 billion of net cash provided by operating activities, \$5.8 billion of distributable cash flow attributable to MPLX, and \$1.0 billion of adjusted free cash flow (“Adjusted FCF”).
- Paid \$4.0 billion in distributions during the year ended December 31, 2025, which includes a 12.5 percent increase in our quarterly distribution effective for the third quarter of 2025, in line with our commitment to return capital to unitholders.
- Repurchased \$400 million of common units held by the public during the year ended December 31, 2025.
- Expanded our crude oil value chain in March 2025 by acquiring gathering businesses from Whiptail Midstream, LLC.
- In June 2025, acquired an additional five percent interest in the joint venture that owns and operates the Matterhorn Express Pipeline.
- Completed the acquisition of the remaining 55 percent interest in BANGL, LLC (“BANGL”), in July 2025 for \$703 million in cash, plus an earnout provision of up to \$275 million based on targeted EBITDA growth from 2026 to 2029 (the “BANGL Acquisition”).
- Completed the acquisition of Northwind Midstream in August 2025 for \$2.4 billion in cash (the “Northwind Midstream Acquisition”).
- Sold our Rockies gathering and processing operations to a subsidiary of Harvest Midstream in November 2025 for \$980 million in cash consideration.

Current Economic Environment

We continue to see production increases across our key operating regions in the Marcellus and Utica, where rig counts remain steady and volumes remain strong. Producer consolidation further illustrates the value in the liquids-rich acreage of the Utica, where condensate development activity continues to increase. In the Permian, rising gas-oil ratios and the progression of export projects will support growth opportunities for our business. More broadly, we expect natural gas demand will accelerate over the next few years to provide increased electricity generation required for data centers and overall electric grid demand. As demand for natural gas-powered electricity rises, MPLX is well-positioned to support the development plans of its producer-customers. Additionally, we believe MPLX is protected from significant volatility in our Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment and in the Marcellus and Utica regions due to our business model structured around long-term take-or-pay and capacity contracts.

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, DCF, Adjusted FCF, and Adjusted FCF after distributions.

Adjusted EBITDA is a financial performance measure used by management, industry analysts, investors, lenders, and rating agencies to assess the financial performance and operating results of our ongoing business operations. Additionally, we believe adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors for trending, analyzing and benchmarking our operating results from period to period as compared to other companies that may have different financing and capital structures. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income adjusted for: (i) provision for income taxes; (ii) net interest and other financial costs; (iii) depreciation and amortization; (iv) income/(loss) from equity method investments; (v) distributions and adjustments related to equity method investments; (vi) impairment expense; (vii) noncontrolling interests; (viii) transaction-related costs; and (ix) other adjustments, as applicable.

DCF is a financial performance and liquidity measure used by management and by the board of directors of our general partner as a key component in the determination of cash distributions paid to unitholders. We believe DCF is an important financial measure for unitholders as an indicator of cash return on investment and to evaluate whether the partnership is generating sufficient cash flow to support quarterly distributions. In addition, DCF is commonly used by the investment community because the market value of publicly traded partnerships is based, in part, on DCF and cash distributions paid to unitholders. We define DCF as Adjusted EBITDA adjusted for: (i) deferred revenue impacts; (ii) sales-type lease payments, net of income; (iii) adjusted net interest and other financial costs; (iv) net maintenance capital expenditures; (v) equity method investment capital expenditures paid out; and (vi) other adjustments as deemed necessary.

Adjusted FCF and Adjusted FCF after distributions are financial liquidity measures used by management in the allocation of capital and to assess financial performance. We believe that unitholders may use this metric to analyze our ability to manage leverage and return capital. We define Adjusted FCF as net cash provided by operating activities adjusted for: (i) net cash used in investing activities; (ii) cash contributions from MPC; and (iii) cash distributions to noncontrolling interests. We define Adjusted FCF after distributions as Adjusted FCF less distributions to common and preferred unitholders.

We believe that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA, DCF, Adjusted FCF and Adjusted FCF after distributions 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 while the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted FCF and Adjusted FCF after distributions is net cash provided by operating activities. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered alternatives to net income or net cash provided by operating

activities as they 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. These non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Additionally, because non-GAAP financial measures may be defined differently by other companies in our industry, our definitions 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 Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Results of Operations. For a reconciliation of Adjusted FCF and Adjusted FCF after distributions to their most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources.

COMPARABILITY OF OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS

During the normal course of business, we amend or modify our contractual agreements with customers. These amendments or modifications require the agreements to be reassessed under GAAP, which can impact the classification of revenues or costs associated with the agreement. These reassessments may impact the comparability of our financial results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following tables and discussion summarize our results of operations for the years ended 2025, 2024 and 2023, 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.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	\$ Change	2023	\$ Change
Revenues and other income:					
Service revenue	\$ 7,292	\$ 6,950	\$ 342	\$ 6,524	\$ 426
Rental income	1,149	1,104	45	1,065	39
Product related revenue	2,434	2,239	195	2,209	30
Sales-type lease revenue	599	611	(12)	636	(25)
Income from equity method investments	697	802	(105)	600	202
Gain on equity method investments	484	20	464	92	(72)
Other income	343	207	136	155	52
Total revenues and other income	<u>12,998</u>	<u>11,933</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>11,281</u>	<u>652</u>
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	1,561	1,560	1	1,401	159
Purchased product costs	1,815	1,561	254	1,598	(37)
Rental cost of sales	96	100	(4)	115	(15)
Purchases - related parties	1,649	1,583	66	1,544	39
Depreciation and amortization	1,351	1,283	68	1,213	70
General and administrative expenses	446	427	19	379	48
Other taxes	137	131	6	131	—
Total costs and expenses	<u>7,055</u>	<u>6,645</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>6,381</u>	<u>264</u>
Income from operations	<u>5,943</u>	<u>5,288</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>388</u>
Net interest and other financial costs	983	921	62	923	(2)
Income before income taxes	<u>4,960</u>	<u>4,367</u>	<u>593</u>	<u>3,977</u>	<u>390</u>
Provision for income taxes	8	10	(2)	11	(1)
Net income	<u>4,952</u>	<u>4,357</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>3,966</u>	<u>391</u>
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	40	40	—	38	2
Net income attributable to MPLX LP	<u>\$ 4,912</u>	<u>\$ 4,317</u>	<u>\$ 595</u>	<u>\$ 3,928</u>	<u>\$ 389</u>
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 7,017</u>	<u>\$ 6,764</u>	<u>\$ 253</u>	<u>\$ 6,269</u>	<u>\$ 495</u>
DCF attributable to MPLX⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 5,791</u>	<u>\$ 5,697</u>	<u>\$ 94</u>	<u>\$ 5,340</u>	<u>\$ 357</u>

(1) Non-GAAP measure. See reconciliation below to the most directly comparable GAAP measures.

(In millions)

	2025	2024	2023
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP and DCF attributable to LP unitholders from Net income:			
Net income	\$ 4,952	\$ 4,357	\$ 3,966
Provision for income taxes	8	10	11
Net interest and other financial costs	983	921	923
Income from operations	5,943	5,288	4,900
Depreciation and amortization	1,351	1,283	1,213
Income from equity method investments	(697)	(802)	(600)
Distributions/adjustments related to equity method investments	962	928	774
Gain on equity method investments	(484)	—	(92)
Gain on sale of assets	(159)	—	—
Transaction-related costs ⁽¹⁾	33	—	—
Garyville incident response costs ⁽²⁾	—	—	16
Other ⁽³⁾	112	111	100
Adjusted EBITDA	7,061	6,808	6,311
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests	(44)	(44)	(42)
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP	7,017	6,764	6,269
Deferred revenue impacts	(57)	31	97
Sales-type lease payments, net of income	62	32	12
Adjusted net interest and other financial costs ⁽⁴⁾	(950)	(867)	(859)
Maintenance capital expenditures, net of reimbursements	(256)	(206)	(150)
Equity method investment maintenance capital expenditures paid out	(20)	(18)	(15)
Other	(5)	(39)	(14)
DCF attributable to MPLX LP	5,791	5,697	5,340
Preferred unit distributions	—	(27)	(99)
DCF attributable to LP unitholders	\$ 5,791	\$ 5,670	\$ 5,241

- (1) Transaction-related costs include costs associated with the Northwind Midstream Acquisition, the BANGL Acquisition and the divestiture of the Rockies gathering and processing operations discussed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4.
- (2) In August 2023, a naphtha release and resulting fire occurred at our Garyville Tank Farm resulting in the loss of four storage tanks with a combined shell capacity of 894 thousand barrels (“Garyville Incident”). We incurred \$16 million of incident response costs, net of insurance recoveries, during the year ended December 31, 2023.
- (3) Includes unrealized derivative gains and/or losses, equity-based compensation and other miscellaneous items.
- (4) Represents Net interest and other financial costs excluding gains and/or losses on extinguishment of debt and amortization of deferred financing costs.

(In millions)

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP and DCF attributable to LP unitholders from Net cash provided by operating activities:

	2025	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 5,909	\$ 5,946	\$ 5,397
Changes in working capital items	(65)	(241)	(169)
All other, net	1	(5)	39
Loss on extinguishment of debt	3	—	9
Adjusted net interest and other financial costs ⁽¹⁾	950	867	859
Other adjustments to equity method investment distributions	98	102	38
Transaction-related costs ⁽²⁾	33	—	—
Garyville Incident response costs ⁽³⁾	—	—	16
Other	132	139	122
Adjusted EBITDA	7,061	6,808	6,311
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests	(44)	(44)	(42)
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to MPLX LP	7,017	6,764	6,269
Deferred revenue impacts	(57)	31	97
Sales-type lease payments, net of income	62	32	12
Adjusted net interest and other financial costs ⁽¹⁾	(950)	(867)	(859)
Maintenance capital expenditures, net of reimbursements	(256)	(206)	(150)
Equity method investment maintenance capital expenditures paid out	(20)	(18)	(15)
Other	(5)	(39)	(14)
DCF attributable to MPLX LP	5,791	5,697	5,340
Preferred unit distributions	—	(27)	(99)
DCF attributable to LP unitholders	\$ 5,791	\$ 5,670	\$ 5,241

- (1) Represents Net interest and other financial costs excluding gains and/or losses on extinguishment of debt and amortization of deferred financing costs.
- (2) Transaction-related costs include costs associated with the Northwind Midstream Acquisition, the BANGL Acquisition and the divestiture of the Rockies gathering and processing operations discussed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4.
- (3) We incurred \$16 million of Garyville Incident response costs, net of insurance recoveries, during the year ended December 31, 2023.

2025 Compared to 2024

Net income attributable to MPLX increased \$595 million in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to a \$484 million gain from the BANGL Acquisition, annual fee escalations, higher throughputs and benefits from recent acquisitions.

Total revenues and other income increased by \$1.1 billion in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to:

- Increased Service revenue of \$342 million primarily due \$132 million of crude oil and products logistics tariff and other fee increases, \$96 million from recent acquisitions, \$93 million of higher pipeline throughput and a \$37 million benefit from a FERC tariff ruling issued in November 2025.
- Increased Rental income of \$45 million primarily due to changes in the presentation of lease income between sales-type lease revenue, service revenue and rental income as a result of lease contract modifications, and annual fee escalations related to our refining logistics assets.
- Increased Product related revenue of \$195 million due to higher NGL sales volumes in the Southwest and Marcellus of \$347 million and a \$27 million non-recurring benefit associated with a customer agreement, partially offset by lower revenue in the Rockies of \$101 million, including the impact of the Rockies divestiture, and lower NGL prices in the Southwest, Marcellus and Southern Appalachia of \$76 million.
- Decreased Income from equity method investments of \$105 million primarily driven by a \$151 million gain in the 2024 period related to the dilution of our ownership interest in connection with the formation of a new joint venture to strategically combine the Whistler Pipeline and the Rio Bravo Pipeline project (the “Whistler Joint Venture Transaction”), partially offset by increased throughput and fee rates in certain processing and pipeline joint ventures and a \$25 million gain in the first half of 2025 related to the formation of a new joint venture, Texas City Logistics LLC. See Supplemental Information on Equity Method Investments for additional information regarding the results of our equity method investments.
- Increased Gain on equity method investments of \$464 million, primarily driven by a \$484 million gain from the BANGL Acquisition, partially offset by a \$20 million gain related to the acquisition of additional ownership interest in existing joint ventures and gathering assets in the Utica basin (the “Utica Midstream Acquisition”) in the 2024 period.
- Increased Other income of \$136 million primarily due to a \$159 million gain from the Rockies divestiture, partially offset by lower insurance proceeds of \$41 million.

Total costs and expenses increased by \$410 million in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to:

- Increased Cost of revenues of \$1 million primarily due to lower NGL purchases in the Rockies of \$89 million, which are now reflected in Purchased product costs due to changes in certain customer contracts, partially offset by higher net operating costs and repairs and maintenance costs of \$60 million and the consolidation of recent acquisitions of \$34 million.
- Increased Purchased product costs of \$254 million primarily due to higher NGL volumes in the Southwest of \$276 million and higher NGL volumes in the Rockies of \$47 million, which were previously recorded in Cost of revenues due to changes in certain customer contracts, partially offset by lower NGL prices in the Southwest of \$52 million.
- Increased Purchases-related parties of \$66 million primarily due to increased employee costs from MPC.
- Increased Depreciation and amortization of \$68 million primarily due to incremental depreciation associated with recent acquisitions as well as other assets placed in service in 2025.

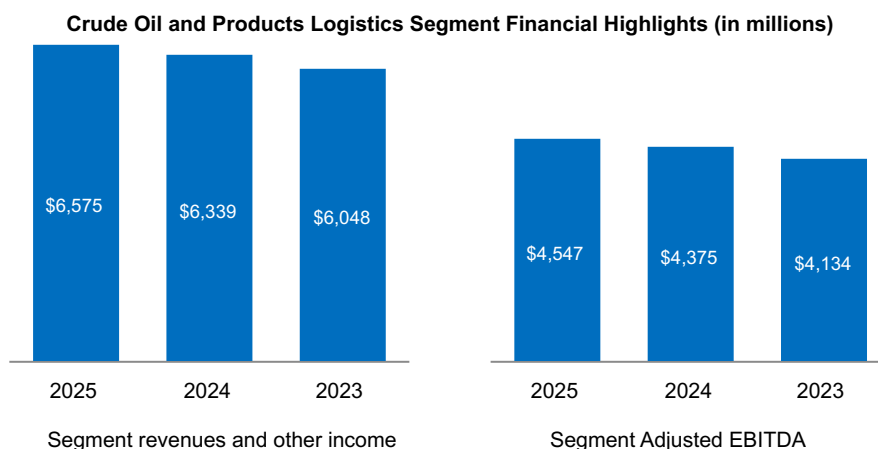
SEGMENT RESULTS

We classify our business in the following reportable segments: Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the product-based value chain each supports.

We evaluate the performance of our segments using Segment Adjusted EBITDA. Segment Adjusted EBITDA represents Adjusted EBITDA attributable to the reportable segments. Amounts included in net income and excluded from Segment Adjusted EBITDA include: (i) depreciation and amortization; (ii) net interest and other financial costs; (iii) income/(loss) from equity method investments; (iv) distributions and adjustments related to equity method investments; (v) impairment expense; (vi) noncontrolling interests; (vii) transaction-related costs; and (viii) other adjustments, as applicable. These items are either: (i) believed to be non-recurring in nature; (ii) not believed to be allocable or controlled by the segment; or (iii) are not tied to the operational performance of the segment.

The tables below present additional financial information about our reportable segments for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Crude Oil and Products Logistics Segment



<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	\$ Change	2023	\$ Change
Total segment revenues and other income	\$ 6,575	\$ 6,339	\$ 236	\$ 6,048	\$ 291
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	4,547	4,375	172	4,134	241
Capital expenditures	538	482	56	414	68
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ (93)	\$ 8	\$ 85

(1) The year ended December 31, 2024 includes a contribution of \$92 million to a joint venture (“Dakota Access”) that owns and operates the Dakota Access Pipeline and Energy Transfer Crude Oil Pipeline projects (collectively referred to as the “Bakken Pipeline system”), to fund our share of debt repayments by the joint venture.

2025 Compared to 2024

Total segment revenues and other income increased \$236 million in 2025 compared to 2024. The increase was primarily driven by \$132 million of tariff and other fee increases, \$93 million of increased pipeline throughput, a \$37 million benefit from a FERC tariff ruling issued in November 2025, \$21 million from the March 2025 Whiptail Midstream, LLC acquisition and \$14 million of additional marine equipment in operation, partially offset by lower insurance proceeds of \$41 million. Income from equity method investments decreased \$26 million in 2025 compared to 2024, primarily driven by lower throughput on certain equity method

investment pipeline systems. See Supplemental Information on Equity Method Investments for additional information regarding the results of our equity method investments.

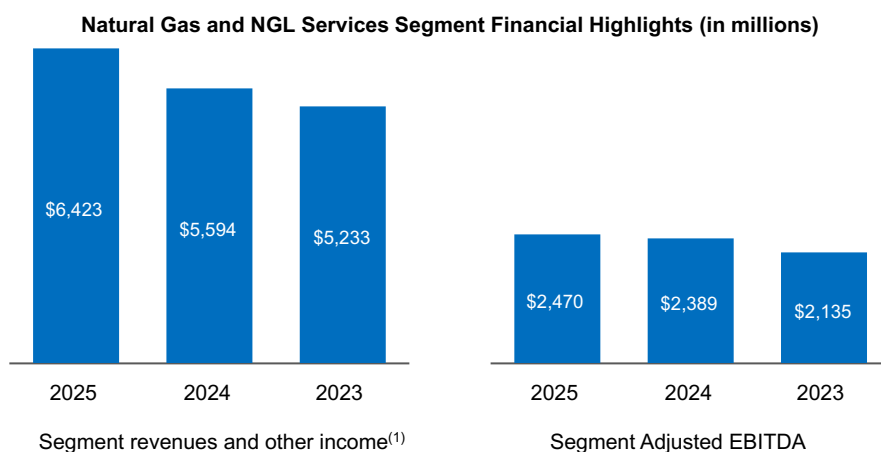
Segment Adjusted EBITDA increased \$172 million in 2025 compared to 2024. The increase was primarily driven by \$132 million of tariff and other fee increases, \$93 million of increased pipeline throughput, a \$37 million benefit from a FERC tariff ruling issued in November 2025, \$17 million from the March 2025 Whiptail Midstream, LLC acquisition and \$14 million of additional marine equipment in operation. These increases were partially offset by lower insurance proceeds of \$41 million, higher project related spending of \$41 million, higher operating costs of \$37 million, driven primarily by higher employee costs from MPC, and increased energy costs as a result of higher throughputs, as well as lower distributions and adjustments from equity method investments of \$29 million.

Crude Oil and Products Logistics Operating Data

	2025	2024	2023
Crude Oil and Products Logistics			
Crude oil transported for (mbpd):			
MPC	3,188	3,086	3,053
Third parties	711	699	719
Total	3,899	3,785	3,772
% MPC	82%	82%	81%
Refined products transported for (mbpd):			
MPC	1,955	1,891	1,941
Third parties	111	106	99
Total	2,066	1,997	2,040
% MPC	95%	95%	95%
Average tariff rates (\$ per Bbl) ⁽¹⁾ :			
Crude oil pipelines	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.96
Refined product pipelines	1.08	1.00	0.90
Total pipelines	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.94
Terminal throughput (mbpd)	3,132	3,131	3,130
Marine Assets (number in operation)			
Barges	322	319	305
Towboats	30	29	29

(1) Average tariff rates calculated using pipeline transportation revenues divided by pipeline throughput barrels. Transportation revenues include tariff and other fees, which may vary by region and nature of services provided.

Natural Gas and NGL Services Segment



(In millions)

	2025	2024	\$ Change	2023	\$ Change
Total segment revenues and other income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,423	\$ 5,594	\$ 829	\$ 5,233	\$ 361
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	2,470	2,389	81	2,135	254
Capital expenditures	1,418	568	850	605	(37)
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	\$ 794	\$ 143	\$ 651	\$ 90	\$ 53

(1) The year ended December 31, 2024 includes a \$151 million gain related to the dilution of ownership interest in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4 for additional information.

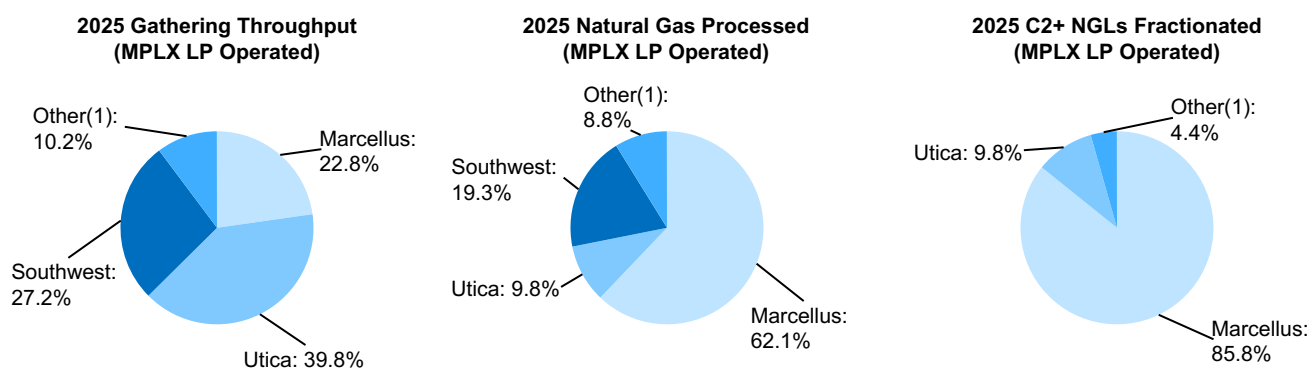
2025 Compared to 2024

Total segment revenues and other income increased \$829 million in 2025 compared to 2024. The increase was primarily due to the recognition of a \$484 million gain from the BANGL Acquisition, \$347 million of higher NGL sales volumes in the Southwest and Marcellus, a \$159 million gain from the Rockies divestiture, \$71 million from recent acquisitions and a \$34 million non-recurring benefit associated with a customer agreement. These increases were partially offset by lower income from equity method investments of \$79 million, primarily driven by a \$151 million gain in the second quarter of 2024 related to the dilution of our ownership interest in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction, \$76 million of lower NGL prices in the Southwest, Marcellus and Southern Appalachia and \$57 million of lower throughput and fee rates in the Rockies and Bakken.

Additional impacts from equity method investments included increased throughput and fee rates in certain processing and pipeline joint ventures and a \$25 million gain in 2025 related to the formation of a new joint venture, Texas City Logistics LLC. See Supplemental Information on Equity Method Investments for additional information regarding the results of our equity method investments.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA increased \$81 million in 2025 compared to 2024. The increase is primarily due to \$80 million in contributions from recent acquisitions, \$63 million of higher distributions and adjustments from equity method investments, \$40 million of higher throughput fee rates, \$40 million of higher NGL sales volumes in the Southwest and Marcellus and a \$37 million non-recurring benefit associated with a customer agreement. These increases were partially offset by higher operating costs of \$55 million, lower volumes in the Rockies and Bakken of \$45 million, the impact of the divestiture of non-core gathering and processing assets of \$31 million, lower NGL pricing of \$26 million and higher project related spending of \$18 million.

Natural Gas and NGL Services Operating Data



(1) Other includes Southern Appalachia, Bakken and Rockies Operations

	MPLX LP ⁽¹⁾			MPLX LP Operated ⁽²⁾		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Natural Gas and NGL Services						
Gathering Throughput (MMcf/d)						
Marcellus Operations	1,526	1,521	1,389	1,526	1,521	1,389
Utica Operations	66	264	—	2,672	2,544	2,338
Southwest Operations	1,826	1,698	1,369	1,826	1,698	1,772
Bakken Operations	160	183	165	160	183	165
Rockies Operations	465	560	474	525	633	593
Total gathering throughput	4,043	4,226	3,397	6,709	6,579	6,257
Natural Gas Processed (MMcf/d)						
Marcellus Operations	4,431	4,366	4,179	6,123	5,974	5,773
Utica Operations	—	—	—	961	832	564
Southwest Operations ⁽³⁾	1,904	1,844	1,466	1,904	1,844	1,772
Southern Appalachia Operations	191	215	216	191	215	216
Bakken Operations	159	182	163	159	182	163
Rockies Operations	518	616	483	518	616	483
Total natural gas processed	7,203	7,223	6,507	9,856	9,663	8,971
C2 + NGLs Fractionated (mbpd)						
Marcellus Operations ⁽⁴⁾	566	565	530	566	565	530
Utica Operations ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	65	52	33
Other ⁽⁵⁾	29	37	34	29	37	34
Total C2 + NGLs fractionated ⁽⁶⁾	595	602	564	660	654	597
NGL Pipeline Throughput (mbpd)						
Marcellus Operations	457	431	354	457	431	354
Utica Operations	—	—	—	65	52	33
Southwest Operations	98	—	—	180	148	114
Other ⁽⁵⁾	29	37	34	29	37	34
Total NGL pipeline throughput	584	468	388	731	668	535

(1) This column represents operating data for entities that have been consolidated into the MPLX financial statements.

(2) This column represents operating data for entities that have been consolidated into the MPLX financial statements as well as operating data for MPLX-operated equity method investments.

(3) The amounts presented above exclude Northwind Midstream treated volumes during the year ended December 31, 2025.

(4) Entities within the Marcellus and Utica Operations jointly own the Hopedale fractionation complex. Hopedale throughput is included in the Marcellus and Utica Operations and represents each region's utilization of the complex.

(5) Other includes Southern Appalachia, Bakken and Rockies Operations.

(6) Purity ethane makes up approximately 267 mbpd, 265 mbpd and 233 mbpd of MPLX LP consolidated total fractionated products for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Purity ethane makes up approximately 288 mbpd, 282 mbpd and 240 mbpd of MPLX operated total fractionated products for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

	2025		2024		2023
Pricing Information					
Natural Gas NYMEX HH (\$/MMBtu)	\$ 3.63	\$	2.41	\$	2.66
C2 + NGL Pricing/gallon ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.79	\$	0.84	\$	0.69

- (1) For 2025 and 2024, C2 + NGL pricing based on Mont Belvieu prices assuming an NGL barrel of approximately 10 percent ethane, 60 percent propane, five percent Iso-Butane, 15 percent normal butane and 10 percent natural gasoline. For 2023, C2 + NGL pricing based on Mont Belvieu prices assuming an NGL barrel of approximately 35 percent ethane, 35 percent propane, six percent Iso-Butane, 12 percent normal butane and 12 percent natural gasoline. The changes in mix from 2023 to 2024 resulted in an approximate \$0.13 increase in the calculated C2 + NGL price per gallon.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON EQUITY METHOD INVESTMENTS

The following table presents MPLX's income from equity method investments for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Income from equity method investments:			
Crude Oil and Products Logistics			
Illinois Extension Pipeline Company, L.L.C.	\$ 50	\$ 57	\$ 49
LOOP LLC	14	11	30
MarEn Bakken Company LLC	79	98	88
Other	100	103	103
Total Crude Oil and Products Logistics	<u>243</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>270</u>
Natural Gas and NGL Services			
MarkWest EMG Jefferson Dry Gas Gathering Company, L.L.C.	77	67	64
MarkWest Utica EMG, L.L.C.	127	82	57
Ohio Gathering Company L.L.C.	36	13	—
Sherwood Midstream LLC	114	109	105
WPC Parent, LLC ⁽¹⁾	71	252	80
Other ⁽²⁾	29	10	24
Total Natural Gas and NGL Services	<u>454</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>330</u>
Total	<u>\$ 697</u>	<u>\$ 802</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>

(1) In May 2024, MPLX completed the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction, which resulted in the formation of a new entity, WPC Parent, LLC. Results include the equity method investment income of our interest in Whistler Pipeline, LLC prior to the transaction date, and results of the equity method investment income of our ownership in WPC Parent, LLC subsequent to the transaction date. The year ended December 31, 2024 includes a gain of \$151 million related to the dilution of our ownership interest in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction.

(2) Includes a \$25 million gain in 2025 related to the formation of a new joint venture, Texas City Logistics LLC.

The following table presents the impact of equity method investment distributions and other adjustments included in MPLX's Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Distributions/adjustments related to equity method investments:			
Crude Oil and Products Logistics			
Illinois Extension Pipeline Company, L.L.C.	\$ 60	\$ 67	\$ 58
LOOP LLC	30	20	9
MarEn Bakken Company LLC	103	113	116
Other	126	147	124
Total Crude Oil and Products Logistics	<u>319</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>307</u>
Natural Gas and NGL Services			
MarkWest EMG Jefferson Dry Gas Gathering Company, L.L.C.	78	83	86
MarkWest Utica EMG, L.L.C.	172	123	89
Ohio Gathering Company L.L.C.	64	38	—
Sherwood Midstream LLC	127	122	117
WPC Parent, LLC ⁽¹⁾	119	162	94
Other	83	53	81
Total Natural Gas and NGL Services	<u>643</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>467</u>
Total	<u>\$ 962</u>	<u>\$ 928</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>

(1) In May 2024, MPLX completed the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction, which resulted in the formation of a new entity, WPC Parent, LLC. Results include the equity method investment distributions and adjustments of our interest in Whistler Pipeline, LLC prior to the transaction date, and results of the equity method investment distributions and adjustments of our ownership in WPC Parent, LLC subsequent to the transaction date.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flows

Our cash and cash equivalents were \$2,137 million and \$1,519 million at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. The change in cash and cash equivalents was due to the factors discussed below. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the past three years were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Net cash provided by/(used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 5,909	\$ 5,946	\$ 5,397
Investing activities	(4,856)	(1,995)	(1,252)
Financing activities	(435)	(3,480)	(3,335)
Total	<u>\$ 618</u>	<u>\$ 471</u>	<u>\$ 810</u>

Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities - Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$37 million in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to a \$182 million increase in working capital requirements, partially offset by improved results of operations and higher cash distributions from equity method investments.

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities - Net cash used in investing activities increased \$2,861 million in 2025 compared to 2024 primarily due to the acquisition of Northwind Midstream for \$2,413 million, higher capital spending and the purchase of the remaining 55 percent interest in BANGL for \$703 million. The year ended December 31, 2025 also reflects the use of \$235 million for the acquisition of Whiptail Midstream, LLC and the purchase of an additional five percent ownership interest in the joint venture that owns and operates the Matterhorn Express pipeline for \$151 million. These increases were partially offset by \$971 million received from the sale of our Rockies operations.

Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities - Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$3,045 million in 2025 compared to 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by increased net debt borrowings of \$3,598 million, partially offset by higher distributions paid to unitholders of \$421 million as a result of the 12.5 percent increase in our quarterly distribution effective for the third quarter of 2025 and higher unit repurchases of \$74 million.

Adjusted Free Cash Flow - For the year ended December 31, 2025, we generated Adjusted FCF of \$1.0 billion. This provided us the flexibility to return capital to our unitholders by increasing our quarterly distribution by 12.5 percent in the third quarter of 2025. The table below provides a reconciliation of Adjusted FCF and Adjusted FCF after distributions from net cash provided by operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,909	\$ 5,946	\$ 5,397
Adjustments to reconcile net cash provided by operating activities to adjusted free cash flow			
Net cash used in investing activities ⁽²⁾	(4,856)	(1,995)	(1,252)
Contributions from MPC	24	35	31
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(44)	(44)	(41)
Adjusted FCF	1,033	3,942	4,135
Distributions paid to common and preferred unitholders	(4,024)	(3,603)	(3,296)
Adjusted FCF after distributions	<u>\$ (2,991)</u>	<u>\$ 339</u>	<u>\$ 839</u>

- (1) The years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 include working capital draws of \$65 million, \$241 million and \$169 million, respectively.
- (2) The year ended December 31, 2025 includes \$2.4 billion for the Northwind Midstream Acquisition, \$703 million for the BANGL Acquisition, \$235 million for the acquisition of Whiptail Midstream, LLC, \$151 million for the purchase of an additional five percent ownership interest in the joint venture that owns and operates the Matterhorn Express pipeline, a \$49 million capital contribution to WPC Parent, LLC to redeem Enbridge's special membership interest in the Rio Bravo Pipeline project, and \$971 million received from the sale of our Rockies gathering and processing operations.

Debt and Liquidity Overview

Senior Notes

The following table summarizes debt issuances during the year ended December 31, 2025, all of which were issued in underwritten public offerings:

Issue Date	Aggregate Principal Amount (in millions)	Note	Coupon (percent)	Price to Public (percent of par)	Interest Payment Dates	Maturity Date
March 10, 2025	\$ 1,000	(1)	5.400	99.398	April 1 and October 1	April 1, 2035
March 10, 2025	1,000	(1)	5.950	98.331	April 1 and October 1	April 1, 2055
August 11, 2025	1,250	(2)	4.800	99.880	February 15 and August 15	February 15, 2031
August 11, 2025	750	(2)	5.000	98.936	January 15 and July 15	January 15, 2033
August 11, 2025	1,500	(2)	5.400	98.943	March 15 and September 15	September 15, 2035
August 11, 2025	1,000	(2)	6.200	98.277	March 15 and September 15	September 15, 2055

- (1) On April 9, 2025, MPLX used \$1.2 billion of the net proceeds from the issuance of senior notes in March 2025 to redeem all of (i) MPLX's outstanding \$1,189 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due June 2025 and (ii) MarkWest's outstanding \$11 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due June 2025. The remaining net proceeds from this offering were used for general partnership purposes.
- (2) We used a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to fund the Northwind Midstream Acquisition, including the payment of related fees and expenses, and to increase cash and cash equivalents following the recently completed BANGL Acquisition and BANGL Debt Repayment (as defined below). The remainder of the net proceeds from this offering were used for general partnership purposes.

On July 3, 2025, MPLX used cash on hand to extinguish approximately \$656 million principal amount of debt outstanding, including interest, related to certain term and revolving loans assumed as part of the BANGL Acquisition (the "BANGL Debt Repayment"). See Note 4 for additional information on the BANGL Acquisition.

On May 20, 2024, MPLX issued \$1.65 billion aggregate principal amount of the 5.50 percent senior notes due June 2034 (the "2034 Senior Notes") in an underwritten public offering. The 2034 Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 98.778 percent of par, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on December 1, 2024. On December 1, 2024, MPLX used \$1,150 million of the net proceeds from the issuance of the 2034 Senior Notes to repay all of (i) MPLX's outstanding \$1,149 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due December 2024 and (ii) MarkWest's outstanding \$1 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due December 2024. On February 18, 2025, MPLX used the remaining net proceeds from the issuance of the 2034 Senior Notes to repay all of MPLX's outstanding \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 4.000 percent senior notes due February 2025.

The total issuances of \$6.5 billion and total redemptions of \$1.7 billion of senior notes during 2025 as discussed above resulted in an aggregate principal amount of senior notes outstanding as of December 31, 2025 of \$26 billion, an increase of \$4.8 billion compared to December 31, 2024.

On February 12, 2026, MPLX issued \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.30 percent senior notes due 2036 (the "2036 Senior Notes") and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.10 percent senior notes due 2056 (the "2056 Senior Notes") in an underwritten public offering. The 2036 Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 99.678 percent of par, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on October 1, 2026. The 2056 Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 98.453 percent of par, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on October 1, 2026. We intend to use the net proceeds from the 2036 Senior Notes and 2056 Senior Notes to repay MPLX's outstanding \$1,500 million aggregate principal amount of 1.750 percent senior notes due March 2026 at maturity. Pending final use, we may invest the proceeds in short-term marketable securities or other investments.

Credit Agreement

MPLX's credit agreement (the "MPLX Credit Agreement") matures in July 2027 and, among other things, provides for a \$2 billion unsecured revolving credit facility and letter of credit issuing capacity under the facility of up to \$150 million. Letter of credit issuing capacity is included in, not in addition to, the \$2 billion borrowing capacity. Borrowings under the MPLX Credit Agreement bear interest, at MPLX's election, at either the Adjusted Term SOFR or the Alternate Base Rate, both as defined in the MPLX Credit Agreement, plus an applicable margin.

The borrowing capacity under the MPLX Credit Agreement may be increased by up to an additional \$1 billion, subject to certain conditions, including the consent of lenders whose commitments would increase. In addition, the maturity date may be extended for up to two additional one-year periods, subject to, among other conditions, the approval of lenders holding the majority of the commitments then outstanding, provided that the commitments of any non-consenting lenders will terminate on the then-effective maturity date. We are charged various fees and expenses in connection with the agreement, including administrative agent fees, commitment fees on the unused portion of the bank revolving credit facility and fees with respect to issued and outstanding letters of credit. The applicable margins to the benchmark interest rates and certain fees fluctuate based on the credit ratings in effect from time to time on MPLX's long-term debt.

The MPLX Credit Agreement contains certain representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that we consider usual and customary for an agreement of this type, including a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a ratio of Consolidated Total Debt as of the end of each fiscal quarter to Consolidated EBITDA (both as defined in the MPLX Credit Agreement) for the prior four fiscal quarters of no greater than 5.0 to 1.0 (or 5.5 to 1.0 for up to two fiscal quarters following certain acquisitions). Consolidated EBITDA is subject to adjustments, including for certain acquisitions completed and capital projects undertaken during the relevant period. Other covenants restrict us and/or certain of our subsidiaries from incurring debt, creating liens on our assets and entering into transactions with affiliates. As of December 31, 2025, we were in compliance with the covenants contained in the MPLX Credit Agreement.

Activity on the MPLX Credit Agreement during the year ended December 31, 2025 is summarized in the table below.

<i>(in millions, except %)</i>	2025
Borrowings	\$ 106
Weighted average interest rate of borrowings	7.74 %
Repayments	\$ 106
Outstanding balance at end of period ⁽¹⁾	\$ —

(1) There was less than \$1 million in letters of credit outstanding on the MPLX Credit Agreement.

MPC Loan Agreement

MPLX is party to a loan agreement with MPC (the “MPC Loan Agreement”). Under the terms of the MPC Loan Agreement, MPC extends loans to MPLX on a revolving basis as requested by MPLX and as agreed to by MPC. The borrowing capacity of the MPC Loan Agreement is \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of all loans outstanding at any one time. The MPC Loan Agreement is scheduled to expire, and borrowings under the loan agreement are scheduled to mature and become due and payable, on July 31, 2029, provided that MPC 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 maturity. Borrowings under the MPC Loan Agreement bear interest at one-month term SOFR adjusted upward by 0.10 percent plus 1.25 percent or such lower rate as would be applicable to such loans under the MPLX Credit Agreement as discussed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 17.

Activity on the MPC Loan Agreement during the year ended December 31, 2025 is summarized in the table below.

<i>(In millions, except %)</i>	2025
Borrowings	\$ 50
Weighted average interest rate of borrowings	5.68 %
Repayments	\$ 50
Outstanding balance at end of period	\$ —

For further discussion, see Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 6 and Note 17.

Our intention is to maintain an investment grade credit profile. As of February 1, 2026, the credit ratings on our senior unsecured debt were at or above investment grade level as follows:

Rating Agency	Rating
Fitch	BBB (stable outlook)
Moody's	Baa2 (stable outlook)
Standard & Poor's	BBB (stable outlook)

The ratings reflect the respective views of the rating agencies and should not be interpreted as a recommendation to buy, sell or hold our securities. Although it is our intention to maintain a credit profile that supports an investment grade rating, there is no assurance that these ratings will continue for any given period of time. The ratings may be revised or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies if, in their respective judgments, circumstances so warrant. A rating from one rating agency should be evaluated independently of ratings from other rating agencies.

The agreements governing our debt obligations do not contain credit rating triggers that would result in the acceleration of interest, principal or other payments solely in the event that our credit ratings are downgraded. However, any downgrades in the credit ratings of our senior unsecured debt ratings to below investment grade ratings could, among other things, increase the applicable interest rates and other fees payable under the MPLX Credit Agreement, and may limit our ability to obtain future financing, including refinancing existing indebtedness.

Our liquidity totaled \$5.6 billion at December 31, 2025, consisting of:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2025		
	Total Capacity	Outstanding Borrowings	Available Capacity
MPLX Credit Agreement	\$ 2,000	\$ —	\$ 2,000
MPC Loan Agreement	1,500	—	1,500
Total	\$ 3,500	\$ —	3,500
Cash and cash equivalents			2,137
Total liquidity			\$ 5,637

We expect our ongoing sources of liquidity to include cash generated from operations, borrowings under our revolving credit facilities and access to capital markets. We believe that cash generated from these sources will be sufficient to meet our short-term and long-term funding requirements, including working capital requirements, capital expenditure requirements, contractual obligations and quarterly cash distributions. Our material future obligations include interest on debt, payments of debt principal, purchase obligations including contracts to acquire property, plant and equipment and our operating leases and service agreements. We may also, from time to time, repurchase our senior notes in the open market, in tender offers, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise in such volumes, at market prices and upon such other terms as we deem appropriate and execute unit repurchases under our unit repurchase program.

MPC manages our cash and cash equivalents on our behalf directly with third-party institutions as part of the treasury services that it provides to us under our omnibus agreement. From time to time, we may also utilize other sources of liquidity, including the formation of joint ventures or sales of non-strategic assets.

Equity and Preferred Units Overview

Preferred Units

On May 13, 2016, MPLX completed the private placement of approximately 30.8 million Series A 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 were used for capital expenditures, repayment of debt and general business purposes.

The following conversions were executed in accordance with the conversion provisions outlined in our Partnership Agreement. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, certain Series A preferred unitholders exercised their rights to convert their Series A preferred units into 21 million common units and 2 million common units, respectively. On February 11, 2025, MPLX exercised its right to convert the remaining 6 million outstanding Series A preferred units into common units. As a result, there were no Series A preferred units outstanding at December 31, 2025.

Prior to conversion, the holders of the Series A preferred units received quarterly distributions equal to the greater of \$0.528125 per unit or the amount of distributions they would have received on an as converted basis. Distributions paid to Series A preferred unitholders during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were \$6 million, \$44 million and \$94 million, respectively.

Unit Repurchase Program

On August 5, 2025, we announced a board authorization for the repurchase of \$1.0 billion of MPLX common units held by the public in addition to the \$1.0 billion common unit repurchase authorization announced on August 2, 2022. These unit repurchase authorizations have no expiration date.

We may utilize various methods to effect the repurchases, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated unit repurchases, tender offers, or open market solicitations for units, some of which may be effected through Rule 10b5-1 plans. The timing and amount of future repurchases, if any, will depend upon several factors, including market and business conditions, and such repurchases may be suspended, discontinued or restarted at any time.

Total unit repurchases were as follows for the respective periods:

<i>(In millions, except per unit data)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Units repurchased	8	8	—
Cash paid for common units repurchased ⁽¹⁾	\$ 400	\$ 326	\$ —
Average cost per unit ⁽¹⁾	\$ 51.58	\$ 43.04	\$ —

(1) Cash paid for common units repurchased and average cost per unit includes commissions paid to brokers during the period.

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$1,120 million remaining under the unit repurchase authorizations.

Distributions

On January 29, 2026, we announced that the board of directors of our general partner had declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$1.0765 per common unit for the fourth quarter of 2025, which was paid on February 17, 2026 to common unitholders of record on February 9, 2026. This represents a 12.5 percent increase over the fourth quarter of 2024 distribution. Although our Partnership Agreement requires that we distribute all of our available cash each quarter, we do not otherwise have a legal obligation to distribute any particular amount per common unit.

The allocation of total quarterly cash distributions to common and preferred unitholders is as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Our 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. See additional discussion in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 8.

<i>(In millions, except per unit data)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Distribution declared:			
Limited partner common units - public	\$ 1,506	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,152
Limited partner common units - MPC	2,632	2,339	2,104
Total distributions declared to limited partner common units	4,138	3,678	3,256
Series A preferred units	—	27	94
Series B preferred units	—	—	5
Total distribution declared	\$ 4,138	\$ 3,705	\$ 3,355
Cash distributions declared per limited partner common unit:			
Quarter ended March 31,	\$ 0.9565	\$ 0.8500	\$ 0.7750
Quarter ended June 30,	0.9565	0.8500	0.7750
Quarter ended September 30,	1.0765	0.9565	0.8500
Quarter ended December 31,	1.0765	0.9565	0.8500
Year ended December 31,	\$ 4.0660	\$ 3.6130	\$ 3.2500

Capital Expenditures

Our operations are capital intensive, requiring investments to expand, upgrade, enhance or maintain existing operations and to meet environmental and operational regulations. Our capital requirements consist of growth capital expenditures and maintenance capital expenditures. Growth capital expenditures are those incurred for acquisitions or capital improvements that we expect will increase our operating capacity for volumes gathered, processed, transported or fractionated, decrease operating expenses within our facilities or increase income from operations over the long term. Examples of growth capital expenditures include costs to develop or acquire additional pipeline, terminal, processing or storage capacity. In general, growth capital includes costs that are expected to generate additional or new cash flow for MPLX. In contrast, maintenance capital expenditures are expenditures made to replace partially or fully depreciated assets, to maintain the existing operating capacity of our assets and to extend their useful lives, or other capital expenditures that are incurred to maintain existing system volumes and related cash flows.

Our capital expenditures for the past three years are shown in the table below:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Capital expenditures:			
Growth capital expenditures	\$ 1,668	\$ 796	\$ 838
Growth capital reimbursements	(136)	(115)	(165)
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates ⁽¹⁾	794	236	98
Return of capital ⁽²⁾	(251)	(12)	(3)
Capitalized interest	(38)	(16)	(14)
Total growth capital expenditures ⁽³⁾	<u>2,037</u>	<u>889</u>	<u>754</u>
Maintenance capital expenditures	288	254	181
Maintenance capital reimbursements	(32)	(48)	(31)
Capitalized interest	(4)	(3)	(1)
Total maintenance capital expenditures	<u>252</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>149</u>
Total growth and maintenance capital expenditures	2,289	1,092	903
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates ⁽¹⁾	(794)	(236)	(98)
Return of capital ⁽²⁾	251	12	3
Growth and maintenance capital reimbursements ⁽⁴⁾	168	163	196
(Increase)/decrease in capital accruals	(170)	6	(82)
Capitalized interest	42	19	15
Other	22	—	—
Additions to property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 1,808</u>	<u>\$ 1,056</u>	<u>\$ 937</u>

- (1) Investments in unconsolidated affiliates and additions to property, plant and equipment, net are shown as separate lines within investing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Investments in unconsolidated affiliates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 exclude payments associated with purchases of equity interests in unconsolidated affiliates totaling \$213 million and \$228 million, respectively.
- (2) Return of capital for the year ended December 31, 2025 excludes \$42 million in special distributions received in exchange for the contribution of assets to a joint venture. Return of capital for the year ended December 31, 2024 excludes a \$134 million cash distribution in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction.
- (3) Total growth capital expenditures exclude \$3,316 million, \$622 million and \$246 million of acquisitions, net of cash acquired, in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and a \$134 million cash distribution received in 2024 in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction. Total growth capital expenditures also exclude purchases of additional equity interests in unconsolidated affiliates of \$213 million and \$228 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.
- (4) Growth capital reimbursements are generally included in changes in deferred revenue within the operating activities section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Maintenance capital reimbursements are included in the Contributions from MPC line within financing activities section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

For 2026, we announced a capital outlook of \$2.7 billion, net of reimbursements, and excluding potential acquisitions, if any, which includes growth capital of \$2.4 billion and maintenance capital of \$300 million. Our growth capital plans are focused on expanding our Permian to Gulf Coast integrated value chain, progressing long-haul pipeline growth projects to support producer activity, and investing in new gas processing plants in the Marcellus and Permian. The remainder of our capital plan targets the debottlenecking of existing assets to meet customer demand. We continuously evaluate our capital plan and make changes as conditions warrant.

We participate in joint ventures, which, in turn, also invest in capital projects. Certain of our joint ventures fund capital expenditures with project debt financings at the joint venture level or with cash from operations. Growth capital projects funded through debt at the joint venture level or cash from operations of the joint venture do not require capital contributions by us

unless otherwise noted. Our pro-rata share of these growth capital projects for our equity method investments that have been funded at the joint venture level for the periods presented are shown in the table below.

<i>(In millions, except ownership percentages)</i>	MPLX Ownership	2025	2024	2023
BANGL, LLC ⁽¹⁾	100%	\$ 60	\$ 160	\$ 20
MXP Parent, LLC ⁽²⁾	10%	12	56	39
WPC Parent, LLC ⁽³⁾	30%	270	5	96
All other		7	49	87
Total		\$ 349	\$ 270	\$ 242

(1) The year ended December 31, 2025 reflects activity through June 30, 2025, prior to the BANGL Acquisition.

(2) Includes growth capital for Matterhorn Express Pipeline.

(3) Disclosed amounts include growth capital related to WPC Parent, LLC, including the ADCC Pipeline lateral, Rio Bravo Pipeline, Whistler Pipeline and our indirect and 12.5 percent direct ownership interest in Blackcomb and Traverse Pipeline Holdings, LLC.

Project debt at the joint venture level is typically secured by the assets owned by the joint venture. In certain cases, MPLX's interest in the joint venture, unless otherwise noted, is non-recourse to MPLX in excess of the value of MPLX's investment in the joint venture. At December 31, 2025, debt held by our unconsolidated joint ventures based on our equity ownership percentage was \$1.8 billion.

Cash Commitments

Our material cash requirements include the following contractual obligations and other cash commitments as of December 31, 2025.

Our contractual obligations primarily consist of outstanding borrowings on debt, commitment and administrative fees and interest. Additional information for third-party debt is included in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 17. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 6 for additional information for the related party loan. Our cash commitment at December 31, 2025 was \$43.4 billion, with \$2.7 billion payable within 12 months. We intend to repay the short-term maturities with existing cash on hand, short-term borrowings under our revolving credit agreements or with the proceeds of new long-term debt, depending on, among other things, market conditions.

Our contractual commitment for co-location services agreements was \$4.1 billion at December 31, 2025. These agreements obligate us to pay MPC for operational and other services provided to the subsidiaries of MPLX Operations LLC. The co-location services agreements have remaining terms up to 43 years.

Finance and operating leases relate primarily to facilities and equipment under lease, including ground leases, building space, office and field equipment, storage facilities and transportation equipment. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 21 for further discussion about our lease obligations. Our cash commitment at December 31, 2025 was \$938 million.

We execute various third-party transportation, terminalling, and gathering and processing agreements that obligate us to minimum volume, throughput or payment commitments over the remaining terms, which range from less than one year to seven years. We expect to pass any minimum payment commitments through to producer customers. These agreements may include escalation clauses based on various inflationary indices; however, those potential increases have not been incorporated in minimum fees due under these agreements presented below. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 22 for further discussion. Our cash commitment for these agreements at December 31, 2025 was \$509 million.

At December 31, 2025, our contractual commitment under contracts to acquire property, plant and equipment was \$311 million.

Our other cash commitments consist of expense projects, right of way and easement obligations, natural gas purchase obligations and ARO commitments. These other cash commitments at December 31, 2025 totaled \$358 million.

In addition, we have omnibus agreements and employee services agreements with MPC. One of the omnibus agreements with MPC addresses our payment of a fixed annual fee to MPC for the provision of executive management services by certain executive officers of our general partner and our reimbursement to MPC for the provision of certain general and administrative services to us.

We also pay MPC additional amounts based on the costs actually incurred by MPC in providing other services, except for the portion of the amount attributable to engineering services, which is based on the amounts actually incurred by MPC and its affiliates plus an incremental surcharge. In addition, we are obligated to reimburse MPC for most out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by MPC on our behalf.

MPLX has various employee agreements with MPC under which MPLX reimburses MPC for employee benefit expenses, along with the provision of operational and management services in support of both our Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services segments' operations.

We incurred \$2.1 billion of costs under various agreements with MPC, including the omnibus, co-location and employee service agreements for 2025.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation did not have a material impact on our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 or 2023. We have observed higher costs for labor and materials used in our business during the year ended December 31, 2025. Many of our agreements provide for inflation-based adjustments, including the Producer Price Index-FG, Consumer Price Index or the FERC index. To the extent permitted by competition, regulation and our existing agreements, we have and expect to continue to pass along a portion of increased costs to our customers in the form of higher fees.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

As of December 31, 2025, MPC owned our general partner and an approximate 64 percent limited partner interest in us. We perform a variety of services for MPC related to the transportation of crude and refined products, including renewables, via pipeline or marine, as well as terminal services, storage services and fuels distribution and marketing services, among others. The services that we provide may be based on regulated tariff rates or on contracted rates. In addition, MPC performs certain services for us related to information technology, engineering, legal, accounting, treasury, human resources and other administrative services. For further discussion of agreements and activity with MPC and related parties see Item 1. Business and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 6.

Excluding significant non-cash items, MPC accounted for 48 percent, 49 percent and 50 percent of our total revenues and other income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Of our total costs and expenses, MPC accounted for 26 percent, 27 percent and 27 percent for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS AND COMPLIANCE COSTS

We are subject to extensive federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These laws, which change frequently, regulate the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relate to protection of the environment. Compliance with these laws and regulations may require us to remediate environmental damage from any discharge of hazardous, petroleum or chemical substances from our facilities or require us to install additional pollution control equipment on our equipment and facilities. Our failure to comply with these or any other environmental or safety-related regulations could result in the assessment of administrative, civil or criminal penalties, the imposition of investigatory and remedial liabilities, and the issuance of injunctions that may subject us to additional operational constraints.

Future expenditures may be required to comply with the CAA and other federal, state and local requirements for our various facilities. The impact of these legislative and regulatory developments, if enacted or adopted, could result in increased compliance costs and additional operating restrictions on our business, each of which could have an adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and liquidity. We expect that certain of these costs will be subject to indemnification by MPC.

Legislation and regulations pertaining to climate change and GHG emissions have the potential to materially adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, including costs of compliance and permitting delays. The extent and magnitude of these adverse impacts cannot be reliably or accurately estimated at this time because specific regulatory and legislative requirements have not been finalized and uncertainty exists with respect to the measures being considered, the costs and the time frames for compliance, and our ability to pass compliance costs on to our customers.

We have incurred and may continue to incur substantial capital, operating and maintenance, and remediation expenditures as a result of these environmental laws and regulations. If these expenditures, as with all costs, are not ultimately reflected in the fees and tariff rates we receive for our services, our operating results will be adversely affected. We believe that substantially all of our competitors must comply with similar environmental laws and regulations. However, the specific impact on each competitor may vary depending on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the age and location of its operating facilities. Our environmental expenditures for each of the past three years were:

(In millions, except %)

	2025	2024	2023
Capital	\$ 74	\$ 41	\$ 29
Percent of total capital expenditures	3 %	4 %	3 %
Compliance: ⁽¹⁾			
Operating and maintenance	\$ 29	\$ 41	\$ 10
Remediation ⁽²⁾	8	9	19
Total	<u>\$ 37</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>

(1) Based on the American Petroleum Institute's definition of environmental expenditures.

(2) These amounts include spending charged against remediation reserves and exclude non-cash accruals for environmental remediation.

We accrue for environmental remediation activities when the responsibility to remediate is probable and the amount of associated costs can be reasonably estimated. As environmental remediation matters proceed toward ultimate resolution or as additional remediation obligations arise, charges in excess of those previously accrued may be required.

New or expanded environmental requirements, which could increase our environmental costs, may arise in the future. We believe we comply with all legal requirements regarding the environment, but since not all of them are fixed or presently determinable (even under existing legislation) and may be affected by future legislation or regulations, it is not possible to predict all of the ultimate costs of compliance, including remediation costs that may be incurred and penalties that may be imposed.

Our environmental capital expenditures are expected to approximate \$92 million in 2026. Actual expenditures may vary as the number and scope of environmental projects are revised as a result of improved technology or changes in regulatory requirements and could increase if additional projects are identified or additional requirements are imposed.

For more information on environmental regulations that impact us, or could impact us, see Item 1. Business – Regulatory Matters and Item 1A. Risk Factors.

TAX MATTERS

Our U.S. federal income tax returns for the years 2019 through 2022 are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the respective reporting periods. Accounting estimates are considered to be critical if (i) the nature of the estimates and assumptions is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (ii) the impact of the estimates and assumptions on financial condition or operating performance is material. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 2 for additional information on these policies and estimates, as well as a discussion of additional accounting policies and estimates.

Fair Value Estimates

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. There are three approaches for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities: the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach, each of which includes multiple valuation techniques. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to measure fair value by converting future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, into a single present value amount using current market expectations about those future amounts. The cost approach is based on the amount that would currently be required to replace the service capacity of an asset. This is often referred to as current replacement cost. The cost approach assumes that the fair value would not exceed what it would cost a market participant to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable utility, adjusted for obsolescence.

The fair value accounting standards do not prescribe which valuation technique should be used when measuring fair value and do not prioritize among the techniques. These standards establish a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in applying the various valuation techniques. Inputs broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make pricing decisions, including assumptions about risk. Level 1 inputs are given the highest priority in the fair value hierarchy while Level 3 inputs are given the lowest priority. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets as of the measurement date. Active markets are those in which transactions for the asset or liability occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 - Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data. These are inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data and may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

Valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs are favored. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest priority level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement of assets and liabilities within the levels of the fair value hierarchy. We use an income or market approach for recurring fair value measurements and endeavor to use the best information available. We use a cost method or income approach for non-recurring fair value measurements related to the valuation of our leased assets and assets acquired in business combinations. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 15 for disclosures regarding our fair value measurements.

Significant uses of fair value measurements include:

- assessment of impairment of long-lived assets, intangible assets, goodwill and equity method investments;
- assessment of values for assets in implicit leases, including sales-type leases;
- assessment of values for underlying assets to record net investment in sales-type leases;
- recorded values for assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with acquisitions; and
- recorded values of derivative instruments.

Acquisitions

In accounting for business combinations, acquired assets, assumed liabilities and contingent consideration are recorded based on estimated fair values as of the date of acquisition. The excess or shortfall of the purchase price when compared to the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired, if any, is recorded as goodwill or a bargain purchase gain, respectively. A significant amount of judgment is involved in estimating the individual fair values of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, contingent consideration and other assets and liabilities. We use all available information to make these fair value determinations and, for certain acquisitions, engage third-party consultants for valuation assistance.

The fair value of assets and liabilities, including contingent consideration, as of the acquisition date are often estimated using a combination of approaches, including the income approach, which requires us to project future volumes and associated cash flows, and apply an appropriate discount rate; the cost approach, which may require estimates of replacement costs, reproduction costs, and depreciation and obsolescence estimates; and the market approach which uses market data and adjusts for entity-specific differences. The estimates used in determining fair values are based on assumptions believed to be reasonable but which are inherently uncertain. Accordingly, actual results may differ materially from the projected results used to determine fair value.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4 for additional information on our acquisitions. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 15 for additional information on fair value measurements.

Impairment Assessments of Long-Lived Assets, Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Equity Method Investments

Fair value calculated for the purpose of testing our long-lived assets, intangible assets, goodwill and equity method investments for impairment is estimated using the expected present value of future cash flows method and comparative market prices when appropriate. Significant judgment is involved in performing these fair value estimates since the results are based on forecasted financial information prepared using significant assumptions including:

- *Future operating performance.* Our estimates of future operating performance are based on our analysis of various supply and demand factors, which include, among other things, industry-wide capacity, our planned utilization rate, end-user demand, capital expenditures and economic conditions, as well as commodity prices. Such estimates are consistent with those used in our planning and capital investment reviews.
- *Future volumes.* Our estimates of future throughput of crude oil, natural gas, NGL and refined product volumes are based on internal forecasts and depend, in part, on assumptions about our customers and other producers' drilling activity which is inherently subjective and contingent upon a number of variable factors (including future or expected crude oil and natural gas pricing considerations), many of which are difficult to forecast. Management considers these volume forecasts and other factors when developing our forecasted cash flows.
- *Discount rate commensurate with the risks involved.* We apply a discount rate to our cash flows based on a variety of factors, including market and economic conditions, operational risk, regulatory risk and political risk. This discount rate is also compared to recent observable market transactions, if possible. A higher discount rate decreases the net present value of cash flows.
- *Future capital requirements.* These are based on authorized spending and internal forecasts.

Assumptions about the macroeconomic environment are inherently subjective and difficult to forecast. We base our fair value estimates on projected financial information which we believe to be reasonable. However, actual results may differ from these projections.

The need to test for impairment can be based on several indicators, including a significant reduction in prices of or demand for commodities, a poor outlook for profitability, a significant reduction in pipeline throughput volumes, a significant reduction in natural gas or NGL volumes processed, other changes to contracts or changes in the regulatory environment in which the asset or equity method investment is located.

Long-lived Asset Impairment Assessments

Long-lived assets used in operations are assessed for impairment whenever changes in facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable based on the expected undiscounted future cash flow of an asset group. For purposes of impairment evaluation, long-lived assets must be grouped at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified, which is at least at the reporting unit level and in some cases for similar assets in the same geographic region

where cash flows can be separately identified. If the sum of the undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of an asset group, fair value is calculated, and the carrying value is written down if greater than the calculated fair value.

Goodwill Impairment Assessments

Unlike long-lived assets, goodwill must be tested for impairment at least annually, and between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level. We have five reporting units, four of which have goodwill allocated to them. A goodwill impairment loss is measured as the amount by which a reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, without exceeding the recorded amount of goodwill.

At December 31, 2025, MPLX had four reporting units with goodwill totaling approximately \$8.8 billion. For the annual impairment assessment as of November 30, 2025, management performed only qualitative assessments for all four reporting units as we determined it was more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units exceeded their carrying values. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 14 for additional information relating to our reporting units and goodwill.

Equity Method Investment Impairment Assessments

Equity method investments are assessed for impairment whenever factors indicate an other-than-temporary loss in value. Factors providing evidence of such a loss include the fair value of an investment that is less than its carrying value, absence of an ability to recover the carrying value or the investee's inability to generate income sufficient to justify our carrying value. At December 31, 2025, we had \$4.8 billion of equity method investments recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

An estimate of the sensitivity to net income resulting from impairment calculations is not practicable, given the numerous assumptions (e.g., pricing, volumes and discount rates) that can materially affect our estimates. That is, unfavorable adjustments to some of the above listed assumptions may be offset by favorable adjustments in other assumptions.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 for additional information on our equity method investments.

Leases

In accounting for leases, we analyze new or modified leases for lease classification. One of the key inputs into the lease classification analysis is the fair value of the leased assets. For newly classified sales-type leases, the net investment in the lease is recorded at the estimated fair value of the underlying leased assets. Significant assumptions used to estimate the leased assets' fair value include market information for comparable assets, discount rates, forecasted cash flows and cost estimates to replace the service capacity of an asset.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 21 for additional information on our leases.

Contingent Liabilities

We accrue contingent liabilities for legal actions, claims, litigation, environmental remediation, tax deficiencies related to operating taxes and third-party indemnities for specified tax matters when such contingencies are both probable and estimable. We regularly assess these estimates in consultation with legal counsel to consider resolved and new matters, material developments in court proceedings or settlement discussions, new information obtained as a result of ongoing discovery and past experience in defending and settling similar matters. Actual costs can differ from estimates for many reasons. For instance, settlement costs for claims and litigation can vary from estimates based on differing interpretations of laws, opinions on degree of responsibility and assessments of the amount of damages. Similarly, liabilities for environmental remediation may vary from estimates because of changes in laws, regulations and their interpretation, additional information on the extent and nature of site contamination and improvements in technology.

We generally record losses related to these types of contingencies as cost of revenues or selling, general and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income, except for tax deficiencies unrelated to income taxes, which are recorded as other taxes.

An estimate of the sensitivity to net income if other assumptions had been used in recording these liabilities is not practical because of the number of contingencies that must be assessed, the number of underlying assumptions and the wide range of reasonably possible outcomes, in terms of both the probability of loss and the estimates of such loss.

For additional information on contingent liabilities, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Environmental Matters and Compliance Costs and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 22.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements for recently issued financial accounting pronouncements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to the volatility of commodity prices. We employ various strategies, including the potential use of commodity derivative instruments, to economically hedge the risks related to these price fluctuations. We are also exposed to market risks related to changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2025, we did not have any open financial or commodity derivative instruments to hedge the economic risks related to interest rate fluctuations or the volatility of commodity prices, however, we continually monitor the market and our exposure and may enter into these arrangements in the future.

Commodity Price Risk

We may at times use a variety of commodity derivative instruments, including futures and options, as part of an overall program to economically hedge commodity price risk. A portion of our profitability is directly affected by prevailing commodity prices primarily as a result of purchasing and selling NGLs and natural gas at index-related prices. To the extent that commodity prices influence the level of drilling by our producer customers, such prices also indirectly affect profitability. We may enter into derivative contracts, which are primarily swaps traded on the Over-the-Counter market as well as fixed price forward contracts. Our risk management policy does not allow us to enter into speculative positions with our derivative contracts. Execution of our hedge strategy and the continuous monitoring of commodity markets and our open derivative positions are carried out by our hedge committee, comprised of members of senior management.

To mitigate our cash flow exposure to fluctuations in the price of NGLs, we may use NGL derivative swap contracts. A small portion of our NGL price exposure may be managed by using crude oil contracts. To mitigate our cash flow exposure to fluctuations in the price of natural gas, we may use natural gas derivative swap contracts, taking into account the partial offset of our long and short natural gas positions resulting from normal operating activities.

We would be exposed to additional commodity risk in certain situations such as if producers under-deliver or over-deliver products or if processing facilities are operated in different recovery modes. In the event that we have 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 we have provided the counterparties with a guaranty as credit support for our obligations. We use standardized agreements that allow for offset of certain positive and negative exposures in the event of default or other terminating events, including bankruptcy.

Outstanding Derivative Contracts

We have a natural gas purchase commitment embedded in a keep-whole processing agreement with a producer customer in the Southern Appalachia region expiring in December 2027. The customer has the unilateral option to extend the agreement for one five-year term through December 2032. For accounting purposes, the natural gas purchase commitment and the term extending option has been aggregated into a single compound embedded derivative. The probability of the customer exercising its option is determined based on assumptions about the customer's potential business strategy decision points that may exist at the time they would elect whether to renew the contract. The changes in fair value of this compound embedded derivative are based on the difference between the contractual and index pricing, and the probability of the producer customer exercising its option to extend. The changes in fair value are recorded in earnings through Purchased product costs on the Consolidated Statements of Income. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the estimated fair value of this contract was a liability of \$41 million and \$58 million, respectively.

Open Derivative Positions and Sensitivity Analysis

The estimated fair values of our Level 2 and 3 financial instruments, when outstanding, are sensitive to the assumptions used in our pricing models. We had no open commodity derivative contracts (excluding embedded derivatives) as of December 31, 2025, and therefore, no sensitivity analysis was performed to evaluate the impact of changes in fair value on income before income taxes. We evaluate our portfolio of commodity derivative instruments on an ongoing basis and add or revise strategies in anticipation of changes in market conditions and in risk profiles.

Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis of the effect of a hypothetical 100-basis-point change in interest rates on third-party outstanding debt, excluding finance leases, is provided in the following table. Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued interest approximate carrying value and are relatively insensitive to changes in interest rates due to the short-term maturity of the instruments. Accordingly, these instruments are excluded from the table.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Fair Value as of December 31, 2025 ⁽¹⁾	Change in Fair Value ⁽²⁾	Change in Income before income taxes for the Year Ended December 31, 2025 ⁽³⁾
Outstanding debt			
Fixed-rate	\$ 24,887	\$ 2,001	N/A
Variable-rate ⁽⁴⁾	\$ —	\$ —	—

(1) Fair value was based on market prices, where available, or current borrowing rates for financings with similar terms and maturities.

(2) Assumes a 100-basis-point decrease in the weighted average yield-to-maturity at December 31, 2025.

(3) Assumes a 100-basis-point change in interest rates. The change to income before income taxes was based on the weighted average balance of all outstanding variable-rate debt for the year ended December 31, 2025.

(4) MPLX had no outstanding borrowings on the MPLX Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2025.

Our use of fixed or variable-rate debt directly exposes us to interest rate risk. Fixed rate debt, such as our senior notes, exposes us to changes in the fair value of our debt due to changes in market interest rates. Fixed rate debt also exposes us to the risk that we may need to refinance maturing debt with new debt at higher rates or that our current fixed rate debt may be higher than the current market. Variable-rate debt, such as borrowings under our revolving credit facilities, exposes us to short-term changes in market rates that impact our interest expense.

Credit Risk

We are subject to risk of loss resulting from non-payment by our customers to whom we provide services, lease assets, or sell natural gas or NGLs. We believe that certain contracts where we sell NGLs and act as our producer customers' agent would allow us to pass those losses through to our customers, thus reducing our risk. Our credit exposure related to these customers is represented by the value of our trade receivables or lease receivables. Where exposed to credit risk, we analyze the customer's financial condition prior to entering into a transaction or agreement, establish credit terms and monitor the appropriateness of these terms on an ongoing basis. In the event of a customer default, we may sustain a loss and our cash receipts could be negatively impacted.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Responsibilities for Financial Statements	75
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID 238)	76
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Statements of Income	78
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	79
Consolidated Balance Sheets	80
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	81
Consolidated Statements of Equity and Series A Preferred Units	82
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	83
1. Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation	83
2. Summary of Principal Accounting Policies	83
3. Accounting Standards	89
4. Acquisitions and Other Transactions	89
5. Equity Method Investments	93
6. Related Party Agreements and Transactions	94
7. Equity	98
8. Net Income Per Limited Partner Unit	99
9. Series A Preferred Units	99
10. Segment Information	100
11. Major Customers and Concentration of Credit Risk	102
12. Inventories	103
13. Property, Plant and Equipment	103
14. Goodwill and Intangibles	103
15. Fair Value Measurements	105
16. Derivative Financial Instruments	106
17. Debt	107
18. Net Interest and Other Financial Costs	110
19. Revenue	110
20. Supplemental Cash Flow Information	112
21. Leases	113
22. Commitments and Contingencies	115
23. Subsequent Event	117

Management's Responsibilities for Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of MPLX LP and its subsidiaries (the "Partnership") are the responsibility of management of the Partnership's general partner, MPLX GP LLC, and have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. They necessarily include some amounts that are based on best judgments and estimates. The financial information displayed in other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is consistent with these consolidated financial statements.

MPLX GP LLC seeks to assure the objectivity and integrity of the Partnership's financial records by careful selection of its managers, by organizational arrangements that provide an appropriate division of responsibility and by communications programs aimed at assuring that its policies and methods are understood throughout the organization.

The MPLX GP LLC Board of Directors pursues its oversight role in the area of financial reporting and internal control over financial reporting through its Audit Committee. This committee, composed solely of independent directors, regularly meets (jointly and separately) with the independent registered public accounting firm, management and internal auditors to monitor the proper discharge by each of their responsibilities relative to internal accounting controls and the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Maryann T. Mannen

*Maryann T. Mannen
Chairman of the Board, President
and Chief Executive Officer of
MPLX GP LLC
(the general partner of MPLX LP)*

/s/ C. Kristopher Hagedorn

*C. Kristopher Hagedorn
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer of MPLX
GP LLC
(the general partner of MPLX LP)*

/s/ Rebecca L. Iten

*Rebecca L. Iten
Vice President and Controller of
MPLX GP LLC
(the general partner of MPLX LP)*

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Partners of MPLX LP and the Board of Directors of MPLX GP LLC

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MPLX LP and its subsidiaries (the “Partnership”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of income, of comprehensive income, of equity and Series A preferred units and of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Partnership as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Partnership’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Partnership’s consolidated financial statements and on the Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded Northwind Midstream from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, because it was acquired by the Partnership in a purchase business combination during 2025. We have also excluded Northwind Midstream from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. Northwind Midstream is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose total assets and total revenues and other income excluded from management’s assessment and our audit of internal control over financial reporting represent 3% and less than 1%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Acquisition of Northwind Midstream – Valuation of Intangibles

As described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, on August 29, 2025, the Partnership completed the acquisition of 100 percent of Northwind Midstream for \$2.4 billion in cash. Of the total assets acquired, \$951 million relates to intangibles. The fair value of the identifiable intangible assets was primarily based on the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. As disclosed by management, a significant amount of judgment is involved in estimating the fair value of intangible assets. The income approach requires management to project future volumes and associated cash flows, and apply a discount rate.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of intangibles acquired in the acquisition of Northwind Midstream is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment by management when developing the fair value estimate of the intangibles acquired; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures and evaluating management's significant assumptions related to future volumes and the discount rate; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to acquisition accounting, including controls over management's valuation of the intangibles acquired. These procedures also included, among others (i) reading the purchase agreement; (ii) testing management's process for developing the fair value estimate of the intangibles acquired; (iii) evaluating the appropriateness of the multi-period excess earnings method used by management; (iv) testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used in the multi-period excess earnings method; and (v) evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used by management related to future volumes and the discount rate. Evaluating management's assumption related to future volumes involved considering (i) the consistency with external market and industry data and (ii) whether the assumption was consistent with executed customer contracts. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in evaluating (i) the appropriateness of the multi-period excess earnings method and (ii) the reasonableness of the discount rate assumption.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Toledo, Ohio
February 26, 2026

We have served as the Partnership's auditor since 2012.

MPLX LP
Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions, except per unit data)

	2025	2024	2023
Revenues and other income:			
Service revenue	\$ 2,899	\$ 2,770	\$ 2,539
Service revenue - related parties	4,393	4,180	3,985
Service revenue - product related	289	357	294
Rental income	260	251	243
Rental income - related parties	889	853	822
Product sales	2,002	1,657	1,665
Product sales - related parties	143	225	250
Sales-type lease revenue	151	136	136
Sales-type lease revenue - related parties	448	475	500
Income from equity method investments	697	802	600
Gain on equity method investments	484	20	92
Other income	179	50	34
Other income - related parties	164	157	121
Total revenues and other income	12,998	11,933	11,281
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	1,561	1,560	1,401
Purchased product costs	1,815	1,561	1,598
Rental cost of sales	80	82	82
Rental cost of sales - related parties	16	18	33
Purchases - related parties	1,649	1,583	1,544
Depreciation and amortization	1,351	1,283	1,213
General and administrative expenses	446	427	379
Other taxes	137	131	131
Total costs and expenses	7,055	6,645	6,381
Income from operations	5,943	5,288	4,900
Net interest and other financial costs	983	921	923
Income before income taxes	4,960	4,367	3,977
Provision for income taxes	8	10	11
Net income	4,952	4,357	3,966
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	40	40	38
Net income attributable to MPLX LP	4,912	4,317	3,928
Less: Series A preferred unitholders' interest in net income	—	27	94
Less: Series B preferred unitholders' interest in net income	—	—	5
Limited partners' interest in net income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 4,912	\$ 4,290	\$ 3,829
Per Unit Data (See Note 8)			
Net income attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:			
Common - basic	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.80
Common - diluted	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.80
Weighted average limited partner units outstanding:			
Common - basic	1,019	1,016	1,001
Common - diluted	1,019	1,017	1,002

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

MPLX LP
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In millions)

	2025	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 4,952	\$ 4,357	\$ 3,966
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Remeasurements of pension and other postretirement benefits related to equity method investments, net of tax	8	1	4
Comprehensive income	4,960	4,358	3,970
Less comprehensive income attributable to:			
Noncontrolling interests	40	40	38
Comprehensive income attributable to MPLX LP	\$ 4,920	\$ 4,318	\$ 3,932

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

MPLX LP
Consolidated Balance Sheets

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,137	\$ 1,519
Receivables, less allowance for expected credit loss	735	718
Current assets - related parties	899	830
Inventories	172	180
Other current assets	51	29
Total current assets	3,994	3,276
Equity method investments	4,798	4,531
Property, plant and equipment, net	21,698	19,154
Intangibles, net	1,397	518
Goodwill	8,755	7,645
Right of use assets, net	276	273
Noncurrent assets - related parties	962	1,120
Other noncurrent assets	1,125	994
Total assets	43,005	37,511
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	108	147
Accrued liabilities	254	295
Current liabilities - related parties	399	396
Accrued property, plant and equipment	438	208
Long-term debt due within one year	1,502	1,693
Accrued interest payable	354	244
Operating lease liabilities	53	45
Other current liabilities	141	207
Total current liabilities	3,249	3,235
Long-term deferred revenue	119	317
Long-term liabilities - related parties	364	334
Long-term debt	24,151	19,255
Deferred income taxes	25	18
Long-term operating lease liabilities	217	217
Other long-term liabilities	352	125
Total liabilities	28,477	23,501
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 22)		
Series A preferred units - (0 million and 6 million units outstanding)	—	203
Equity		
Common unitholders - public (368 million and 370 million units outstanding)	9,451	9,322
Common unitholders - MPC (647 million and 647 million units outstanding)	4,845	4,257
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	5	(3)
Total MPLX LP partners' capital	14,301	13,576
Noncontrolling interests	227	231
Total equity	14,528	13,807
Total liabilities, preferred units and equity	\$ 43,005	\$ 37,511

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

MPLX LP
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)

	2025	2024	2023
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 4,952	\$ 4,357	\$ 3,966
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	30	54	55
Depreciation and amortization	1,351	1,283	1,213
Deferred income taxes	7	2	3
Gain on equity method investments	(484)	(20)	(92)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of assets	(161)	3	(14)
Income from equity method investments	(697)	(802)	(600)
Distributions from unconsolidated affiliates	864	826	736
Change in fair value of derivatives	(17)	(3)	—
Changes in:			
Current receivables	48	180	14
Inventories	(26)	(20)	(19)
Current liabilities and other current assets	(12)	5	(17)
Assets and liabilities - related parties	126	84	84
Right of use assets and operating lease liabilities	3	(3)	—
Deferred revenue	(74)	(5)	107
All other, net	(1)	5	(39)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>5,909</u>	<u>5,946</u>	<u>5,397</u>
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,808)	(1,056)	(937)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(3,316)	(622)	(246)
Disposal of assets	975	1	26
Investments - acquisitions and contributions	(1,008)	(464)	(98)
Investments - redemptions, repayments, return of capital and sales proceeds	293	146	3
All other, net	8	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,856)</u>	<u>(1,995)</u>	<u>(1,252)</u>
Financing activities:			
Long-term debt borrowings	6,541	1,630	1,589
Long-term debt repayments	(2,464)	(1,151)	(1,001)
Related party debt borrowings	50	—	—
Related party debt repayments	(50)	—	—
Debt issuance costs	(63)	(15)	(15)
Unit repurchases	(400)	(326)	—
Redemption of Series B preferred units	—	—	(600)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(44)	(44)	(41)
Distributions to Series A preferred unitholders	(6)	(44)	(94)
Distributions to Series B preferred unitholders	—	—	(21)
Distributions to LP unitholders	(4,018)	(3,559)	(3,181)
Contributions from MPC	24	35	31
All other, net	(5)	(6)	(2)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(435)</u>	<u>(3,480)</u>	<u>(3,335)</u>
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	618	471	810
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	1,519	1,048	238
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u><u>\$ 2,137</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,519</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,048</u></u>

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

MPLX LP
Consolidated Statements of Equity and Series A Preferred Units

	Partnership					Total	Series A Preferred Unit-holders
	Common Unit-holders Public	Common Unit-holder MPC	Series B Preferred Unit-holders	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non-controlling Interests		
<i>(In millions)</i>							
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 8,413	\$ 3,293	\$ 611	\$ (8)	\$ 237	\$ 12,546	\$ 968
Net income	1,336	2,493	5	—	38	3,872	94
Conversion of Series A preferred units	73	—	—	—	—	73	(73)
Redemption of Series B preferred units	(2)	(3)	(595)	—	—	(600)	—
Distributions	(1,125)	(2,056)	(21)	—	(41)	(3,243)	(94)
Contributions	—	31	—	—	—	31	—
Other	5	—	—	4	1	10	—
Balance at December 31, 2023	8,700	3,758	—	(4)	235	12,689	895
Net income	1,555	2,735	—	—	40	4,330	27
Unit repurchases	(326)	—	—	—	—	(326)	—
Conversion of Series A preferred units	675	—	—	—	—	675	(675)
Distributions	(1,289)	(2,270)	—	—	(44)	(3,603)	(44)
Contributions	—	34	—	—	—	34	—
Other	7	—	—	1	—	8	—
Balance at December 31, 2024	9,322	4,257	—	(3)	231	13,807	203
Net income	1,791	3,121	—	—	40	4,952	—
Unit repurchases	(400)	—	—	—	—	(400)	—
Conversion of Series A preferred units	197	—	—	—	—	197	(197)
Distributions	(1,463)	(2,555)	—	—	(44)	(4,062)	(6)
Contributions	—	21	—	—	—	21	—
Other	4	1	—	8	—	13	—
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 9,451	\$ 4,845	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 227	\$ 14,528	\$ —

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of the Business

MPLX LP is a diversified, large-cap master limited partnership formed by Marathon Petroleum Corporation that owns and operates midstream energy infrastructure and logistics assets, and provides fuels distribution services. References in this report to “MPLX LP,” “MPLX,” “the Partnership,” “us,” “our,” “we,” or like terms refer to MPLX LP and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to our sponsor and customer, “MPC,” refer collectively to Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries, other than the Partnership. We are engaged in the gathering, transportation, storage and distribution of crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables; the gathering, treating, processing and transportation of natural gas; and the transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing of NGLs. MPLX’s principal executive office is located in Findlay, Ohio. MPLX was formed on March 27, 2012 as a Delaware limited partnership.

Refer to Note 10 for additional information about our operations.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of MPLX have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The consolidated financial statements include all majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. For non-wholly-owned consolidated subsidiaries, the interests owned by third parties have been recorded as Noncontrolling interests on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. MPLX’s investments in which MPLX exercises significant influence but does not control and does not have a controlling financial interest are accounted for using the equity method. MPLX’s investments in VIEs, in which MPLX exercises significant influence but does not control and is not the primary beneficiary, are also accounted for using the equity method.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, we renamed and modified the composition of our segments to better reflect the product-based value chains and growth strategy of MPLX’s operations. Certain prior period financial statement amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

2. Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the respective reporting periods. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Estimates are subject to uncertainties due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and affect items such as valuing identified intangible assets; determining the fair value of derivative instruments; evaluating impairments of long-lived assets, goodwill and equity investments; establishing estimated useful lives for long-lived assets; acquisition accounting; estimating revenues, expense accruals and capital expenditures; valuing AROs; recognizing share-based compensation expense; and determining liabilities, if any, for environmental and legal contingencies.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on consideration specified in a contract with a customer. MPLX recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over a product or providing services to a customer.

MPLX enters into a variety of contract types in order to generate Product sales and Service revenue. MPLX provides services under the following types of arrangements:

- *Fee-based arrangements* – Under fee-based arrangements, MPLX receives fees for the following services: gathering, treating, processing and transportation of natural gas; transportation, fractionation, exchange and storage of NGLs; and transportation, terminalling, storage and distribution of crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products, and renewables. The revenue MPLX earns from these arrangements is generally directly related to the volume of natural gas, NGLs, refined products or crude oil that is handled by or flows through MPLX’s systems and facilities and is not normally directly dependent on commodity prices. In certain cases, MPLX’s arrangements provide for minimum volume commitments. Fee-based arrangements are reported as Service revenue on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Revenue is recognized over time as services are performed. In certain instances when specifically stated in the contract terms, MPLX purchases product after fee-based services have been provided. Revenue from the sale of products purchased after services are provided is reported as Product sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income and recognized on a gross basis, as MPLX takes control of the product and is the principal in the transaction.
- *Percent-of-proceeds arrangements* – Under percent-of-proceeds arrangements, MPLX gathers and processes natural gas on behalf of producers; sells the resulting residue gas, condensate and NGLs at market prices; and remits to producers an agreed-upon percentage of the proceeds. In other cases, instead of remitting cash payments to the

producer, MPLX delivers an agreed-upon percentage of the residue gas and NGLs to the producer (take-in-kind arrangements) and sells the volumes MPLX retains to third parties or related parties. Revenue is recognized on a net basis when MPLX acts as an agent and does not have control of the gross amount of gas and/or NGLs prior to it being sold. Percent-of-proceeds revenue is reported as Service revenue - product related on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

- *Keep-whole arrangements* – Under keep-whole arrangements, MPLX gathers natural gas from the producer, processes the natural gas and sells the resulting condensate and NGLs to third parties at market prices. Because the extraction of the condensate and NGLs from the natural gas during processing reduces the Btu content of the natural gas, MPLX must either purchase natural gas at market prices for return to producers or make cash payment to the producers equal to the value of the energy content of this natural gas. Certain keep-whole arrangements also have provisions that require MPLX to share a percentage of the keep-whole profits with the producers based on the oil to gas ratio or the NGL to gas ratio. Service revenue - product related is recorded based on the value of the NGLs received on the date the services are performed. Natural gas purchased to return to the producer and shared NGL profits are recorded as a reduction of Service revenue - product related on the Consolidated Statements of Income on the date the services are performed. Sales of NGLs under these arrangements are reported as Product sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income and are reported on a gross basis as MPLX is the principal in the arrangement and controls the product prior to sale. The sale of the NGLs may occur shortly after services are performed at the tailgate of the plant, or after a period of time as determined by MPLX.
- *Purchase arrangements* – Under purchase arrangements, MPLX purchases natural gas at either the wellhead or the tailgate of a plant. MPLX then gathers and delivers the natural gas to pipelines where MPLX may resell the natural gas. Wellhead purchase arrangements represent an arrangement with a supplier and are recorded in Purchased product costs. Often, MPLX earns fees for services performed prior to taking control of the product in these arrangements and Service revenue is recorded for these fees. Revenue generated from the sale of product obtained in tailgate purchase arrangements is reported as Product sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income and is recognized on a gross basis as MPLX purchases and takes control of the product prior to sale and is the principal in the transaction.

In many cases, MPLX provides services under contracts that contain a combination of more than one of the arrangements described above. When fees are charged (in addition to product received) under percent-of-proceeds arrangements, keep-whole arrangements or purchase arrangements, MPLX records such fees as Service revenue on the Consolidated Statements of Income. The terms of MPLX's contracts vary based on gas quality conditions, the competitive environment when the contracts are signed, and customer requirements. Performance obligations are determined based on the specific terms of the arrangements, economics of the geographical regions, and the services offered and whether they are deemed distinct. MPLX allocates the consideration earned between the performance obligations based on the stand-alone selling price when multiple performance obligations are identified.

Revenue from MPLX's service arrangements will generally be recognized over time as the performance obligation is satisfied as services are provided. MPLX has elected to use the output measure of progress to recognize revenue based on the units delivered, processed or transported. The transaction price may have fixed components related to minimum volume commitments and variable components, which are primarily dependent on volumes. Variable consideration will generally not be estimated at contract inception as the transaction price is specifically allocable to the services provided each period. In instances in which tiered pricing structures do not reflect our efforts to perform, MPLX will estimate variable consideration at contract inception. Product sales will be recognized at a point in time when control of the product transfers to the customer.

Minimum volume commitments may create contract liabilities if current period payments can be used for future services. If a customer fails to meet its minimum committed volumes, it owes MPLX a deficiency payment based on the terms of the applicable agreement. The deficiency amounts received under these agreements (excluding payments received under agreements classified as sales-type leases) are recorded as Current liabilities or Current liabilities - related parties. In many cases, the customer may then apply the amount of any such deficiency payments as a credit for volumes in excess of its minimum volume commitment in future periods under the terms of the applicable agreements. MPLX recognizes revenue for the deficiency payments when credits are used for volumes in excess of minimum quarterly volume commitments, where it is probable the customer will not use the credit in future periods or upon the expiration of the credits. The use or expiration of the credits is a decrease in Current liabilities or Current liabilities - related parties. Deficiency payments under agreements that have been classified as sales-type leases are recorded as a reduction against the corresponding lease receivable.

Amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling, electricity, and other costs to perform services are included in the transaction price as a component of Revenues and other income on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Shipping and handling costs associated with product sales are included in Purchased product costs on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Customers usually pay monthly based on the products purchased or services performed that month. Taxes collected from customers and remitted to the appropriate taxing authority are excluded from revenue.

Based on the terms of certain contracts, MPLX is considered to be the lessor under several implicit operating and sales-type lease arrangements in accordance with GAAP. Revenue and costs related to the portion of the revenue earned under these contracts considered to be implicit operating leases are recorded as Rental income and Rental cost of sales, respectively, on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Revenue related to the portion of the revenue earned under these contracts considered to

be implicit sales-type lease arrangements is recorded as Sales-type lease revenue on the Consolidated Statements of Income, while related costs are recorded to Cost of revenues or Purchases - related parties.

Revenue and Expense Accruals

MPLX routinely makes accruals based on estimates for both revenues and expenses due to the timing of compiling billing information, receiving certain third-party information and reconciling MPLX's records with those of third parties. The delayed information from third parties includes, among other things, actual volumes purchased, transported or sold, adjustments to inventory and invoices for purchases, actual natural gas and NGL deliveries, and other operating expenses. MPLX makes accruals to reflect estimates for these items based on its internal records and information from third parties. Estimated accruals are adjusted when actual information is received from third parties and MPLX's internal records have been reconciled.

Other Taxes

Other taxes primarily include real estate taxes.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and on deposit and investments in highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

Receivables

Our receivables primarily consist of customer accounts receivable, which are recorded at the invoiced amounts and generally do not bear interest. Allowances for expected credit losses are estimated upon initial recognition of the receivables and updated each reporting period based on historical loss experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The allowance represents management's best estimate of expected credit losses over the life of the receivables. We review the allowance quarterly and adjust as necessary for changes in risk factors and economic conditions. Past-due balances over 150 days are reviewed individually for collectability. Receivables deemed uncollectible are written off against the allowance, and recoveries are recognized when received.

Leases

Contracts with a term greater than one year that convey the right to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the economic benefit of an asset are accounted for as right of use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities.

ROU asset and lease liability balances are recorded at the commencement date at present value of the fixed lease payments using a secured incremental borrowing rate with a maturity similar to the lease term because our leases do not provide implicit rates. We have elected to include both lease and non-lease components in the present value of the lease payments for all lessee asset classes with the exception of our marine and third-party contractor service and equipment leases. The lease component of the payment for the marine and equipment asset classes is determined using a relative standalone selling price. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. See Note 21 for additional disclosures about our lease contracts.

As a lessor under ASC 842, MPLX may be required to re-classify existing operating leases to sales-type leases upon modification and related reassessment of the leases. See Note 21 for further information regarding our ongoing evaluation of the impacts of lease reassessments as modifications occur. The net investment in sales-type leases with third parties is recorded within Receivables, less allowance for expected credit loss and Other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net investment in sales-type leases with related parties is recorded within Current assets - related parties and Noncurrent assets - related parties on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These amounts are comprised of the present value of the sum of the future minimum lease payments representing the value of the lease receivable and the unguaranteed residual value of the leased assets. Management assesses the net investment in sales-type leases for recoverability quarterly.

Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies to be used in operations, line fill and other NGLs. Cost for materials and supplies are determined primarily using the weighted-average cost method. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Imbalances

Within our pipelines and storage assets, we experience volume gains and losses due to pressure and temperature changes, evaporation and variances in meter readings and other measurement methods. Until settled, positive imbalances are recorded as other current assets and negative imbalances are recorded as accounts payable. Positive and negative imbalances are settled in cash, settled by physical delivery of volumes from a different source, or tracked and settled in the future.

Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Equity investments in which MPLX exercises significant influence but does not control and is not the primary beneficiary, are accounted for using the equity method and are reported in Equity method investments on the accompanying Consolidated

Balance Sheets. This includes entities in which we hold majority ownership, but the minority shareholders have substantive participating rights. Differences in the basis of the investments and the separate net asset values of the investees, if any, are amortized into net income over the remaining useful lives of the underlying assets and liabilities, except for the excess related to goodwill.

Regular evaluation of these investments is appropriate to evaluate any potential need for impairment. MPLX uses evidence of a loss in value to identify if an investment has an other than a temporary decline. Impairments are recorded through Income from equity method investments.

Variable Interest Entities

We evaluate all legal entities in which we hold an ownership or other pecuniary interest to determine if the entity is a VIE. Our interests in a VIE are referred to as variable interests. Variable interests can be contractual, ownership or other pecuniary interests in an entity that change with changes in the fair value of the VIE's assets. When we conclude that we hold an interest in a VIE, we must determine if we are the entity's primary beneficiary. A primary beneficiary is deemed to have a controlling financial interest in a VIE. This controlling financial interest is evidenced by both (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. We consolidate any VIE when we determine that we are the primary beneficiary. We must disclose the nature of any interests in a VIE that is not consolidated.

Significant judgment is exercised in determining that a legal entity is a VIE and in evaluating our interest in a VIE. We use primarily a qualitative analysis to determine if an entity is a VIE. We evaluate the entity's need for continuing financial support; the equity holder's lack of a controlling financial interest; and/or if an equity holder's voting interests are disproportionate to its obligation to absorb expected losses or receive residual returns. We evaluate our interests in a VIE to determine whether we are the primary beneficiary. We use a primarily qualitative analysis to determine if we are deemed to have a controlling financial interest in the VIE, either on a standalone basis or as part of a related party group. We continually monitor our interests in legal entities for changes in the design or activities of an entity and changes in our interests, including our status as the primary beneficiary to determine if the changes require us to revise our previous conclusions.

Changes in the design or nature of the activities of a VIE, or our involvement with a VIE, may require us to reconsider our conclusions on the entity's status as a VIE and/or our status as the primary beneficiary. Such reconsideration requires significant judgment and understanding of the organization. This could result in the deconsolidation or consolidation of the affected subsidiary, which would have a significant impact on our financial statements.

See Note 5 for additional disclosures about our VIEs.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures that extend the useful lives of assets are capitalized.

Long-lived assets used in operations are assessed for impairment whenever changes in facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable based on the expected undiscounted future cash flows of an asset group. For purposes of impairment evaluation, long-lived assets must be grouped at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified, which is at least at the reporting unit level and in some cases for similar assets in the same geographic region where cash flows can be separately identified. If the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows from the use of the asset group and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying value of an asset group, an impairment assessment is performed and the excess of the book value over the fair value is recorded as an impairment loss.

When items of property, plant and equipment are sold or otherwise disposed of, any gains or losses are reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Gains on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized when earned, which is generally at the time of closing. If a loss on disposal is expected, such losses are recognized when the assets are classified as held for sale.

Interest costs for the construction or development of long-lived assets are capitalized and amortized over the related asset's estimated useful life.

Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired in the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill has been reduced below carrying value. If we determine, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value exceeds its carrying amount, no further impairment testing is required. If we do not perform a qualitative assessment or if that assessment indicates that further impairment testing is required, the fair value of each reporting unit is determined using an income and market approach which is compared to the carrying value of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss would be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The fair value under the income approach is calculated using the expected present value

of future cash flows method. Significant assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts include future volumes, discount rates, and future capital requirements. See Note 14 for further details.

Amortization of intangibles with definite lives is calculated using the straight-line method, which is reflective of the benefit pattern in which the estimated economic benefit is expected to be received over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. Intangibles subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the intangible may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized based on the fair value of the asset.

Environmental Costs

Environmental expenditures for additional equipment that mitigates or prevents future contamination or improves environmental safety or efficiency of the existing assets are capitalized. We recognize remediation costs and penalties when the responsibility to remediate is probable and the amount of associated costs can be reasonably estimated. The timing of remediation accruals coincides with the completion of a feasibility study or the commitment to a formal plan of action. Remediation liabilities are accrued based on estimates of known environmental exposure and are discounted when the estimated amounts are reasonably fixed and determinable. If recoveries of remediation costs from third parties are probable, a receivable is recorded and is discounted when the estimated amount is reasonably fixed and determinable.

Asset Retirement Obligations

An ARO is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that generally result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the asset. The fair value of AROs is recognized in the period in which the obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made, and added to the carrying amount of the associated asset. This additional carrying amount is then depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is determined using a credit adjusted risk free interest rate and increases due to the passage of time based on the time value of money until the obligation is settled. AROs have not been recognized for certain assets because the fair value cannot be reasonably estimated since the settlement dates of the obligations are indeterminate. Such obligations will be recognized in the period when sufficient information becomes available to estimate a range of potential settlement dates. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, MPLX's asset retirement obligation was \$45 million and \$41 million, respectively, and is included on the balance sheet within Other long-term liabilities.

Derivative Instruments

MPLX may use commodity derivatives to economically hedge a portion of its exposure to commodity price risk. All derivative instruments (including derivatives embedded in other contracts) are recorded at fair value. MPLX discloses the fair value of all derivative instruments under the captions Other current assets, Other noncurrent assets, Other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Certain commodity derivative positions may be governed by master netting arrangements and reflected on the consolidated balance sheets on a net basis by counterparty. MPLX did not utilize any commodity derivatives during the years ended December 31, 2025 or 2024. We make a distinction between realized or unrealized gains and losses on derivatives. During the period when a derivative contract is outstanding, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded as an unrealized gain or loss. When a derivative contract matures or is settled, the previously recorded unrealized gain or loss is reversed, and the realized gain or loss of the contract is recorded. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income in accounts related to the item whose value or cash flows are being managed. Derivative instruments are marked to market through Product sales and Purchased product costs on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, MPLX did not elect hedge accounting for any derivatives. MPLX has historically elected the normal purchases and normal sales designation for certain contracts related to the physical purchase of electric power and the sale of most commodities.

Fair Value Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP, which classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3. A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The methods and assumptions utilized may produce a fair value that may not be realized in future periods upon settlement. Furthermore, while MPLX believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. For further discussion, see Note 15.

Equity-Based Compensation Arrangements

MPLX issues phantom units under the MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan. A phantom unit entitles the grantee a right to receive a common unit upon the issuance of the phantom unit. The fair value of phantom unit awards granted to employees and non-management directors is based on the fair market value of MPLX LP common units on the date of grant. The fair value of the units awarded is amortized into earnings using a straight-line amortization schedule over the period of service

corresponding with the vesting period. For phantom units that vest immediately and are not forfeitable, equity-based compensation expense is recognized at the time of grant.

To satisfy common unit awards, MPLX may issue new common units, acquire common units in the open market or use common units already owned by the general partner.

Income Taxes

MPLX is not a taxable entity for United States federal income tax purposes or for the majority of the states that impose an income tax. Taxes on MPLX's net income generally are borne by its partners through the allocation of taxable income. MPLX's taxable income or loss, which may vary substantially from the net income or loss reported on the Consolidated Statements of Income, is includable in the federal income tax returns of each partner. MPLX and certain legal entities are, however, taxable entities under certain state jurisdictions.

MPLX accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis, capital loss carryforwards and net operating loss and credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of any tax rate change on deferred taxes is recognized as tax expense/(benefit) from continuing operations in the period that includes the enactment date of the tax rate change. Realizability of deferred tax assets is assessed and, if not more likely than not, a valuation allowance is recorded to reflect the deferred tax assets at net realizable value as determined by management. All deferred tax balances are classified as long-term in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. All changes in the tax bases of assets and liabilities are allocated among operations and items charged or credited directly to equity.

Distributions

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 Notes 7 and 9, and subsequently allocated to the limited partner unitholders. Distributions are not accrued until declared. The allocation of net income attributable to MPLX LP for purposes of calculating net income per limited partner unit is described below.

Net Income Per Limited Partner Unit

MPLX uses the two-class method when calculating the net income per unit applicable to limited partners, because there is more than one class of participating security. The classes of participating securities include common units, preferred units and certain equity-based compensation awards.

Net income attributable to MPLX LP is allocated to the unitholders differently for preparation of the Consolidated Statements of Equity and the calculation of net income per limited partner unit. In preparing the Consolidated Statements of Equity, net income attributable to MPLX LP is allocated to preferred unitholders based on a fixed distribution schedule and subsequently allocated to remaining unitholders in accordance with 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 8.

In preparing net income per limited partner units, during periods in which a net loss attributable to MPLX is reported or periods in which the total distributions exceed the reported net income attributable to MPLX's unitholders, the amount allocable to certain equity-based compensation awards is based on actual distributions to the equity-based compensation awards. Diluted earnings per unit is calculated by dividing net income attributable to MPLX's common unitholders, after deducting amounts allocable to other participating securities, by the weighted average number of common units and potential common units outstanding during the period. Potential common units are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per unit during periods in which net income attributable to MPLX's unitholders, after deducting amounts that are allocable to the outstanding equity-based compensation awards and preferred units, is a loss, as the impact would be anti-dilutive.

Business Combinations

We recognize and measure the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess or deficit of the purchase consideration when compared to the fair value of the net tangible assets acquired, if any, is recorded as goodwill or gain from a bargain purchase. Depending on the nature of the transaction, management may engage an independent valuation specialist to assist with the determination of fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, noncontrolling interests, if any, and goodwill, based on recognized business valuation methodologies. An income, market or cost valuation method may be utilized to estimate the fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interests, if any, in a business combination. The income valuation method represents the present value of future cash flows over the life of the asset using: (i) discrete financial forecasts, which rely on management's estimates of volumes, certain commodity prices, revenue and operating expenses; (ii) long-term growth rates; and (iii) appropriate discount rates. The market valuation method uses prices paid for a reasonably similar asset by other purchasers in the market, with adjustments relating to any differences between the assets. The cost valuation method is based on the replacement cost of a comparable asset at prices at the time of the acquisition reduced for depreciation of the asset. If the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the acquisition occurs, an

estimate will be recorded. Subsequent to the acquisition, and not later than one year from the acquisition date, MPLX will record any material adjustments to the initial estimate based on new information obtained that would have existed as of the acquisition date. Any adjustment that arises from information obtained that did not exist as of the date of the acquisition will be recorded in the period of the adjustment. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred in connection with each business combination.

Acquisitions in which the company or business being acquired by MPLX had an existing relationship with MPC may result in the transaction being considered a transfer between entities under common control. In these situations, MPLX records the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on its consolidated balance sheets at MPC's historical carrying value. For the acquiring entity, transfers of businesses between entities under common control require prior periods to be retrospectively adjusted for those dates that the entity was under common control.

3. Accounting Standards

Not Yet Adopted

ASU 2024-03, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses

In November 2024, the FASB issued an ASU to require more detailed information about specified categories of expenses (purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization, and depletion) included in certain expense captions presented on the face of the income statement. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this ASU may be applied either (1) prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or (2) retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. We are currently evaluating the impact this ASU will have on our disclosures.

4. Acquisitions and Other Transactions

Northwind Midstream Acquisition

On August 29, 2025, MPLX completed the acquisition of 100 percent of the outstanding membership interests of Northwind Delaware Holdings LLC ("Northwind Midstream") for \$2.4 billion in cash (the "Northwind Midstream Acquisition"). Northwind Midstream provides sour gas gathering and treating services in Lea County, New Mexico, which enhances MPLX's Permian natural gas and NGL value chain. The Northwind Midstream Acquisition was financed with a portion of the net proceeds from MPLX's \$4.5 billion senior notes issued in August 2025.

Northwind Midstream consists of over 200,000 dedicated acres, more than 200 miles of gathering pipelines, two in-service acid gas injection wells at 20 MMcf/d and a third permitted well that will bring its total capacity to 37 MMcf/d. At the time of acquisition, the system had 150 MMcf/d of sour gas treating capacity, with in-process expansion projects expected to increase capacity to over 400 MMcf/d by the second half of 2026. The system is partially supported by minimum volume commitments by regional producers.

The Northwind Midstream Acquisition was accounted for as a business combination requiring all Northwind Midstream assets and liabilities to be remeasured to fair value. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was based primarily on the cost approach. The fair value of the identifiable intangible assets was primarily based on the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. The intangible assets acquired are related to various commercial contracts with a weighted average amortization period of 15 years.

The following table reflects our preliminary allocation of the \$2.4 billion purchase price of the Northwind Midstream assets and liabilities, as well as measurement period adjustments since the acquisition date:

<i>(In millions)</i>	August 29, 2025	Adjustments	December 31, 2025
Assets acquired:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ 17
Receivables	11	—	11
Other current assets	1	—	1
Property, plant and equipment	1,182	(13)	1,169
Intangibles	951	—	951
Other noncurrent assets	2	—	2
Total assets acquired	2,164	(13)	2,151
Liabilities assumed:			
Accounts payable	15	7	22
Accrued property, plant and equipment	84	—	84
Accrued liabilities	6	3	9
Other current liabilities	1	—	1
Long-term operating lease liabilities	1	—	1
Total liabilities assumed	107	10	117
Total identifiable net assets	2,057	(23)	2,034
Goodwill	356	23	379
Fair value of net assets acquired	\$ 2,413	\$ —	\$ 2,413

The allocation is subject to revision, as certain data necessary to complete the purchase price allocation is not yet available, including, but not limited to, the final valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets acquired, which may impact the amount of goodwill recognized. The final valuation will be completed no later than one year from the acquisition date. The results for the acquired business are reported within our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment.

The purchase price allocation resulted in the recognition of \$379 million in goodwill by our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment, all of which is deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill represents the accelerated growth opportunities in the Permian using Northwind Midstream's asset base, which is complementary and adjacent to MPLX's existing Delaware basin natural gas system and offers optionality to direct volumes through our integrated system.

Pro forma financial information assuming the Northwind Midstream Acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the calendar year prior to the year of the acquisition, as well as the revenues and earnings generated during the period since the acquisition date, were not material for disclosure purposes.

Divestiture of Rockies Operations

On November 12, 2025, MPLX completed the sale of its Rockies gathering and processing operations (the "Rockies") to a subsidiary of Harvest Midstream ("Harvest") for \$980 million in cash. The transaction resulted in a gain of \$159 million, which is included in Other income on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. The sale of these non-core gathering and processing assets did not represent a strategic shift that has or will have a material effect on our operations or financial results. Prior to the sale, the Rockies operations were reported within the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment.

BANGL, LLC Acquisitions

BANGL, LLC ("BANGL") owns and operates an NGL pipeline system that connects production in the Delaware and Midland basins to key demand centers along the Gulf Coast. On July 31, 2024, MPLX exercised its right of first offer under the BANGL joint venture agreement to purchase an additional 20 percent ownership interest in BANGL for \$210 million in cash, which increased its total ownership interest to 45 percent (the "2024 BANGL Transaction"). The purchase price of the additional 20 percent ownership interest in BANGL exceeded our portion of the underlying net assets of the joint venture by approximately \$156 million. Following the 2024 BANGL Transaction, our investment in BANGL continued to be accounted for as an equity method investment.

On July 1, 2025, MPLX purchased the remaining 55 percent interest in BANGL for \$703 million in cash, plus an earnout provision of up to \$275 million based on targeted EBITDA growth from 2026 to 2029 (the "BANGL Acquisition"). We recorded a liability for these contingent payments in the third quarter of 2025. See Note 15 for additional details on the inputs used to measure the fair value of these contingent payments. On July 3, 2025, MPLX used cash on hand to extinguish approximately \$656 million principal amount of debt outstanding, including interest, related to certain term and revolving loans assumed as part of the BANGL Acquisition (the "BANGL Debt Repayment").

Upon acquisition of the remaining 55 percent interest in BANGL, our existing equity investment was remeasured to fair value resulting in the recognition of a \$484 million gain, which is included in Gain on equity method investments within the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. The fair value of the previously held equity method investment was estimated using an income approach, with significant valuation inputs including forecasted cash flows and discount rates ranging from 11 to 12 percent. As a result of the BANGL Acquisition, we now own 100 percent of BANGL and its results are reflected in our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment within our consolidated financial results.

The following table summarizes the purchase price consideration in connection with the BANGL Acquisition:

Total cash paid	\$ 703
Fair value of contingent consideration as of acquisition date	234
Total consideration	<u>937</u>
Fair value of previously held equity interest	766
Fair value of net assets acquired	<u><u>\$ 1,703</u></u>

The BANGL Acquisition was accounted for as a business combination requiring all BANGL assets and liabilities to be remeasured to fair value. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was determined using a combination of both the cost and income approach. The fair value of the identifiable intangible assets was primarily based on the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. The intangible asset acquired is related to a customer relationship with an amortization period of 11 years. The following table reflects our preliminary determination of the fair value of the BANGL assets and liabilities:

<i>(In millions)</i>	July 1, 2025
Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18
Other current assets	4
Property, plant and equipment	1,550
Intangibles	77
Other noncurrent assets	22
Total assets acquired	<u>1,671</u>
Liabilities assumed:	
Long-term debt due within one year	46
Other current liabilities	42
Long-term debt	610
Other long-term liabilities	1
Total liabilities assumed	<u>699</u>
Total identifiable net assets	<u>972</u>
Goodwill	731
Fair value of net assets acquired	<u><u>\$ 1,703</u></u>

The allocation is subject to revision, as certain data necessary to complete the purchase price allocation is not yet available, including, but not limited to, the final valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets acquired, which may impact the amount of goodwill recognized. The final valuation will be completed no later than one year from the acquisition date.

The purchase price allocation resulted in the recognition of \$731 million in goodwill by our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment, 55 percent of which is deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill represents the advancement of our wellhead-to-water strategy by securing full ownership of a strategically located NGL transport asset which further integrates our midstream infrastructure connecting the Permian and Gulf Coast regions.

Pro forma financial information assuming the BANGL Acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the calendar year prior to the year of the acquisition, as well as the revenues and earnings generated during the period since the acquisition date, were not material for disclosure purposes.

Matterhorn Express Pipeline Acquisition

On June 16, 2025, MPLX purchased an additional 5 percent ownership interest in the joint venture that owns and operates the Matterhorn Express pipeline for \$151 million, bringing our total interest to 10 percent. The pipeline is designed to transport natural gas from the Permian basin to the Katy area near Houston. The purchase price of the additional 5 percent ownership interest in the joint venture exceeded the amount of the claim to the underlying net assets of the joint venture by approximately \$124 million, with \$63 million of this difference attributed to property, plant and equipment and \$61 million attributed to customer-related intangibles. The amounts attributed to property, plant and equipment and customer-related intangibles will be amortized to net income over the remaining useful lives of the assets and the weighted average remaining term of the customer contracts,

respectively. Our investment in the joint venture that owns and operates the Matterhorn Express pipeline continues to be accounted for as an equity method investment within our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment.

Whiptail Midstream Acquisition

On March 11, 2025, MPLX acquired gathering businesses from Whiptail Midstream, LLC for \$235 million in cash. These San Juan basin assets consist primarily of crude and natural gas gathering systems in the Four Corners region, and enhance our strategic relationship with MPC. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination, which requires all the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed to be remeasured to fair value at the date of acquisition. The final valuation includes \$170 million of property, plant and equipment, \$41 million of intangibles and \$24 million of net working capital. The results for the acquired business are allocated between our two segments based on the product-based value chain the underlying assets support.

Whistler Joint Venture Transaction

On May 29, 2024, MPLX and its joint venture partner contributed their respective membership interests in Whistler Pipeline, LLC to a newly formed joint venture, WPC Parent, LLC, and issued a 19 percent voting interest in WPC Parent, LLC to an affiliate of Enbridge Inc. in exchange for the contribution of cash and the Rio Bravo Pipeline project (collectively, the "Whistler Joint Venture Transaction"). As a result of the transaction, MPLX's voting interest in the joint venture was reduced from 37.5 percent to 30.4 percent. MPLX recognized a gain of \$151 million and received a cash distribution of \$134 million, recorded as a return of capital, related to the dilution of the ownership interest. The gain is included in Income from equity method investments on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income and the return of capital is included in Investments - redemptions, repayments, return of capital and sales proceeds within the investing section of the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Utica Midstream Acquisition

On March 22, 2024, MPLX used \$625 million of cash to purchase additional ownership interests in existing joint ventures and gathering assets (the "Utica Midstream Acquisition"), which will enhance our position in the Utica basin. Prior to the acquisition, we owned an indirect interest in Ohio Gathering Company L.L.C. ("OGC") and a direct interest in Ohio Condensate Company L.L.C. ("OCC"). After giving effect to the acquisition, MPLX owns a combined direct and indirect 73 percent interest in OGC and a 100 percent interest in OCC. In addition, MPLX acquired a 100 percent interest in a dry gas gathering system in the Utica basin, including 53 miles of gathering pipeline and three dehydration units with a combined capacity of approximately 620 MMcf/d. OGC continues to be accounted for as an equity method investment, as MPLX did not obtain control of OGC as a result of the transaction. The acquisition date fair value of our investment in OGC exceeded our portion of the underlying net assets of the joint venture by approximately \$75 million. This basis difference is being amortized into net income over the remaining estimated useful lives of the underlying net assets. OCC was previously accounted for as an equity method investment, and it is now reflected as a consolidated subsidiary within our consolidated financial results. The results for the acquired business are reported within our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment.

The Utica Midstream Acquisition was accounted for as a business combination requiring all the acquired assets and liabilities to be remeasured to fair value resulting in a consolidated fair value of net assets and liabilities of \$625 million. The fair value includes \$507 million related to acquired interests in the joint ventures and the remaining balance related to other acquired assets and liabilities. The revaluation of MPLX's existing 62 percent equity method investment in OCC resulted in a \$20 million gain, which is included in Gain on equity method investments within the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. The fair value of equity method investments was based on a discounted cash flow model.

Acquisition of 40 Percent Interest in MarkWest Torñado GP, L.L.C.

On December 15, 2023, MPLX used \$303 million of cash on hand to purchase the remaining 40 percent interest in MarkWest Torñado GP, L.L.C. ("Torñado") for approximately \$270 million, including cash paid for working capital, and to extend the term of a gathering and processing agreement for approximately \$33 million. As a result of this transaction, we now own 100 percent of Torñado and reflect it as a consolidated subsidiary within our consolidated financial results. It was previously accounted for as an equity method investment. Torñado provides natural gas gathering and processing related services in the Permian basin. Its assets include two gas processing plants, each with a capacity of 200 MMcf/d and approximately 142 miles of gathering pipeline. The results for this business are reported under our Natural Gas and NGL Services segment.

At December 15, 2023, the carrying value of our 60 percent equity investment in Torñado was \$311 million. Upon acquisition of the remaining 40 percent member interest, our existing equity investment was remeasured to fair value resulting in the recognition of a \$92 million gain, which is included in Gain on equity method investments within the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. The fair value of the previously-held equity method investment was primarily based on the price negotiated for the 40 percent interest in Torñado.

The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination requiring all of the Torñado assets and liabilities to be remeasured to fair value resulting in a consolidated fair value of net assets and liabilities of \$673 million. The fair value of property, plant and equipment was based primarily on the cost approach. The fair value of the identifiable intangible assets, consisting of various

customer contracts, was primarily based on the multi-period excess earnings method, which is an income approach. The following table reflects our determination of the fair value of the Torñado assets and liabilities (in millions):

(In millions)

Property, Plant and Equipment	\$	585
Intangibles		75
Working capital, net		30
Other Long-term assets and liabilities, net		(17)
Total net assets and liabilities	\$	673

Pro forma financial information assuming the acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the calendar year prior to the year of the acquisition, as well as the revenues and earnings generated during the period since the acquisition date, were not material for disclosure purposes.

5. Equity Method Investments

The following table presents MPLX's equity method investments at the dates indicated:

<i>(In millions, except ownership percentages)</i>	VIE	Ownership as of	Carrying value at	
		December 31, 2025	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Crude Oil and Products Logistics				
Illinois Extension Pipeline Company, L.L.C.		35%	\$ 208	\$ 218
LOOP LLC		41%	313	310
MarEn Bakken Company LLC ⁽¹⁾		25%	502	526
Other ⁽²⁾	X		558	541
Total Crude Oil and Products Logistics			1,581	1,595
Natural Gas and NGL Services				
BANGL, LLC ⁽³⁾			—	281
MarkWest EMG Jefferson Dry Gas Gathering Company, L.L.C. ⁽⁴⁾	X	67%	407	329
MarkWest Utica EMG, L.L.C.	X	61%	890	742
Ohio Gathering Company L.L.C. ⁽⁵⁾	X	32%	444	470
Sherwood Midstream LLC	X	50%	475	488
Texas City Logistics LLC	X	50%	163	—
WPC Parent, LLC		30%	273	208
Other ⁽²⁾	X		565	418
Total Natural Gas and NGL Services			3,217	2,936
Total			\$ 4,798	\$ 4,531

- (1) The investment in MarEn Bakken Company LLC includes our 9.19 percent indirect interest in a joint venture ("Dakota Access") that owns and operates the Dakota Access Pipeline and Energy Transfer Crude Oil Pipeline projects (collectively, the "Bakken Pipeline system").
- (2) Included within Other are certain equity method investments that have been deemed to be VIEs. The December 31, 2024 Natural Gas and NGL Services value includes \$129 million in investments associated with the Rockies, which were divested in the fourth quarter 2025.
- (3) At December 31, 2024, we owned a 45 percent interest in BANGL. On July 1, 2025, we acquired the remaining 55 percent interest in BANGL. As a result of acquiring the remaining interest, we obtained control and now consolidate BANGL.
- (4) On March 31, 2025, MPLX contributed a wholly-owned subsidiary with a fair value of \$125 million to MarkWest EMG Jefferson Dry Gas Gathering Company, L.L.C. As a result of the transaction, MPLX received special distributions of \$42 million in 2025, which are reflected as a return of capital on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.
- (5) MPLX also holds a 41 percent indirect interest in OGC through our ownership interest in MarkWest Utica EMG, L.L.C.

For those entities that have been deemed to be VIEs, neither MPLX nor any of its subsidiaries have been deemed to be the primary beneficiary due to voting rights on significant matters. While we have the ability to exercise influence through participation in the management committees which make all significant decisions, we have equal influence over each committee as a joint interest partner and all significant decisions require the consent of the other investors without regard to economic interest. As such, we have determined that these entities should not be consolidated and applied the equity method of accounting with respect to our investments in each entity.

MPLX's maximum exposure to loss as a result of its involvement with equity method investments generally 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. MPLX did not provide any financial support to equity method investments that it was not contractually obligated to provide during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. See Note 22 for information on our guarantees related to equity method investees.

From time to time, changes in the design or nature of the activities of our equity method investments may require us to reconsider our conclusions on the entity's status as a VIE and/or our status as the primary beneficiary. Such reconsideration could result in a change in the classification of the equity method investment.

Summarized financial information for MPLX's equity method investments is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Income statement data:			
Revenues and other income	\$ 3,959	\$ 3,594	\$ 3,262
Costs and expenses	1,579	1,535	1,331
Income from operations	2,380	2,059	1,930
Net income	1,854	1,631	1,634
Balance sheet data:			
Current assets	1,347	1,570	1,531
Noncurrent assets	20,199	17,927	13,860
Current liabilities	1,044	746	979
Noncurrent liabilities	7,011	6,711	4,856

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of MPLX's equity method investments in the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment exceeded the underlying net assets of its investees by \$283 million and \$291 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the carrying value of MPLX's equity method investments in the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment exceeded the underlying net assets of its equity method investments by approximately \$124 million and \$198 million, respectively.

At both December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Crude Oil and Products Logistics basis difference related to goodwill was \$167 million. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Natural Gas and NGL Services basis difference related to goodwill was \$0 million and \$31 million, respectively, with the remaining basis differences primarily attributable to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that will be amortized over the assets' remaining useful life.

6. Related Party Agreements and Transactions

MPLX engages in transactions with both MPC and certain of its equity method investments as part of its normal business; however, transactions with MPC make up the majority of MPLX's related party transactions. Transactions with related parties are further described below.

Commercial Agreements

MPLX has various long-term, fee-based commercial agreements with MPC. Under these agreements, MPLX provides transportation, gathering, terminal, fuels distribution, marketing, storage, management, operational and other services to MPC. MPC has committed to provide MPLX with minimum quarterly throughput volumes on crude oil and refined products and other fees for storage capacity; operating and management fees; and reimbursements for certain direct and indirect costs. MPC has also committed to provide a fixed fee for 100 percent of available capacity for boats, barges and third-party chartered equipment under the marine transportation service agreements.

The commercial agreements with MPC include:

- MPLX has a fuels distribution agreement with MPC under which MPC pays MPLX a tiered monthly volume-based fee for marketing and selling MPC's products. This agreement is subject to a minimum quarterly volume and has an initial term of 10 years, subject to a five-year renewal period under terms to be renegotiated at that time.
- MPLX has various pipeline transportation agreements under which MPC pays MPLX fees for transporting crude and refined products on MPLX's pipeline systems. These agreements are subject to minimum throughput volumes under which MPC will pay MPLX deficiency payments for any period in which they do not ship the minimum committed volume. Under certain agreements, deficiency payments can be applied as credits to future periods in which MPC ships volumes in excess of the minimum volume, subject to a limited period of time. These agreements are subject to various terms and renewal periods.
- MPLX has a marine transportation agreement with an initial term of three years under which MPC pays MPLX fees for providing marine transportation of crude oil, feedstock and refined petroleum products, and related services. This agreement is subject to two renewal periods of three years each.
- MPLX has numerous storage services agreements governing storage services at various types of facilities including terminals, pipeline tank farms, caverns and refineries, under which MPC pays MPLX per-barrel fees for providing storage services. Some of these agreements provide MPC with exclusive access to storage at certain locations, such as storage located at MPC's refineries or storage in certain caverns. Under these agreements, MPC pays MPLX a per-barrel fee for such storage capacity, regardless of whether MPC fully utilizes the available capacity. These agreements are subject to various terms and renewal periods.

- MPLX has multiple terminal services agreements governing certain terminals under which MPC pays MPLX fees for terminal services. Under these agreements MPC pays MPLX agreed upon fees relating to MPC product receipts, deliveries and storage as well as any blending, additization, handling, transfers or other related charges. Many of these agreements are subject to minimum volume throughput commitments, or to various minimum commitments related to some or all terminal activities, under which MPC pays a deficiency payment for any period in which they do not meet the minimum commitment. Some of these agreements allow for deficiency payments to be applied as credits to a limited number of future periods with excess throughput volumes. These agreements are subject to various terms and renewal periods.
- MPLX had a keep-whole commodity agreement with MPC under which MPC paid us a processing fee for NGLs related to keep-whole agreements and we paid MPC a marketing fee in exchange for assuming the commodity risk. The pricing structure under this agreement provided for a base volume subject to a base rate and incremental volumes subject to variable rates, which were calculated with reference to certain of our costs incurred as processor of the volumes. The pricing for both the base and incremental volumes were subject to revision each year. This agreement expired in March 2025.
- MPLX has an agreement with MPC under which it provides management services to assist MPC in the oversight and management of the marine business. MPLX receives fixed annual fees for providing the required services, which are subject to predetermined annual escalation rates. This agreement is subject to an initial term of five years and automatically renews for one additional five-year renewal period unless terminated by either party.

In many cases, agreements are location-based hybrid agreements, containing provisions relating to multiple of the types of agreements and services described above.

Operating Agreements

MPLX operates various pipelines owned by MPC under operating services agreements. Under these operating services agreements, MPLX receives a fee for operating the assets and is reimbursed for all associated direct and indirect costs. Most of these agreements are indexed for inflation. These agreements range from one to ten years in length and automatically renew unless terminated by either party.

MPLX also receives management fee revenue for engineering, construction and administrative services for operating certain of its equity method investments. Amounts earned under these management agreements are classified as Other income-related parties in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Co-location Services Agreements

MPLX is party to co-location services agreements with MPC's refineries under which MPC provides management, operational and other services to MPLX. MPLX pays MPC monthly fixed fees and direct reimbursements for such services calculated as set forth in the agreements. These agreements have initial terms of 50 years.

Ground Lease Agreements

MPLX is party to ground lease agreements with certain of MPC's refineries under which MPLX is the lessee of certain sections of property which contain facilities owned by MPLX and are within the premises of MPC's refineries. MPLX pays MPC monthly fixed fees under these ground leases. These agreements are subject to various terms.

Omnibus Agreements

MPLX has omnibus agreements with MPC that address MPLX's payment of fixed annual fees to MPC for the provision of executive management services by certain executive officers of the general partner and MPLX's reimbursement of MPC for the provision of certain general and administrative services to it ("Omnibus Charges"). They also provide for MPC's indemnification to MPLX for certain matters, including environmental, title and tax matters, as well as our indemnification of MPC for certain matters under these agreements.

The omnibus agreements also provide for other reimbursements, including certain capital and expense projects. Capital project reimbursements are recognized as contributions from MPC. Expense project reimbursements are recognized as either revenue over the remaining term of the applicable agreement or as an offset to expense.

Employee Services Agreements

MPLX has various employee services agreements and secondment agreements with MPC under which MPLX reimburses MPC for employee benefit expenses, along with the provision of operational and management services in support of both our Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services segments' operations ("ESA Charges").

Related Party Loan

MPLX is party to a loan agreement with MPC (the "MPC Loan Agreement"). Under the terms of the MPC Loan Agreement, MPC extends loans to MPLX on a revolving basis as requested by MPLX and as agreed to by MPC. The borrowing capacity of the MPC Loan Agreement is \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of all loans outstanding at any one time. The MPC Loan Agreement is scheduled to expire, and borrowings under the loan agreement are scheduled to mature and become due and

payable, on July 31, 2029, provided that MPC 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 maturity. Borrowings under the MPC Loan Agreement bear interest at one-month term SOFR adjusted upward by 0.10 percent plus 1.25 percent or such lower rate as would be applicable to such loans under the MPLX Credit Agreement as discussed in Note 17.

Activity on the MPC Loan Agreement for the year ended December 31, 2025 is summarized in the table below. There was no activity on the MPC Loan Agreement for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

<i>(In millions, except %)</i>	2025
Borrowings	\$ 50
Weighted average interest rate of borrowings	5.68 %
Repayments	\$ 50
Outstanding balance at end of period	\$ —

Related Party Revenue and Other Income

Related party revenue consists primarily of revenue recognized from commercial agreements with MPC as well as fees charged under operating agreements with MPC and our equity affiliates as discussed above.

Certain product sales to MPC and other related parties net to zero within the consolidated financial statements as the transactions are recorded net due to the terms of the agreements under which such product was sold. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, these sales totaled \$627 million, \$754 million and \$739 million, respectively.

Related Party Expenses

Related party expenses consist primarily of Omnibus Charges, ESA Charges, and fees paid under the co-location agreements and ground lease agreements as outlined above. Omnibus Charges and ESA Charges are classified as Rental cost of sales - related parties, Purchases - related parties, or General and administrative expenses depending on the nature of the asset or activity with which the costs are associated. Additionally, we incur costs under agreements for transportation and processing services with certain of our unconsolidated affiliates.

In addition to these agreements, MPLX purchases products from MPC, makes payments to MPC in its capacity as general contractor to MPLX, and has certain rent and lease agreements with MPC.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, General and administrative expenses incurred from MPC totaled \$299 million, \$289 million and \$262 million, respectively.

Some charges incurred under the omnibus and employee service agreements are related to engineering services and are associated with assets under construction. These charges are added to Property, plant and equipment, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For 2025, 2024 and 2023, these charges totaled \$230 million, \$182 million and \$94 million, respectively.

Related Party Assets and Liabilities

Assets and liabilities with related parties appearing in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are detailed in the table below. This table identifies the various components of related party assets and liabilities, including those associated with leases (see Note 21 for additional information) and deferred revenue.

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Current assets - related parties		
Receivables	\$ 624	\$ 620
Lease receivables	269	204
Prepaid	5	5
Other	1	1
Total	<u>899</u>	<u>830</u>
Noncurrent assets - related parties		
Long-term lease receivables	421	677
Right of use assets	239	226
Unguaranteed residual asset	263	189
Long-term receivables	39	28
Total	<u>962</u>	<u>1,120</u>
Current liabilities - related parties		
MPC loan agreement and other payables ⁽¹⁾	290	288
Deferred revenue	107	106
Operating lease liabilities	2	2
Total	<u>399</u>	<u>396</u>
Long-term liabilities - related parties		
Long-term operating lease liabilities	237	224
Long-term deferred revenue	127	110
Total	<u>\$ 364</u>	<u>\$ 334</u>

(1) There were no borrowings outstanding on the MPC Loan Agreement as of December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

Other Related Party Transactions

From time to time, MPLX may also sell to or purchase from related parties, assets and inventory at the lesser of average unit cost or net realizable value.

7. Equity

Units Outstanding

MPLX had 1,015,702,040 common units outstanding as of December 31, 2025. Of that number, 647,415,452 were owned by MPC. The changes in the number of common units during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 are summarized below:

<i>(In units)</i>	<u>Common Units</u>
Balance at December 31, 2022	1,001,020,616
Unit-based compensation awards	196,428
Conversion of Series A preferred units	<u>2,281,831</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	1,003,498,875
Unit-based compensation awards	141,985
Conversion of Series A preferred units ⁽¹⁾	21,078,998
Units redeemed in unit repurchase program	<u>(7,577,568)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,017,142,290
Unit-based compensation awards	147,670
Conversion of Series A preferred units ⁽¹⁾	6,166,965
Units redeemed in unit repurchase program	<u>(7,754,885)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>1,015,702,040</u>

(1) Certain Series A preferred unitholders have exercised their rights to convert their Series A preferred units into common units as discussed in Note 9.

Unit Repurchase Program

On August 5, 2025, we announced a board authorization for the repurchase of \$1.0 billion of MPLX common units held by the public in addition to the \$1.0 billion common unit repurchase authorization announced on August 2, 2022. These unit repurchase authorizations have no expiration date. We may utilize various methods to effect the repurchases, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated unit repurchases, tender offers or open market solicitations for units, some of which may be effected through Rule 10b5-1 plans. The timing and amount of future repurchases, if any, will depend upon several factors, including market and business conditions, and such repurchases may be suspended, discontinued or restarted at any time.

Total unit repurchases were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(In millions, except per unit data)</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Number of common units repurchased	8	8	—
Cash paid for common units repurchased ⁽¹⁾	\$ 400	\$ 326	\$ —
Average cost per unit ⁽¹⁾	\$ 51.58	\$ 43.04	\$ —

(1) Cash paid for common units repurchased and average cost per unit includes commissions paid to brokers during the period.

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$1,120 million remaining under the unit repurchase authorizations.

Redemption of the Series B Preferred Units

On February 15, 2023, MPLX exercised its right to redeem all 600,000 units of 6.875 percent Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units (the "Series B preferred units"). MPLX paid unitholders the Series B preferred unit redemption price of \$1,000 per unit. MPLX made a final cash distribution of \$21 million to Series B preferred unitholders on February 15, 2023, in conjunction with the redemption.

The changes in the Series B preferred unit balance during 2023 are included in the Consolidated Statements of Equity within Series B preferred units.

Cash Distributions

Total distributions declared for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 are summarized in the table below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Distributions per common unit	\$ 4.066	\$ 3.613	\$ 3.250

The allocation of total quarterly cash distributions to common and preferred unitholders is as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. The Sixth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, dated as of February 1, 2021 (“Partnership Agreement”) sets forth the calculation to be used to determine the amount and priority of cash distributions that the common unitholders and preferred unitholders will receive. MPLX’s distributions are declared for the prior quarter subsequent to the quarter end; therefore, the following table represents total cash distributions applicable to the period for which the distributions relate as opposed to the quarter in which they were declared and paid.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Common and preferred unit distributions:			
Common unitholders, includes common units of general partner	\$ 4,138	\$ 3,678	\$ 3,256
Series A preferred unit distributions	—	27	94
Series B preferred unit distributions ⁽¹⁾	—	—	5
Total cash distributions declared	<u>\$ 4,138</u>	<u>\$ 3,705</u>	<u>\$ 3,355</u>

(1) 2023 period includes the portion of the \$21 million distribution paid to the Series B preferred unitholders on February 15, 2023 that was earned during the period prior to the redemption.

On January 29, 2026, MPLX declared a quarterly cash distribution, based on the results of the fourth quarter of 2025, totaling \$1,092 million, or \$1.0765 per common unit. This distribution was paid on February 17, 2026 to unitholders of record on February 9, 2026.

8. Net Income Per Limited Partner Unit

Net income per unit applicable to common limited partner units is computed by dividing net income attributable to MPLX LP less income allocated to participating securities by the weighted average number of common units outstanding.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, MPLX had participating securities consisting of common units, certain equity-based compensation awards, Series A preferred units, and Series B preferred units as well as dilutive potential common units related to certain equity-based compensation awards. Potential common units that were anti-dilutive, and therefore omitted from the diluted earnings per unit calculation for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, were less than 1 million.

<i>(In millions, except per unit data)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Net income attributable to MPLX LP ⁽¹⁾ :	\$ 4,912	\$ 4,317	\$ 3,928
Less: Distributions declared on Series A preferred units	—	27	94
Distributions declared on Series B preferred units	—	—	5
Distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to other participating securities	3	9	16
Impact of redemption of Series B preferred units	—	—	5
Net Income available to common unitholders	<u>\$ 4,909</u>	<u>\$ 4,281</u>	<u>\$ 3,808</u>
Weighted average units outstanding:			
Basic	1,019	1,016	1,001
Diluted	1,019	1,017	1,002
Net income attributable to MPLX LP per limited partner unit:			
Basic	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.80
Diluted	\$ 4.82	\$ 4.21	\$ 3.80

(1) Allocation of net income attributable to MPLX LP assumes all earnings for the period have been distributed based on the distribution priorities applicable to the period.

9. Series A 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 for a cash purchase price of \$32.50 per unit. The aggregate net proceeds of approximately \$984 million from the sale of the Series A preferred units were used for capital expenditures, repayment of debt and general business purposes.

Preferred Unit Conversions

The following conversions were executed in accordance with the conversion provisions outlined in our Partnership Agreement. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, certain Series A preferred unitholders exercised their rights to convert their Series A preferred units into 21 million common units and 2 million common units, respectively. On February 11, 2025,

MPLX exercised its right to convert the remaining 6 million outstanding Series A preferred units into common units. As a result, there were no Series A preferred units outstanding at December 31, 2025.

For a summary of changes in the redeemable preferred balance for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, see the Consolidated Statements of Equity.

Preferred Unit Distribution Rights

Prior to conversion, the Series A preferred units ranked senior to all common units and pari passu with all Series B preferred units with respect to distributions and rights upon liquidation. The holders of the Series A preferred units were entitled to receive, when and if declared by the board, a quarterly distribution equal to the greater of \$0.528125 per unit or the amount of distributions they would have received on an as converted basis, including any supplemental distributions made to common unitholders.

Financial Statement Presentation

Prior to conversion, the Series A preferred units were considered redeemable securities under GAAP due to the existence of redemption provisions upon a deemed liquidation event, which is outside MPLX's control. Therefore, they are presented as temporary equity in the mezzanine section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the year end December 31, 2024. The Series A preferred units were recorded at their issuance date fair value, net of issuance costs. Income allocations increased the carrying value and declared distributions decreased the carrying value of the Series A preferred units.

10. Segment Information

MPLX's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the chief executive officer of its general partner. The CODM reviews MPLX's discrete financial information, makes operating decisions, assesses financial performance and allocates resources on a product-based value chain basis. MPLX has two reportable segments: Crude Oil and Products Logistics and Natural Gas and NGL Services. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the product-based value chain each supports.

- Crude Oil and Products Logistics – gathers, transports, stores and distributes crude oil, refined products, other hydrocarbon-based products and renewables. Also includes the operation of refining logistics, fuels distribution and inland marine businesses, terminals, rail facilities and storage caverns.
- Natural Gas and NGL Services – gathers, treats, processes and transports natural gas; and transports, fractionates, stores and markets NGLs.

The CODM evaluates the performance of our segments using Segment Adjusted EBITDA. The CODM uses Segment Adjusted EBITDA results and considers forecast-to-actual variances on a periodic basis when making decisions about allocating capital and personnel as a part of the annual business plan process and ongoing monitoring of performance. Amounts included in net income and excluded from Segment Adjusted EBITDA include: (i) depreciation and amortization; (ii) net interest and other financial costs; (iii) income/(loss) from equity method investments; (iv) distributions and adjustments related to equity method investments; (v) impairment expense; (vi) noncontrolling interests, (vii) transaction-related costs; and (viii) other adjustments as applicable. These items are either: (i) believed to be non-recurring in nature; (ii) not believed to be allocable or controlled by the segment; or (iii) are not tied to the operational performance of the segment. Assets by segment are not a measure used to assess the performance of the Partnership by our CODM and thus are not reported in our disclosures.

The tables below present information about our reportable segments:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Crude Oil and Products Logistics			
Service revenue	\$ 4,824	\$ 4,543	\$ 4,335
Rental income	923	882	857
Product related revenue	16	18	18
Sales-type lease revenue	448	475	500
Income from equity method investments	243	269	270
Other income	121	152	68
Total segment revenues and other income ⁽¹⁾	6,575	6,339	6,048
Operating expenses	2,173	2,097	2,006
Other segment items ⁽²⁾	(145)	(133)	(92)
Segment Adjusted EBITDA ⁽³⁾	4,547	4,375	4,134
Capital expenditures	538	482	414
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates ⁽⁴⁾	—	93	8
Natural Gas and NGL Services			
Service revenue	2,468	2,407	2,189
Rental income	226	222	208
Product related revenue	2,418	2,221	2,191
Sales-type lease revenue	151	136	136
Income from equity method investments ⁽⁵⁾	454	533	330
Gain on equity method investments ⁽⁶⁾	484	20	92
Other income	222	55	87
Total segment revenues and other income ⁽¹⁾	6,423	5,594	5,233
Purchased product costs	1,815	1,561	1,598
Operating expenses	1,716	1,704	1,564
Other segment items ⁽²⁾	422	(60)	(64)
Segment Adjusted EBITDA ⁽³⁾	2,470	2,389	2,135
Capital expenditures	1,418	568	605
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 794	\$ 143	\$ 90

- (1) Within the total segment revenues and other income amounts presented above, third-party revenues for the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment were \$751 million, \$746 million and \$701 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Third-party revenues for the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment were \$6,210 million, \$5,297 million and \$4,902 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- (2) Other segment items in the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment include income from equity method investments, distributions and adjustments related to equity method investments, equity-based compensation and other miscellaneous items. Other segment items in the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment include income from and gain on equity method investments, distributions and adjustments related to equity method investments, gain on sale of assets, transaction-related costs, unrealized derivative gain/loss and other miscellaneous items.
- (3) See below for the reconciliation from Segment Adjusted EBITDA to Net income.
- (4) Investments in unconsolidated affiliates in the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment includes a contribution of \$92 million in 2024 to Dakota Access to fund our share of a debt repayment by the joint venture and excludes \$18 million in 2024 related to acquisition of an additional interest in Wink to Webster Pipeline LLC. Investments in unconsolidated affiliates in the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment includes cash contributions to several joint ventures to fund current growth capital projects in 2025 and excludes \$151 million in 2025 related to acquisition of an additional interest in the joint venture that owns and operates the Matterhorn Express Pipeline, a \$49 million capital contribution in 2025 to WPC Parent, LLC to purchase Enbridge's special membership interest in the Rio Bravo Pipeline project, a \$13 million payment in 2025 related to earnout associated with MXP Parent, LLC, and \$210 million in 2024 related to the acquisition of additional interests in BANGL, LLC.
- (5) Includes a \$151 million gain related to the dilution of ownership interest in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction in 2024.
- (6) Gain on equity method investments represents the gain on remeasurement of our existing equity method investment in BANGL in conjunction with the BANGL Acquisition in 2025, the gain on remeasurement of our existing equity method investment in OCC in conjunction with the Utica Midstream Acquisition in 2024, and the gain on remeasurement of our existing equity method investment in Torñado in conjunction with the purchase of the remaining joint venture interest in 2023.

The table below provides a reconciliation of Segment Adjusted EBITDA for reportable segments to Net income.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Reconciliation to Net income:			
Crude Oil and Products Logistics Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 4,547	\$ 4,375	\$ 4,134
Natural Gas and NGL Services Segment Adjusted EBITDA	2,470	2,389	2,135
Total reportable segments	7,017	6,764	6,269
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	(1,351)	(1,283)	(1,213)
Net interest and other financial costs	(983)	(921)	(923)
Income from equity method investments	697	802	600
Distributions/adjustments related to equity method investments	(962)	(928)	(774)
Gain on equity method investments	484	—	92
Gain on sale of assets	159	—	—
Transaction-related costs ⁽²⁾	(33)	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA attributable to noncontrolling interests	44	44	42
Garyville incident response costs ⁽³⁾	—	—	(16)
Other ⁽⁴⁾	(120)	(121)	(111)
Net income	<u>\$ 4,952</u>	<u>\$ 4,357</u>	<u>\$ 3,966</u>

- (1) Depreciation and amortization attributable to Crude Oil and Products Logistics was \$546 million, \$526 million and \$530 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Depreciation and amortization attributable to Natural Gas and NGL Services was \$805 million, \$757 million and \$683 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- (2) Transaction-related costs include costs associated with the Northwind Midstream Acquisition, the BANGL Acquisition and the divestiture of the Rockies gathering and processing operations discussed in Note 4.
- (3) In August 2023, a naphtha release and resulting fire occurred at our Garyville Tank Farm resulting in the loss of four storage tanks with a combined shell capacity of 894 thousand barrels. We incurred \$16 million of incident response costs, net of insurance recoveries, during the year ended December 31, 2023.
- (4) Includes unrealized derivative gain/(loss), equity-based compensation, provision for income taxes and other miscellaneous items.

11. Major Customers and Concentration of Credit Risk

The table below shows, by segment, the percentage of total revenues and other income with MPC, which is our most significant customer and our largest concentration of credit risk.

	2025	2024	2023
Total revenues and other income ⁽¹⁾			
Crude Oil and Products Logistics	88 %	88 %	88 %
Natural Gas and NGL Services	2 %	4 %	5 %
Total	48 %	49 %	50 %

- (1) The percent calculations for the year ended December 31, 2025 exclude a \$484 million gain on remeasurement of our existing equity method investment in BANGL in conjunction with the BANGL Acquisition and a \$159 million gain on divestiture of the Rockies. The percent calculations for the year ended December 31, 2024 exclude a gain of \$151 million related to the dilution of ownership interest in connection with the Whistler Joint Venture Transaction. The percent calculations for the year ended December 31, 2023 exclude a \$92 million gain on remeasurement of our existing equity investment in Torñado. See Note 4 for additional information.

Revenue from the sale of products purchased after services are provided is reported as Product sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income and recognized on a gross basis, as MPLX takes control of the product and is the principal in the transaction. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2023, revenues with one customer, primarily related to these NGL transactions, accounted for approximately 10 percent of our total revenues and other income.

MPLX has a concentration of trade receivables due from customers in the same industry: MPC, integrated oil companies, natural gas exploration and production companies, independent refining companies and other pipeline companies. These concentrations of customers may impact MPLX's overall exposure to credit risk as they may be similarly affected by changes in economic, regulatory and other factors. MPLX manages its exposure to credit risk through credit analysis, credit limit approvals and monitoring procedures; and for certain transactions, it may request letters of credit, prepayments or guarantees.

12. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
NGLs	\$ 5	\$ 5
Line fill	2	18
Spare parts, materials and supplies	165	157
Total inventories	<u>\$ 172</u>	<u>\$ 180</u>

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment with associated accumulated depreciation is shown below:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Estimated Useful Lives	December 31,	
		2025	2024
Crude Oil and Products Logistics			
Pipelines	15 - 50 years	\$ 6,908	\$ 6,627
Refining logistics	15 - 20 years	1,990	1,867
Terminals	15 - 40 years	1,869	1,726
Marine	15 - 20 years	1,188	1,149
Land, building and other	5 - 50 years	1,627	1,619
Construction-in-progress		227	201
Total Crude Oil and Products Logistics property, plant and equipment		13,809	13,189
Natural Gas and NGL Services			
Gathering and transportation	5 - 40 years	9,379	7,789
Treating, processing and fractionation	10 - 40 years	6,896	6,611
Land, building and other	5 - 40 years	437	541
Construction-in-progress		1,238	274
Total Natural Gas and NGL Services property, plant and equipment		17,950	15,215
Total property, plant and equipment		31,759	28,404
Less accumulated depreciation		10,061	9,250
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>\$ 21,698</u>	<u>\$ 19,154</u>

We capitalize interest as part of the cost of major projects during the construction period. Capitalized interest totaled \$42 million, \$19 million and \$15 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

14. Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill

MPLX 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.

Our reporting units are one level below our operating segments and are determined based on the way in which segment management operates and reviews each operating segment. We have five reporting units, four of which have goodwill allocated to them. For the annual impairment assessment as of November 30, 2025, management performed only a qualitative assessment for the four reporting units as we determined it was more likely than not that the fair values of the reporting units exceeded their carrying values. Total goodwill at December 31, 2025 was \$8,755 million, and no impairment was recorded as a result of our November 30, 2025 annual goodwill impairment analysis.

The changes in carrying amount of goodwill were as follows for the periods presented:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Crude Oil and Products Logistics	Natural Gas and NGL Services	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2023	\$ 7,645	\$ —	\$ 7,645
Impairment losses	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024	7,645	—	7,645
Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	—	1,110	1,110
Impairment losses	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>7,645</u>	<u>1,110</u>	<u>8,755</u>
Gross goodwill as of December 31, 2025	7,645	4,251	11,896
Accumulated impairment losses	—	(3,141)	(3,141)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	<u>\$ 7,645</u>	<u>\$ 1,110</u>	<u>\$ 8,755</u>

(1) Acquisitions in 2025 are inclusive of the Northwind Midstream Acquisition and the BANGL Acquisition.

Intangible Assets

MPLX's intangible assets are comprised of customer contracts and relationships. Gross intangible assets with accumulated amortization as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization ⁽¹⁾	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization ⁽¹⁾	Net
Crude Oil and Products Logistics	\$ 308	\$ (260)	\$ 48	\$ 283	\$ (224)	\$ 59
Natural Gas and NGL Services	2,175	(826)	1,349	1,363	(904)	459
	<u>\$ 2,483</u>	<u>\$ (1,086)</u>	<u>\$ 1,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,646</u>	<u>\$ (1,128)</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>

(1) Amortization expense attributable to the Crude Oil and Products Logistics segment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$36 million and \$35 million, respectively. Amortization expense attributable to the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$105 million and \$99 million, respectively.

Estimated future amortization expense related to the intangible assets at December 31, 2025 is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	
2026	\$ 164
2027	136
2028	125
2029	91
2030	91
2031 and thereafter	790
Total	<u>\$ 1,397</u>

15. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Values – Recurring

The following table presents the impact on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of MPLX's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by fair value hierarchy level.

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Liabilities:						
<i>Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts</i>						
Other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10
Other long-term liabilities	—	—	35	—	—	48
Total embedded derivatives in commodity contracts	—	—	41	—	—	58
Contingent consideration / Other long-term liabilities	—	—	236	—	—	—
Total carrying value in Consolidated Balance Sheets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 277	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58

Level 3 instruments include a liability for contingent consideration related to the BANGL Acquisition earnout provision and an embedded derivative liability for a natural gas purchase commitment embedded in a keep-whole processing agreement.

The fair value calculation for the contingent consideration liability was estimated using discounted cash flows based on a Monte Carlo simulation. Future earnout payments are tied to the achievement of EBITDA growth from 2026 to 2029, which includes the significant unobservable input of forecasted throughput volumes. The earnout payment will continue to be remeasured at fair value each quarter with changes in fair value recognized in earnings until either the EBITDA targets are met or the earnout period ends, with the total payout capped at \$275 million.

The fair value calculation for the embedded derivative liability for the natural gas purchase commitment used significant unobservable inputs including: (1) NGL prices interpolated and extrapolated due to inactive markets ranging from \$0.60 to \$1.19 per gallon with a weighted average of \$0.72 per gallon and (2) a 100 percent probability of renewal for the five-year renewal term of the gas purchase commitment and related keep-whole processing agreement. Increases or decreases in the fractionation spread result in an increase or decrease in the fair value of the embedded derivative liability, respectively.

Changes in Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following table is a reconciliation of the net beginning and ending balances recorded for net liabilities classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ (58)	\$ (61)
Contingent consideration ⁽¹⁾	(234)	—
Unrealized and realized gain/(loss) included in Net income ⁽²⁾	5	(10)
Settlements	10	13
Ending balance	<u>(277)</u>	<u>(58)</u>

The amount of total gain/(loss) for the period included in earnings attributable to the change in unrealized gain/(loss) relating to liabilities still held at end of period

	\$ 7	\$ (7)
--	------	--------

(1) Liability recorded in the third quarter of 2025 related to the BANGL Acquisition earnout provision.

(2) Gain/(loss) on derivatives embedded in commodity contracts are recorded in Purchased product costs in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Fair Values – Reported

We believe the carrying value of our other financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, receivables from related parties, lease receivables, lease receivables from related parties, accounts payable, and payables to related parties, approximate fair value. MPLX's fair value assessment incorporates a variety of considerations, including the duration of the instruments, MPC's investment-grade credit rating, historical incurrence of credit losses, and expected insignificance of future credit losses, which includes an evaluation of counterparty credit risk. 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 16).

The fair value of MPLX's debt is estimated based on average bid prices obtained from broker quotes and is categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The following table summarizes the fair value and carrying value of our third-party debt, excluding finance leases and unamortized debt issuance costs:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Outstanding debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 24,887	\$ 25,821	\$ 19,574	\$ 21,068

(1) Any amounts outstanding under the MPC Loan Agreement are not included in the table above, as the carrying value approximates fair value. This balance, if any, is reflected in Current liabilities - related parties in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

16. Derivative Financial Instruments

Embedded Derivative - MPLX has a natural gas purchase commitment embedded in a keep-whole processing agreement with a producer customer in the Southern Appalachia region expiring in December 2027. The customer has the unilateral option to extend the agreement for one five-year term through December 2032. For accounting purposes, the natural gas purchase commitment and the term extending option have been aggregated into a single compound embedded derivative. The probability of the customer exercising its option is determined based on assumptions about the customer's potential business strategy decision points that may exist at the time they would elect whether to renew the contract. The changes in fair value of this compound 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. For further information regarding the fair value measurement of derivative instruments, see Note 15. See Note 2 for a discussion of derivatives MPLX may use and the reasons for them. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the estimated fair value of this contract was a liability of \$41 million and \$58 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no derivative assets or liabilities that were offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The impact of MPLX's derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments and the location of gains and losses recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income is summarized below:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Product sales			
Realized gain	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 7
Product sales derivative gain	—	1	7
Purchased product costs			
Realized loss	(10)	(13)	(11)
Unrealized gain	17	3	—
Purchased product cost derivative (loss)/gain	7	(10)	(11)
Total derivative (loss)/gain included in Net Income	\$ 7	\$ (9)	\$ (4)

17. Debt

MPLX's outstanding borrowings consist of the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
MPLX LP:		
MPLX Credit Agreement	\$	\$
4.000% senior notes due February 15, 2025	—	500
4.875% senior notes due June 1, 2025	—	1,189
1.750% senior notes due March 1, 2026	1,500	1,500
4.125% senior notes due March 1, 2027	1,250	1,250
4.250% senior notes due December 1, 2027	732	732
4.000% senior notes due March 15, 2028	1,250	1,250
4.800% senior notes due February 15, 2029	750	750
2.650% senior notes due August 15, 2030	1,500	1,500
4.800% senior notes due February 15, 2031	1,250	—
4.950% senior notes due September 1, 2032	1,000	1,000
5.000% senior notes due January 15, 2033	750	—
5.000% senior notes due March 1, 2033	1,100	1,100
5.500% senior notes due June 1, 2034	1,650	1,650
5.400% senior notes due April 1, 2035	1,000	—
5.400% senior notes due September 15, 2035	1,500	—
4.500% senior notes due April 15, 2038	1,750	1,750
5.200% senior notes due March 1, 2047	1,000	1,000
5.200% senior notes due December 1, 2047	487	487
4.700% senior notes due April 15, 2048	1,500	1,500
5.500% senior notes due February 15, 2049	1,500	1,500
4.950% senior notes due March 14, 2052	1,500	1,500
5.650% senior notes due March 1, 2053	500	500
5.950% senior notes due April 1, 2055	1,000	—
6.200% senior notes due September 15, 2055	1,000	—
4.900% senior notes due April 15, 2058	500	500
Consolidated subsidiaries:		
MarkWest - 4.875% senior notes, due 2025	—	11
ANDX - 4.250% - 5.200% senior notes, due 2027-2047	31	31
Finance lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	6	6
Total	26,006	21,206
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(174)	(126)
Unamortized discount	(179)	(132)
Amounts due within one year	(1,502)	(1,693)
Total long-term debt due after one year	<u>\$ 24,151</u>	<u>\$ 19,255</u>

(1) See Note 21 for lease information.

The following table shows five years of scheduled debt payments, including payments on finance lease obligations, as of December 31, 2025:

<i>(In millions)</i>	
2026	\$ 1,503
2027	2,002
2028	1,250
2029	750
2030	1,500

Credit Agreement

MPLX Credit Agreement

MPLX's credit agreement (the "MPLX Credit Agreement") matures in July 2027 and, among other things, provides for a \$2.0 billion unsecured revolving credit facility and letter of credit issuing capacity under the facility of up to \$150 million. Letter of credit issuing capacity is included in, not in addition to, the \$2.0 billion borrowing capacity. Borrowings under the MPLX Credit Agreement bear interest, at MPLX's election, at either the Adjusted Term SOFR or the Alternate Base Rate, both as defined in the MPLX Credit Agreement, plus an applicable margin.

The borrowing capacity under the MPLX Credit Agreement may be increased by up to an additional \$1.0 billion, subject to certain conditions, including the consent of lenders whose commitments would increase. In addition, the maturity date may be extended, for up to two additional one year periods, subject to, among other conditions, the approval of lenders holding the majority of the commitments then outstanding, provided that the commitments of any non-consenting lenders will terminate on the then-effective maturity date. MPLX is charged various fees and expenses in connection with the agreement, including administrative agent fees, commitment fees on the unused portion of the facility and fees with respect to issued and outstanding letters of credit. The applicable margins to the benchmark interest rates and certain fees fluctuate based on the credit ratings in effect from time to time on MPLX's long-term debt.

The MPLX Credit Agreement contains certain representations and warranties, affirmative and restrictive covenants and events of default that MPLX considers to be usual and customary for an agreement of this type, including a financial covenant that requires MPLX to maintain a ratio of Consolidated Total Debt as of the end of each fiscal quarter to Consolidated EBITDA (both as defined in the MPLX Credit Agreement) for the prior four fiscal quarters of no greater than 5.0 to 1.0 (or 5.5 to 1.0 for up to two fiscal quarters following certain acquisitions). Consolidated EBITDA is subject to adjustments, including for certain acquisitions and dispositions completed and capital projects undertaken during the relevant period. Other covenants restrict MPLX and/or certain of its subsidiaries from incurring debt, creating liens on our assets and entering into transactions with affiliates. As of December 31, 2025, MPLX was in compliance with the covenants contained in the MPLX Credit Agreement.

Activity on the MPLX Credit Agreement during the year ended December 31, 2025 is summarized in the table below. There were no revolver borrowings or repayments under the MPLX Credit Agreement during the year ended December 31, 2024.

(in millions, except %)

	2025
Borrowings	\$ 106
Weighted average interest rate of borrowings	7.74 %
Repayments	\$ 106
Outstanding balance at end of period	\$ —
Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 0.2
Total remaining availability on facility	\$ 2,000
Percent of borrowing capacity available	100 %

Senior Notes

Interest on each series of MPLX LP and ANDX senior notes outstanding is payable semi-annually in arrears, according to the table below.

Senior Notes	Interest payable semi-annually in arrears
1.750% senior notes due March 1, 2026	March 1 st and September 1 st
4.125% senior notes due March 1, 2027	March 1 st and September 1 st
4.250% senior notes due December 1, 2027	June 1 st and December 1 st
4.000% senior notes due March 15, 2028	March 15 th and September 15 th
4.800% senior notes due February 15, 2029	February 15 th and August 15 th
2.650% senior notes due August 15, 2030	February 15 th and August 15 th
4.800% senior notes due February 15, 2031	February 15 th and August 15 th
4.950% senior notes due September 1, 2032	March 1 st and September 1 st
5.000% senior notes due January 15, 2033	January 15 th and July 15 th
5.000% senior notes due March 1, 2033	March 1 st and September 1 st
5.500% senior notes due June 1, 2034	June 1 st and December 1 st
5.400% senior notes due April 1, 2035	April 1 st and October 1 st
5.400% senior notes due September 15, 2035	March 15 th and September 15 th
4.500% senior notes due April 15, 2038	April 15 th and October 15 th
5.200% senior notes due March 1, 2047	March 1 st and September 1 st
5.200% senior notes due December 1, 2047	June 1 st and December 1 st
4.700% senior notes due April 15, 2048	April 15 th and October 15 th
5.500% senior notes due February 15, 2049	February 15 th and August 15 th
4.950% senior notes due March 14, 2052	March 14 th and September 14 th
5.650% senior notes due March 1, 2053	March 1 st and September 1 st
5.950% senior notes due April 1, 2055	April 1 st and October 1 st
6.200% senior notes due September 15, 2055	March 15 th and September 15 th
4.900% senior notes due April 15, 2058	April 15 th and October 15 th

The following table summarizes debt issuances during the year ended December 31, 2025, all of which were issued in an underwritten public offering:

Issue Date	Aggregate Principal Amount (in millions)	Note	Coupon (percent)	Price to Public (percent of par)	Interest Payment Dates	Maturity Date
March 10, 2025	\$ 1,000	(1)	5.400	99.398	April 1 and October 1	April 1, 2035
March 10, 2025	1,000	(1)	5.950	98.331	April 1 and October 1	April 1, 2055
August 11, 2025	1,250	(2)	4.800	99.880	February 15 and August 15	February 15, 2031
August 11, 2025	750	(2)	5.000	98.936	January 15 and July 15	January 15, 2033
August 11, 2025	1,500	(2)	5.400	98.943	March 15 and September 15	September 15, 2035
August 11, 2025	1,000	(2)	6.200	98.277	March 15 and September 15	September 15, 2055

- (1) On April 9, 2025, MPLX used \$1.2 billion of the net proceeds from the issuance of senior notes in March 2025 to redeem all of (i) MPLX's outstanding \$1,189 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due June 2025 and (ii) MarkWest's outstanding \$11 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due June 2025. The remaining net proceeds from this offering were used for general partnership purposes.
- (2) We used a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to fund the Northwind Midstream Acquisition, including the payment of related fees and expenses, and to increase cash and cash equivalents following the recently completed BANGL Acquisition and BANGL Debt Repayment. The remainder of the net proceeds from this offering were used for general partnership purposes.

On July 3, 2025, MPLX used cash on hand to extinguish approximately \$656 million principal amount of debt outstanding, including interest, related to certain term and revolving loans assumed as part of the BANGL Acquisition. See Note 4 for additional information on the BANGL Acquisition.

On May 20, 2024, MPLX issued \$1.65 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.50 percent senior notes due June 2034 (the "2034 Senior Notes") in an underwritten public offering. The 2034 Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 98.778 percent of par, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on December 1, 2024. On December 1, 2024, MPLX used \$1,150 million of the net proceeds from the issuance of the 2034 Senior Notes to repay all of (i) MPLX's outstanding \$1,149 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due December 2024 and (ii) MarkWest's outstanding \$1 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875 percent senior notes due December 2024. On February 18, 2025, MPLX used the

remaining net proceeds from the issuance of the 2034 Senior Notes to repay all of MPLX's outstanding \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 4.000 percent senior notes due February 2025.

Subordination of Senior Notes

The MPLX senior notes are direct, unsecured unsubordinated obligations of MPLX LP. As such, they rank equally in right of payment with all of MPLX LP's other unsubordinated debt and are not guaranteed by any of MPLX LP's subsidiaries. The MPLX notes are effectively junior to MPLX LP's secured indebtedness, if any, to the extent of the value of the relevant collateral. The MPLX notes are not obligations of any of MPLX's subsidiaries and are effectively subordinated to all indebtedness and other obligations of such subsidiaries. The MPLX notes may be redeemed, in whole or part, at any time at the option of MPLX at a redemption price specified in the indenture governing the applicable notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. The indenture governing the MPLX senior notes does not limit the amount of debt that MPLX may issue under the indenture, nor the amount of other debt that MPLX or any of its subsidiaries may issue or guaranty.

The ANDX senior notes are non-recourse to MPLX and its subsidiaries other than ANDX, the general partner of ANDX and other subsidiaries, if any, of ANDX that are a co-issuer or guarantor of the ANDX senior notes.

18. Net Interest and Other Financial Costs

Net interest and other financial costs were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025	2024	2023
Interest expense	\$ 1,072	\$ 963	\$ 912
Other financial costs	21	72	69
Interest income	(68)	(95)	(43)
Capitalized interest	(42)	(19)	(15)
Net interest and other financial costs	<u>\$ 983</u>	<u>\$ 921</u>	<u>\$ 923</u>

19. Revenue

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following tables represent a disaggregation of revenue for each reportable segment for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025		
	Crude Oil and Products Logistics	Natural Gas and NGL Services	Total
Revenues and other income:			
Service revenue	\$ 453	\$ 2,446	\$ 2,899
Service revenue - related parties	4,371	22	4,393
Service revenue - product related	—	289	289
Product sales	4	1,998	2,002
Product sales - related parties	12	131	143
Total revenues from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 4,840</u>	<u>\$ 4,886</u>	9,726
Non-ASC 606 revenue and other income ⁽¹⁾			3,272
Total revenues and other income			<u>\$ 12,998</u>

<i>(In millions)</i>	2024		
	Crude Oil and Products Logistics	Natural Gas and NGL Services	Total
Revenues and other income:			
Service revenue	\$ 391	\$ 2,379	\$ 2,770
Service revenue - related parties	4,152	28	4,180
Service revenue - product related	—	357	357
Product sales	5	1,652	1,657
Product sales - related parties	13	212	225
Total revenues from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 4,561</u>	<u>\$ 4,628</u>	9,189
Non-ASC 606 revenue and other income ⁽¹⁾			2,744
Total revenues and other income			<u>\$ 11,933</u>

	2023		
	Crude Oil and Products Logistics	Natural Gas and NGL Services	Total
<i>(In millions)</i>			
Revenues and other income:			
Service revenue	\$ 369	\$ 2,170	\$ 2,539
Service revenue - related parties	3,966	19	3,985
Service revenue - product related	—	294	294
Product sales	5	1,660	1,665
Product sales - related parties	13	237	250
Total revenues from contracts with customers	<u>\$ 4,353</u>	<u>\$ 4,380</u>	<u>8,733</u>
Non-ASC 606 revenue and other income ⁽¹⁾			2,548
Total revenues and other income			<u>\$ 11,281</u>

- (1) Non-ASC 606 Revenue and other income includes rental income, sales-type lease revenue, income from equity method investments and other income.

Contract Balances

Our receivables are primarily associated with customer contracts. Payment terms vary by product or service type; however, the period between invoicing and payment is not significant. Included within the receivables are balances related to commodity sales on behalf of our producer customers, for which we remit the net sales price back to the producer customers upon completion of the sale.

Under certain contracts, we recognize revenues in excess of billings, which we present as contract assets. Contract assets typically relate to deficiency payments related to minimum volume commitments and aid in construction agreements where the revenue recognized and MPLX's rights to consideration for work completed exceeds the amount billed to the customer. Contract assets are included in Other current assets and Other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Under certain contracts, we receive payments in advance of satisfying our performance obligations, which are recorded as contract liabilities. Contract liabilities, which are presented as Deferred revenue and Long-term deferred revenue, typically relate to advance payments for aid in construction agreements and deferred customer credits associated with makeup rights and minimum volume commitments. Breakage related to minimum volume commitments is estimated and recognized into service revenue in instances where it is probable the customer will not use the credit in future periods. We classify contract liabilities as current or long-term based on the timing of when we expect to recognize revenue.

The tables below reflect the changes in ASC 606 contract balances for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Balance at December 31, 2024	Additions/ (Deletions)	Revenue Recognized ⁽²⁾	Balance at December 31, 2025
Contract assets	\$ 2	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 15
Long-term contract assets	—	4	—	4
Deferred revenue	84	9	(80)	13
Deferred revenue - related parties	71	86	(91)	66
Long-term deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	315	(198)	—	117
Long-term deferred revenue - related parties	44	1	—	45

<i>(In millions)</i>	Balance at December 31, 2023	Additions/ (Deletions)	Revenue Recognized ⁽²⁾	Balance at December 31, 2024
Contract assets	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 2
Long-term contract assets	1	(1)	—	—
Deferred revenue	59	86	(61)	84
Deferred revenue - related parties	47	90	(66)	71
Long-term deferred revenue	344	(29)	—	315
Long-term deferred revenue - related parties	29	15	—	44

- (1) Long-term deferred revenue deletions include \$180 million removed in connection with the Rockies divestiture. See Note 4 for additional information related to the Rockies divestiture.
- (2) No significant revenue was recognized related to past performance obligations in the period presented.

Remaining Performance Obligations

The table below includes estimated revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of December 31, 2025. The amounts presented below are generally limited to fixed consideration from contracts with customers that contain minimum volume commitments.

A significant portion of our future contracted revenue is excluded from the amounts presented below in accordance with ASC 606. Variable consideration that is constrained or not required to be estimated as it reflects our efforts to perform is excluded from this disclosure. Additionally, we do not disclose information on the future performance obligations for any contract with an original expected duration of one year or less, or that are terminable by our customer with little or no termination penalties. Potential future performance obligations related to renewals that have not yet been exercised or are not certain of exercise are excluded from the amounts presented below. Revenues classified as Rental income and Sales-type lease revenue are also excluded from this table as they are disclosed in Note 21.

(In billions)

2026	\$	2.0
2027		1.9
2028		0.7
2029		0.3
2030		0.2
2031 and thereafter		0.7
Total revenue on remaining performance obligations	<u>\$</u>	<u>5.8</u>

As of December 31, 2025, unsatisfied performance obligations included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are \$241 million and will be recognized as revenue as the obligations are satisfied, which is generally expected to occur over the next 20 years. A portion of this amount is not disclosed in the table above as it is deemed variable consideration due to volume variability.

20. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(In millions)

	2025	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities included:			
Interest paid (net of amounts capitalized)	\$ 913	\$ 940	\$ 893
Income taxes paid	7	6	7
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Payments on operating leases	64	71	71
Net cash provided by financing activities included:			
Principal payments under finance lease obligations	2	1	1
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Net transfers of property, plant and equipment to materials and supplies inventories	—	—	(8)
Contribution of assets ⁽¹⁾	115	—	—
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease obligations	53	47	21
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease obligations	3	1	—
Book value of equity method investment ⁽²⁾	282	4	311
Contingent consideration ⁽³⁾	234	—	—
Other	24	—	—

(1) Represents the book value of assets contributed by MPLX to a joint venture.

(2) Represents the book value of MPLX's equity method investment in BANGL in 2025, OCC in 2024 and Torriado in 2023 prior to MPLX buying out the remaining interest in these entities. See Note 4 for additional information.

(3) See Note 4 – BANGL, LLC Acquisitions.

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

(In millions)

	2025	2024	2023
Additions to property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,056	\$ 937
Increase/(decrease) in capital accruals	170	(6)	82
Other	(22)	—	—
Total capital expenditures	<u>\$ 1,956</u>	<u>\$ 1,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,019</u>

21. Leases

Lessee

We lease a wide variety of facilities and equipment under leases from third parties, including land and building space, office and field equipment, storage facilities and transportation equipment, while our related party leases primarily relate to ground leases associated with our refining logistics assets. Our remaining lease terms range from less than one year to 93 years. Some long-term leases include renewal options ranging from one year to 50 years and, in certain leases, also include purchase options. Renewal options and termination options were not included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities since it was determined they were not reasonably certain to be exercised.

The components of lease cost were as follows:

	2025		2024		2023	
	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party
<i>(In millions)</i>						
Components of lease costs:						
Operating lease costs	\$ 15	\$ 60	\$ 14	\$ 58	\$ 14	\$ 56
Finance lease cost:						
Amortization of ROU assets	—	2	—	1	—	1
Interest on lease liabilities	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total finance lease cost	—	3	—	1	—	1
Variable lease cost	4	14	4	12	4	10
Short-term lease cost	1	70	1	71	1	61
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 147</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ 128</u>

Supplemental balance sheet data related to leases were as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party
<i>(In millions, except % and years)</i>				
Operating leases				
Assets				
Right of use assets	\$ 239	\$ 276	\$ 226	\$ 273
Liabilities				
Operating lease liabilities	2	53	2	45
Long-term operating lease liabilities	237	217	224	217
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ 226</u>	<u>\$ 262</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term	40 years	7 years	42 years	8 years
Weighted average discount rate	5.8 %	4.3 %	5.8 %	4.2 %
Finance leases				
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment, gross		\$ 12		\$ 10
Less: Accumulated depreciation		6		5
Property, plant and equipment, net		<u>6</u>		<u>5</u>
Liabilities				
Long-term debt due within one year		2		1
Long-term debt		4		5
Total finance lease liabilities		<u>\$ 6</u>		<u>\$ 6</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term		21 years		22 years
Weighted average discount rate		5.8 %		6.0 %

As of December 31, 2025, maturities of lease liabilities for operating lease obligations and finance lease obligations having initial or remaining non-cancellable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Related Party Operating Leases	Third Party Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2026	\$ 16	\$ 62	\$ 3
2027	16	54	2
2028	16	47	—
2029	15	36	—
2030	15	28	—
2031 and thereafter	537	84	7
Gross lease payments	615	311	12
Less: Imputed interest	376	41	6
Total lease liabilities	<u>\$ 239</u>	<u>\$ 270</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>

Lessor

Certain fee-based transportation and storage services agreements with MPC and third parties and certain fee-based natural gas transportation and processing agreements with third parties are accounted for as operating leases under ASC 842. These agreements have remaining terms ranging from less than one year to 20 years with renewal options ranging from one year to five years, with some agreements having multiple renewal options.

MPLX did not elect to use the practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components for lessor arrangements. The tables below represent the portion of the contract allocated to the lease component based on relative standalone selling price. We elected the practical expedient to carry forward historical classification conclusions until a modification of an existing agreement occurs. Once a modification occurs, the amended agreement is required to be assessed under ASC 842, to determine whether a reclassification of the lease is required.

Lease revenues included on the Consolidated Statements of Income during 2025, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2025		2024		2023	
	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party	Related Party	Third Party
Operating leases:						
Rental income	\$ 889	\$ 260	\$ 853	\$ 251	\$ 822	\$ 243
Sales-type leases:						
Interest income (Sales-type rental revenue - fixed minimum)	431	113	455	114	467	114
Interest income (Revenue from variable lease payments)	17	38	20	22	33	22
Sales-type lease revenue	<u>\$ 448</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 475</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>

There were no significant sales-type lease commencements or modifications during the periods presented which resulted in additional lease receivables.

The following is a schedule of minimum future rental payments to be received on the non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2025:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Related Party	Third Party	Total
2026	\$ 835	\$ 107	\$ 942
2027	721	80	801
2028	418	73	491
2029	264	71	335
2030	254	58	312
2031 and thereafter	519	182	701
Total minimum future rentals	<u>\$ 3,011</u>	<u>\$ 571</u>	<u>\$ 3,582</u>

Annual minimum undiscounted lease payment receipts under our sales-type leases were as follows as of December 31, 2025:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Related Party	Third Party	Total
2026	\$ 472	\$ 181	\$ 653
2027	390	163	553
2028	109	154	263
2029	56	146	202
2030	56	138	194
2031 and thereafter	63	903	966
Total minimum future rentals	1,146	1,685	2,831
Less: Imputed interest	456	691	1,147
Lease receivable ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 690</u>	<u>\$ 994</u>	<u>\$ 1,684</u>
Current lease receivables ⁽²⁾	\$ 269	\$ 108	\$ 377
Long-term lease receivables ⁽³⁾	421	886	1,307
Unguaranteed residual assets ⁽³⁾	263	117	380
Total sales-type lease assets	<u>\$ 953</u>	<u>\$ 1,111</u>	<u>\$ 2,064</u>

(1) This amount does not include the unguaranteed residual assets.

(2) The related-party balance is presented in Current assets - related parties and the third-party balance is presented in Receivables, net in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(3) The related-party balance is presented in Noncurrent assets - related parties and the third-party balance is presented in Other noncurrent assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following schedule summarizes MPLX's investment in assets held under operating lease by major classes as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Pipelines	\$ 681	\$ 689
Refining logistics	1,774	1,430
Terminals	1,440	1,310
Marine	126	126
Gathering and transportation	111	86
Processing and fractionation	1,017	1,039
Land, building and other	161	171
Total property, plant and equipment	5,310	4,851
Less: accumulated depreciation	2,731	2,378
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 2,579</u>	<u>\$ 2,473</u>

Capital expenditures related to assets subject to sales-type lease arrangements were \$221 million, \$159 million and \$85 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. These amounts are reflected as Additions to property, plant and equipment in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

22. Commitments and Contingencies

MPLX 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 MPLX has not recorded a liability, MPLX is unable to estimate a range of possible loss because the issues involved have not been fully developed through pleadings, discovery or court proceedings. However, the ultimate resolution of some of these contingencies could, individually or in the aggregate, be material.

Environmental Matters

MPLX 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 December 31, 2025 and 2024, accrued liabilities for remediation totaled \$21 million and \$15 million, respectively. It is not presently possible to estimate the ultimate amount of all remediation costs that might be incurred or the penalties, if any, that may be imposed.

MPLX is involved in environmental enforcement matters arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome and impact to 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.

Other Legal Proceedings

Tesoro High Plains Pipeline

In July 2020, Tesoro High Plains Pipeline Company, LLC (“THPP”), a subsidiary of MPLX, received a Notification of Trespass Determination from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (“BIA”) relating to a portion of the Tesoro High Plains Pipeline. The notification demanded the immediate cessation of pipeline operations and assessed trespass damages of approximately \$187 million. After subsequent appeal proceedings and in compliance with a new order issued by the BIA, THPP paid approximately \$4 million in assessed trespass damages and ceased use of the portion of the pipeline that crosses the property at issue. In March 2021, the BIA issued an order purporting to vacate the BIA’s prior orders related to THPP’s alleged trespass and directed the Regional Director of the BIA to reconsider the issue of THPP’s alleged trespass and issue a new order. In April 2021, THPP filed a lawsuit in the District of North Dakota against the United States of America, the U.S. Department of the Interior and the BIA (collectively, the “U.S. Government Parties”) challenging the March 2021 order purporting to vacate all previous orders related to THPP’s alleged trespass. The case will proceed on the merits of THPP’s challenge to the March 2021 order purporting to vacate all previous orders related to THPP’s alleged trespass.

MPLX 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 MPLX cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes the resolution of these other lawsuits and proceedings will not, individually or collectively, have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Guarantees

Over the years, MPLX 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 MPLX to perform upon the occurrence of a triggering event or condition. These guarantees and indemnifications are part of the normal course of selling assets. MPLX 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.

Dakota Access Pipeline

We hold a 9.19 percent indirect interest in Dakota Access, which owns and operates the Bakken Pipeline system. In 2020, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (the “D.D.C.”) ordered the United States Army Corps of Engineers (“Army Corps”), which granted permits and an easement for the Bakken Pipeline system, to prepare an environmental impact statement (“EIS”) relating to an easement under Lake Oahe in North Dakota. The D.D.C. later vacated the easement. The Army Corps issued the final EIS in late 2025 and recommended the continued operation of the pipeline. The Army Corps may issue a Record of Decision now that the final EIS has been issued. New litigation may be filed now that the final EIS has been issued.

We have entered into a Contingent Equity Contribution Agreement whereby MPLX LP, along with the other joint venture owners in the Bakken Pipeline system, has agreed to make equity contributions to the joint venture upon certain events occurring to allow the entities that own and operate the Bakken Pipeline system to satisfy their senior note payment obligations.

If the vacatur of the easement results in a temporary shutdown of the pipeline, MPLX would have to contribute its 9.19 percent pro rata share of funds required to pay interest accruing on the notes and any portion of the principal that matures while the pipeline is shut down. MPLX also expects to contribute its 9.19 percent pro rata share of any costs to remediate any deficiencies to reinstate the easement and/or return the pipeline into operation. If the vacatur of the easement results in a permanent shutdown of the pipeline, MPLX would have to contribute its 9.19 percent pro rata share of the cost to redeem the bonds (including the one percent redemption premium required pursuant to the indenture governing the notes) and any accrued and unpaid interest. As of December 31, 2025, our maximum potential undiscounted payments under the Contingent Equity Contribution Agreement were approximately \$78 million.

WPC Parent, LLC

MPLX’s maximum exposure to loss for WPC Parent, LLC includes an \$109 million commitment to indemnify a joint venture member for our pro rata share of any payments made under a performance guarantee for construction of a pipeline by an equity method investee.

Contractual Commitments and Contingencies

At December 31, 2025, MPLX’s contractual commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment totaled \$311 million. In addition, from time to time and in the ordinary course of business, MPLX and its affiliates provide guarantees of MPLX’s

subsidiaries' payment and performance obligations in the Natural Gas and NGL Services segment. Certain natural gas processing and gathering arrangements require MPLX 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 December 31, 2025, management does not believe there are any indications that MPLX 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.

Other Contractual Obligations

MPLX executed various third-party transportation, terminalling, and gathering and processing agreements that obligate us to minimum volume, throughput or payment commitments over the remaining terms, which range from less than one year to seven years. After the minimum volume commitments are met in these agreements, MPLX pays additional amounts based on throughput. These agreements may include escalation clauses based on various inflationary indices; however, those potential increases have not been incorporated in minimum fees due under these agreements presented below. The minimum future payments under these agreements as of December 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In millions)

2026	\$	163
2027		146
2028		132
2029		46
2030		12
2031 and thereafter		10
Total	<u>\$</u>	<u>509</u>

23. Subsequent Event

On February 12, 2026, MPLX issued \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.30 percent senior notes due 2036 (the "2036 Senior Notes") and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.10 percent senior notes due 2056 (the "2056 Senior Notes") in an underwritten public offering. The 2036 Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 99.678 percent of par, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on October 1, 2026. The 2056 Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 98.453 percent of par, with interest payable semi-annually in arrears, commencing on October 1, 2026. We intend to use the net proceeds from the 2036 Senior Notes and 2056 Senior Notes to repay MPLX's outstanding \$1,500 million aggregate principal amount of 1.750 percent senior notes due March 2026 at maturity. Pending final use, we may invest the proceeds in short-term marketable securities or other investments.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of our general partner. Based upon that evaluation, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of our general partner concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

MPLX LP's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). An evaluation of the design and effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, based on the framework in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of our general partner. Based on the results of this evaluation, MPLX LP's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

In accordance with guidance issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission staff, companies are permitted to exclude acquisitions from their assessment of internal control over financial reporting for the first fiscal year in which the acquisition occurred. Consistent with this guidance, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the MPLX's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 excluded the internal controls of Northwind Midstream, which was acquired in a business combination on August 29, 2025. The total assets and total revenues and other income of Northwind Midstream, a wholly-owned subsidiary, represented approximately 3% and less than 1% of the MPLX's consolidated total assets and total revenues and other income, respectively, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025. MPLX intends to include Northwind Midstream in future assessments of internal control over financial reporting.

The effectiveness of MPLX LP's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

The "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" is set forth in Item 8.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended December 31, 2025, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

During the quarter ended December 31, 2025, no director or officer (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act) of MPLX adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" (as each term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

Marathon Petroleum Termination Allowance Plan

Marathon Petroleum Company LP ("MPC LP"), an affiliate of MPC, sponsors and maintains the Marathon Petroleum Termination Allowance Plan (the "TAP Plan"), which is intended to provide eligible employees of MPC LP and its affiliates with certain severance (a "termination allowance") and other benefits in connection with certain involuntary terminations of employment. On February 25, 2026, MPC's Board of Directors approved changes to the termination allowance formula applicable to certain employees of MPC, including those employees who are MPLX's named executive officers.

All employees must meet certain requirements to be eligible for a termination allowance and other benefits under the TAP Plan. The amount of the termination allowance for an eligible employee who is a Senior Leader (as defined in the TAP Plan to include MPLX's named executive officers) is the sum of his or her: (a) annual base salary rate as in effect on the date preceding his or her termination date and (b) target award amount pursuant to MPC's Annual Cash Bonus Program. The amount of the termination allowance for the Chief Executive Officer is two times the sum of his or her: (a) annual base salary rate as in effect on the date preceding his or her termination date and (b) target award amount pursuant to MPC's Annual Cash Bonus Program.

MPLX does not directly employ any of the personnel responsible for managing and operating MPLX's business, including MPLX's named executive officers. Instead, MPLX pays MPC a fixed amount to provide the necessary personnel, all of whom are employed by MPC and its affiliates.

The foregoing description of the TAP Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the TAP Plan, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 10.57 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9C. Disclosures Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

MANAGEMENT OF MPLX LP

MPLX GP LLC, our general partner, is a wholly owned subsidiary of MPC. Our general partner manages our operations and activities through its directors and executive officers. Our unitholders do not nominate candidates for, or vote for the election of, the directors of our general partner. Through its indirect ownership of all of the membership interests in our general partner, MPC elects all members of our general partner's board of directors (the "Board"). Directors are elected by the sole member of our general partner and hold office until their successors have been elected or qualified or until their earlier death, resignation, removal or disqualification. Our general partner's executive officers are appointed by, and serve at the discretion of, the Board.

References in this Part III to our "Board," "directors" or "officers" refer to the Board, directors and officers of our general partner.

Neither we nor our subsidiaries directly employ any employees. Our general partner has the sole responsibility for providing the employees and other personnel necessary to conduct our operations. All of the employees who conduct our business are directly employed by affiliates of our general partner, but we sometimes refer to these individuals as our employees for ease of reference.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF MPLX GP LLC

Following is information about the directors, executive officers and corporate officers of MPLX GP LLC:

Name	Age as of February 1, 2026	Position with MPLX GP LLC
Maryann T. Mannen*	63	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
C. Kristopher Hagedorn*	49	Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Christine S. Breves	69	Director
Christopher A. Helms	71	Director
Maria A. Khoury	55	Director
Garry L. Peiffer	74	Director
Frank M. Semple	74	Director
J. Michael Stice	66	Director
John P. Surma	71	Director
Ray N. Walker, Jr.	66	Director
Molly R. Benson*	59	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
Gregory S. Floerke*	62	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Michael A. Henschen II	55	Senior Vice President
David R. Heppner	59	Senior Vice President
Rick D. Hessling	59	Senior Vice President
Shawn M. Lyon*	58	Senior Vice President Logistics and Storage
Brian K. Partee	52	Senior Vice President
Rebecca L. Iten*	45	Vice President and Controller
Kristina A. Kazarian	43	Vice President Finance and Investor Relations
Kelly S. Niese	46	Vice President Treasury

* Executive officer. Officers not so designated are corporate officers.

Ms. Mannen was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer, effective August 2024. She was elected Chairman of the Board, effective January 2026, having served as a member of the Board since February 2021. Ms. Mannen also was elected Chairman of MPC's Board of Directors, effective January 2026, having served as President and Chief Executive Officer of MPC, and as a member of MPC's Board of Directors, since August 2024. Previously, she served as President of MPC since January 2024, and as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from January 2021 through December 2023. Before joining MPC, Ms. Mannen was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of TechnipFMC (a successor to FMC Technologies, Inc.), a leading global engineering services and energy technology company, beginning in 2017, having previously served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of FMC Technologies, Inc. since 2014, as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 2011, and in various positions of increasing responsibility with FMC Technologies, Inc. since 1986. Ms. Mannen serves as chairman of the American Petroleum Institute (API), on the executive committee of American Fuel and

Petrochemical Manufacturers (AFPM) and the executive committee of the Ohio Business Roundtable, and is a member of The Business Council. She also serves as secretary of the Cynthia Woods Mitchell Pavilion board of directors and is a member of its executive and finance committees. Ms. Mannen holds a bachelor's degree in accounting and a master's degree in business administration from Rider University.

Qualifications: Ms. Mannen brings to the Board significant leadership experience in the energy industry, including in the areas of management, finance and international operations. In addition, her experience as Chief Financial Officer at large, publicly traded energy sector companies enables her to contribute important insights regarding finance, risk management and public company matters.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: Marathon Petroleum Corporation (since 2024); Owens Corning (since 2014)

Mr. Hagedorn was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, and was elected a member of the Board, effective January 2024. He previously served as MPC's Senior Vice President and Controller since September 2021, and as MPLX's Vice President and Controller from October 2017 through August 2021. Before joining MPLX, he was Vice President and Controller at CONSOL Energy Inc., a Pennsylvania-based natural gas and coal producer and exporter, beginning in 2015, Assistant Controller beginning in 2014, and Director Financial Accounting beginning in 2012. Mr. Hagedorn was Chief Accounting Officer for CONE Midstream Partners LP, a publicly traded master limited partnership with gathering assets in the Appalachian Basin, from 2014 to 2015. Previously, he served in positions of increasing responsibility with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP beginning in 1998. Mr. Hagedorn holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from West Virginia University.

Qualifications: As our Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Hagedorn brings to the Board direct insight into all financial aspects of our business, including in the areas of accounting, risk management and financial management. His more than 25 years of financial accounting and audit expertise, including significant financial leadership experience in the midstream sector, affords him an extensive understanding of strategic and financial planning, accounting, internal controls, public company financial reporting requirements and related matters.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: None

Ms. Breves was elected a member of the Board, effective November 2022. From 2013 until her retirement in December 2022, Ms. Breves held a number of senior roles at United States Steel Corporation ("U.S. Steel"), including a transitional role as Executive Vice President, Business Transformation from August 2022 until her retirement, as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer beginning in 2019, as Senior Vice President, Manufacturing Support and Chief Supply Chain Officer beginning in 2017, and as Vice President and Chief Procurement Officer beginning in 2013. Prior to joining U.S. Steel, Ms. Breves was with Alcoa Corporation for 14 years, where she served in various leadership positions in the company's global procurement organization, including as Chief Procurement Officer from 2004 to 2012. Ms. Breves holds a bachelor's degree in management from College of Charleston and a master's degree in business administration and management from The Citadel.

Qualifications: Ms. Breves brings to the Board significant executive experience in accounting and finance, strategy development and business transformation, procurement and operations management including extensive maintenance experience, as well as expertise in financial systems management, risk management and talent development. She has extensive experience in establishing internal controls, reviewing financial statements, and leading global working capital improvement and cost reduction initiatives.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: RXO, Inc. (since 2022); Sylvamo Corporation (since 2021)

Mr. Helms was elected a member of the Board, effective October 2012. Mr. Helms is President and Chief Executive Officer of US Shale Management Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of US Shale Energy Advisors LLC. Mr. Helms is the co-founder of US Shale Energy Advisors LLC, a privately owned entity engaged in the development, ownership and operation of midstream energy assets. Through subsidiaries, it owns and operates Rocky Mountain Crude Oil LLC, a crude oil logistics company focused on the transportation of crude oil produced in the great plains and Rocky Mountain regions of the United States. From 2005 until his retirement in 2011, Mr. Helms served in various capacities with NiSource Inc. and its affiliate, NiSource Gas Transmission and Storage, including as Executive Vice President and Group Chief Executive Officer. He was Group President, Pipeline of NiSource Inc. from 2005 to 2008, where he was also a member of the Executive Council and the Corporate Risk Management Committee. He served as Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of NiSource Gas Transmission and Storage from 2008 to 2011. At NiSource, Mr. Helms was responsible for leading the company's interstate gas transmission, storage and midstream businesses. Prior to joining NiSource, Mr. Helms held senior executive positions with CMS Energy Corporation, and subsidiaries of Duke Energy Corporation and PanEnergy Corp. from 1990 to 2005. Mr. Helms holds a bachelor's degree from Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville and a juris doctor degree from the Tulane University School of Law.

Qualifications: Mr. Helms brings to the Board considerable midstream energy expertise, particularly in operations and business combinations, as well as experience in finance, accounting, compliance, strategic planning and risk oversight. His background also includes overseeing joint ventures and mergers and acquisitions within the midstream energy sector and supervising financial reporting functions.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: None

Ms. Khoury was elected a member of the Board, effective January 19, 2026. She was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MPC effective January 19, 2026. Before joining MPC, Ms. Khoury was Vice President, Group CFO Biotechnology, Life Sciences for Danaher Corporation, a global science and technology innovator, since 2021. Ms. Khoury was CFO Cytiva, Danaher Life Sciences Vice President Finance and IT, from 2020 to 2021, and CFO GE Life Sciences, GE Healthcare from 2017 through its acquisition by Danaher in 2019. From 2010 to 2017, Ms. Khoury served in financial leadership positions within GE Oil & Gas, including as CFO of GE's Oil & Gas Drilling & Surface division. From 1999 to 2010, she held domestic and international positions of increasing responsibility in financial planning and analysis and treasury for GE Corporate and GE Capital Treasury. Before joining GE in 1999, Ms. Khoury spent five years with Cargill, Inc., where she began her finance career. Ms. Khoury holds a bachelor's degree in economics from Universidad Catolica Andres Bello in Venezuela, a diploma in international business strategy from the London School of Economics, and a Master of Business Administration degree in international finance from the Thunderbird School of Global Management at Arizona State University.

Qualifications: Ms. Khoury brings to the Board deep financial operations expertise and broad industry experience from 25 years as a global finance business leader, including previous roles in oil and gas, and contributes insights gained from her proven abilities to develop competitive capital allocation, growth, financial planning and risk management strategies.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: None

Mr. Peiffer was elected a member of the Board, effective June 2012, and served as our President from 2012 until his retirement in 2014. He also served as MPC's Executive Vice President Corporate Planning and Investor & Government Relations from 2011 until his retirement. Mr. Peiffer began his career with Marathon in 1974 as an internal auditor, and then held a variety of management positions with increasing responsibility, including as Supervisor of Employee Savings and Retirement Plans, Controller of Speedway Petroleum Corporation and numerous other marketing and logistics positions. In 1987, he was appointed to the President's Commission on Executive Exchange serving for a year in the Pentagon as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics. In 1988, he returned to Marathon and was named Vice President of Finance and Administration for Emro Marketing Company. He served as Assistant Controller, Refining, Marketing and Transportation beginning in 1992. He was named Senior Vice President of Finance and Commercial Services for Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC in 1998 and Executive Vice President of MPC in 2011. Mr. Peiffer is a member of the boards of the Catholic Community Foundation-Ohio and the Blanchard Valley Port Authority. He holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from Bowling Green State University and passed the certified public accountant exam in Ohio.

Qualifications: As the retired President of our general partner and retired Executive Vice President Corporate Planning and Investor & Government Relations of MPC, Mr. Peiffer brings to the Board extensive experience in the energy industry gained from his roles at MPC and its affiliates. His significant career accomplishments include leading us through our initial public offering and our first year of operations, leading finance organizations, successfully completing several joint ventures and corporate reorganizations and implementing new information technology solutions.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: None

Mr. Semple was elected our Vice Chairman and as a member of the Board in December 2015, upon our acquisition of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. He served as Vice Chairman until his retirement in 2016. He also served on MPC's Board of Directors from December 2015 until 2018. Prior to joining us, Mr. Semple served as President and Chief Executive Officer of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. beginning in 2003, and as Chairman of the Board beginning in 2008. Prior to his time at MarkWest, he served twenty-two years with The Williams Companies, Inc. and WilTel Communications, including as Chief Operating Officer of WilTel Communications, Senior Vice President/General Manager of Williams Natural Gas Company, Vice President of Operations and Engineering for Northwest Pipeline Company and division manager for Williams Pipe Line Company. Prior to joining Williams, Mr. Semple served in the United States Navy. He holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the United States Naval Academy and has completed the Program for Management Development at Harvard Business School.

Qualifications: Mr. Semple brings to the Board proven leadership ability in managing a complex business and a deep understanding of the midstream sector gained from his experience as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of MarkWest, as well as significant experience regarding operations, strategic planning, finance and corporate governance matters.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: Marathon Petroleum Corporation (since 2021)

Dr. Stice was elected a member of the Board, effective April 2018, and as a member of MPC's Board of Directors in February 2017. He has served as a Professor at The University of Oklahoma since January 2023, having previously served as Dean of the Mewbourne College of Earth & Energy at The University of Oklahoma since 2015. Dr. Stice retired as the Chief Executive Officer of Access Midstream Partners L.P. in 2014 and from its board of directors in 2015. He had served as Chief Executive Officer of Access Midstream and previously, Chesapeake Midstream Partners, L.P., since 2009, and as President and Chief Operating Officer of Chesapeake Midstream Development, L.P. since 2008. Dr. Stice began his career in 1981 with Conoco, serving in a variety of positions of increasing responsibility. He was named President of ConocoPhillips Qatar in 2003. Dr. Stice holds a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the University of Oklahoma, a master's degree in business from Stanford University and a doctorate in education from George Washington University.

Qualifications: Dr. Stice brings to the Board extensive experience with MLPs, including as Chief Executive Officer of one of the largest publicly traded gathering and processing MLPs, and as a member of the board of directors of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P., which we acquired in 2015. He has forty years of experience in the upstream and midstream gas businesses.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: Kosmos Energy Ltd. (since 2023); Marathon Petroleum Corporation (since 2017); Spartan Acquisition Corp. II (2020-2021); Spartan Acquisition Corp. III (2021-2022); U.S. Silica Holdings, Inc. (2013-2021)

Mr. Surma was elected a member of the Board, effective October 2012, and as a member of MPC's Board of Directors in July 2011. He served as MPC's Chairman of the Board from April 2020 through July 2024, and currently serves as MPC's independent Lead Director. Mr. Surma retired as the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Chairman of U.S. Steel in 2013. Prior to joining U.S. Steel, he served in several executive positions with Marathon, including as Senior Vice President, Finance & Accounting of Marathon Oil Company in 1997; President, Speedway SuperAmerica LLC in 1998; Senior Vice President, Supply & Transportation of Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC in 2000; and President of Marathon Ashland Petroleum in 2001. Prior to joining Marathon, Mr. Surma worked for Price Waterhouse LLP, becoming a partner in 1987. In 1983, he participated in the President's Executive Exchange Program in Washington, D.C., serving as Executive Staff Assistant to the Federal Reserve Board's Vice Chairman. Mr. Surma chairs the board of the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, and formerly chaired the boards of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland and the National Safety Council. He was appointed by President Barack Obama to the President's Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations, serving from 2010 to 2014, including as Vice Chairman. Mr. Surma holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from Pennsylvania State University.

Qualifications: Mr. Surma brings to the Board a broad range of experience as the retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of a large industrial firm and as the former Chairman of MPC, and provides valuable input on our strategic direction and operations. He also has significant experience in public accounting and in executive leadership in the energy and steel industries.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: Marathon Petroleum Corporation (since 2011); Public Service Enterprise Group Inc. (since 2019); Trane Technologies plc (since 2013)

Mr. Walker was elected a member of the Board, effective August 2025. He retired from Encino Energy, an oil and gas acquisition and development company, in August 2025, having served as Chief Operating Officer since 2018. Prior to joining Encino Energy, Mr. Walker was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Range Resources Corporation, a natural gas exploration and production company, beginning in 2014, having previously served in several key senior leadership positions at Range Resources since 2006, including as Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, as Senior Vice President Environmental Safety and Regulatory, and as Senior Vice President Marcellus Shale. He is a petroleum engineer with nearly fifty years of oil and gas operations and management experience at public companies including Halliburton Company and Union Pacific Resources Group Inc., as well as at several private companies. He was appointed by President Donald Trump to the National Petroleum Counsel, serving from 2017 to 2024, and currently serves as an energy advisor to the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Mr. Walker holds a bachelor's degree in agricultural engineering from Texas A&M University.

Qualifications: Mr. Walker brings to the Board nearly fifty years of experience in the energy industry. His significant operations experience, including leadership roles as chief operations officer at Ranges Resources and Encino Energy, provides valuable input on our operations and strategic direction. He also has significant experience in acquisitions and divestitures, finance, environment, safety, midstream and marketing and corporate governance.

Other Public Company Directorships within Past Five Years: Solaris Energy Infrastructure (since 2018)

Ms. Benson was appointed Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary for MPC and us, effective January 2024, having previously served as Vice President, Chief Securities, Governance & Compliance Officer and Corporate Secretary for MPC and us since 2018, and as Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Corporate Secretary for MPC and us since 2016. Prior to her 2016 appointment, Ms. Benson served as MPC's Assistant General Counsel Corporate and Finance beginning in 2012, and as Group Counsel Corporate and Finance beginning in 2011.

Mr. Floerke was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, effective February 2021, having previously served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Gathering and Processing, Trucks and Rail, since August 2020. Prior to his 2020 appointment, he served as Executive Vice President Gathering and Processing beginning in 2018, as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, MarkWest Operations, beginning in 2017, and as Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer, MarkWest Assets, beginning in December 2015 upon our acquisition of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. Before joining us, Mr. Floerke was Executive Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer at MarkWest beginning in 2015, and Senior Vice President, Northeast Region, at MarkWest beginning in 2013. Previously, he held senior management positions at Access Midstream Partners, L.P. from 2011 until 2013. Mr. Floerke is a member of the board of directors of TransTech Group, LLC.

Mr. Henschen was appointed Senior Vice President, effective June 2025. He was appointed MPC's Executive Vice President Refining, effective June 2025, having previously served as MPC's Senior Vice President Refining since October 2024. Prior to his 2024 appointment, Mr. Henschen served as MPC's Vice President Refining beginning in 2020, as Director Refining, Reliability and Engineering beginning in 2017, as maintenance manager for the Detroit refinery and then the Galveston Bay

refinery beginning in 2011, and as a refining planner beginning in 2004. He serves on the executive board of directors for the Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association (LMOGA).

Mr. Heppner was appointed Senior Vice President, effective September 2022. He has served as MPC's Chief Strategy Officer and Senior Vice President Business Development since March 2024, having previously served as Senior Vice President Strategy and Business Development since February 2021. Prior to his 2021 appointment, he served as Vice President Commercial and Business Development beginning in 2018, as Senior Vice President of Engineering Services and Corporate Support of Speedway LLC beginning in 2014, and as Director Wholesale Marketing beginning in 2010.

Mr. Hessling was appointed Senior Vice President, effective October 2018. He was appointed MPC's Chief Commercial Officer, effective January 2024, having previously served as MPC's Senior Vice President Global Feedstocks since February 2021. Prior to his 2021 appointment, Mr. Hessling served as MPC's Senior Vice President Crude Oil Supply and Logistics beginning in 2018, as Manager Crude Oil & Natural Gas Supply and Trading beginning in 2014, and as Crude Oil Logistics & Analysis Manager beginning in 2011.

Mr. Lyon was appointed Senior Vice President Logistics and Storage, effective September 2022, having previously served as Vice President Operations and President Marathon Pipe Line LLC since 2018. Prior to his 2018 appointment, he served as Vice President of Operations for Marathon Pipe Line LLC beginning in 2011. Previously, Mr. Lyon served in various roles of increasing responsibility with MPC since 1989, including as Manager Marketing and Transportation Engineering beginning in 2010, and as District Manager Transport and Rail beginning in 2008. He served as board chair for Liquid Energy Pipeline Association in 2023 and chairs the board of the Louisiana Offshore Oil Port (LOOP).

Mr. Partee was appointed Senior Vice President, effective October 2018. He was appointed MPC's Chief Business Transformation Officer, effective April 2025, having previously served as MPC's Chief Global Optimization Officer since January 2024. Prior to his 2024 appointment, he served as MPC's Senior Vice President Global Clean Products beginning in February 2021, as Senior Vice President Marketing beginning in October 2018, as Vice President Business Development beginning in February 2018, as Director Business Development beginning in 2017, as Manager Crude Oil Logistics beginning in 2014, and as Vice President Business Development and Franchise at Speedway beginning in 2012.

Ms. Iten was appointed Vice President and Controller, effective March 2025, having previously served as MPC's Assistant Controller Operations Accounting since June 2022. Prior to her 2022 appointment, she served as Director MPLX Corporate Accounting and Reporting beginning in 2019, as Supervisor Financial Analysis and Reporting beginning in 2016, and as Advanced Analyst Accounting beginning in 2013. During her ten-year career prior to joining MPC, Ms. Iten held various positions of increasing responsibility, primarily in internal and external reporting, at companies in the steel, entertainment and real estate industries.

Ms. Kazarian was appointed Vice President Finance and Investor Relations for MPC and us, effective January 2023, having previously served as Vice President Investor Relations since 2018. Before joining us, she was Managing Director and head of the MLP, Midstream and Refining Equity Research teams at Credit Suisse, a global investment bank and financial services company, beginning in 2017. Previously, Ms. Kazarian was Managing Director of MLP, Midstream and Natural Gas Equity Research at Deutsche Bank, a global investment bank and financial services company, beginning in 2014, and an analyst specializing on various energy industry subsectors with Fidelity Management & Research Company, a privately held investment manager, beginning in 2005.

Ms. Niese was appointed Vice President Treasury for MPC and us, effective January 2023. Prior to this appointment, she served as MPC's Assistant Treasurer beginning in February 2017, as Corporate Finance Manager beginning in October 2014, and as Brand Coordinating Manager beginning in 2011, having previously served in various analytical roles within Crude Supply, Terminals, Transportation and Rail and Internal Audit since joining MPC in 2003.

GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Our Governance Principles provide the functional framework of our Board. They address, among other things, the primary roles, responsibilities and oversight functions of the Board and its committees, director independence, committee composition, the process for director selection, director qualifications, outside commitments, director compensation and director retirement and resignation. Our Governance Principles provide that directors generally must retire from service once they reach age 75, unless otherwise approved by the general partner's sole member.

Our Code of Business Conduct, which applies to all directors, officers and employees of MPC and its subsidiaries, including us, defines our expectations for ethical decision-making, accountability and responsibility. Our Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, which is specifically applicable to our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Controller, Treasurer and other leaders performing similar functions, affirms the principle that the honesty, integrity and sound judgment of our senior executives with responsibility for preparation and certification of our financial statements are essential to the proper functioning and success of our company. These codes are available on our website as noted below, and printed copies are available upon request to our Corporate Secretary. We would post on our website any amendments to, or waivers from, either of these codes requiring disclosure under applicable rules within four business days following any such amendment or waiver.

Our Whistleblowing as to Accounting Matters Policy establishes procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints we receive regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and provides for the confidential, anonymous submission of concerns by employees or others regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Copies of the Governance Principles, the Code of Business Conduct, the Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers, and the Whistleblowing as to Accounting Matters Policy are available on the “Corporate Governance” page of our website at www.mplx.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance/.

INSIDER TRADING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

We have adopted an insider trading policy applicable to our directors, officers and employees. Additionally, as stated in our insider trading policy, securities trading activity by and on behalf of MPLX is subject to oversight by our management pursuant to the guidelines and procedures in place from time to time. We believe our insider trading policy and the guidelines and procedures are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, as well as NYSE listing standards. A copy of our insider trading policy is filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

The Board currently consists of ten directors. The NYSE does not require a publicly traded limited partnership like us to have a majority of independent directors on our Board. We are, however, required to have an Audit Committee comprised of at least three independent directors. A director is considered independent if the Board affirmatively determines that he or she meets the independence standards in our Governance Principles, has no material relationship with us other than as a director, and satisfies the independence requirements of the NYSE and applicable SEC rules.

The Board determines director independence at least annually, considering all relevant facts and circumstances including, without limitation: transactions between us and the director, immediate family members of the director or organizations with which the director is affiliated; any service by the director on the board of a company with which we conduct business; the frequency and dollar amounts associated with any such transactions; and whether any such transactions are at arm’s length in the ordinary course of business and on terms and conditions similar to those with unrelated parties. In evaluating these criteria, the Board specifically considered an ordinary course business transaction with Rocky Mountain Crude Oil, LLC, for which Mr. Helms serves as an executive officer, and concluded that this transaction did not affect Mr. Helms’ independence. Based on these criteria and considerations, the Board has determined that each of the following directors is independent:

Christine S. Breves
Christopher A. Helms

Garry L. Peiffer
Frank M. Semple

J. Michael Stice
John P. Surma

Ray N. Walker, Jr.

As stated above, our Governance Principles address qualifications for serving as a director. Directors must actively be engaged in their profession or otherwise regularly involved in business, professional or academic communities, and must normally be available for meetings of the Board and its committees. Directors are encouraged to serve on the boards of directors of other companies; however, each director’s outside directorships must be limited to a number that does not interfere with his or her ability to meet the responsibilities and expectations of service on our Board. Messrs. Semple, Stice and Surma currently serve on MPC’s Board of Directors. As MPLX GP LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of MPC, we view such service as an extension of service on our Board for purposes of assessing the level of outside public board commitments.

BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

Our Governance Principles provide the Board with the flexibility to determine from time to time the optimal leadership for the Board depending upon our particular needs and circumstances. The Board has determined that Ms. Mannen is in the best position at this time to serve as Chairman due to her extensive knowledge of all aspects of our business, as well as our continued relationship with MPC. When the role of Chairman is filled by the CEO or another management director, the Board may appoint an independent director as “Lead Director” to provide independent director oversight and preside over executive sessions of the Board or other Board meetings when the Chairman is absent. Mr. Helms, an independent director, currently serves as Lead Director of the Board. The Board believes that this leadership structure is in the best interests of our unitholders and us at this time because it strikes an effective balance between management and independent director participation in the Board process.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Our Board has a standing Audit Committee and Conflicts Committee, and may have such other committees as the Board shall determine from time to time. Each committee operates under a written charter, which is available on the “Board of Directors” page of our website at www.mplx.com/About/Board-of-Directors/. Each charter requires the applicable committee to annually assess and report to the Board on the adequacy of the charter.

We have additionally established an executive committee of the Board, comprised of Ms. Mannen and Mr. Helms, to address matters that may arise between meetings of the Board. This executive committee may exercise the powers and authority of the Board subject to specific limitations consistent with applicable law.

As a limited partnership, we are not required to have a compensation committee or a nominating/corporate governance committee.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee assists the Board in its oversight of the integrity of our financial statements, and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and our disclosure controls and procedures. Our Audit Committee has the sole authority to retain and terminate our independent registered public accounting firm, approve all auditing services and related fees and the terms thereof and pre-approve any non-audit services to be rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm. Our Audit Committee is also responsible for confirming the independence and objectivity of our independent registered public accounting firm. Our independent registered public accounting firm has unrestricted access to our Audit Committee.

Our Audit Committee is comprised of Messrs. Peiffer (Chair), Helms and Walker, and Ms. Breves. The Board has determined that each member of the Audit Committee meets the independence requirements of the NYSE and the SEC, as applicable, and that each is financially literate. The Board also has determined that each of Messrs. Peiffer and Walker, and Ms. Breves, qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert,” as defined by SEC rules, based on the attributes, education and experience further described in each director’s biography under “Directors and Executive Officers of MPLX GP LLC” above.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed MPLX’s audited financial statements and its report on internal control over financial reporting for 2025 with the management of MPLX GP LLC, MPLX’s general partner. The Audit Committee discussed with the independent auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (“PwC”), the matters required to be discussed by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the SEC. The Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from PwC required by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding PwC’s communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with PwC its independence. Based on the review and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board that the audited financial statements and the report on internal control over financial reporting for MPLX LP be included in MPLX’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, for filing with the SEC.

Garry L. Peiffer, Chair
Christine S. Breves
Christopher A. Helms
Ray N. Walker, Jr.

Conflicts Committee

Our Conflicts Committee reviews specific matters that may involve conflicts of interest in accordance with the terms of our Partnership Agreement. Any matters approved by our Conflicts Committee in good faith will be deemed to be approved by all of our partners and not a breach by our general partner of any duties it may owe our unitholders or us. The members of our Conflicts Committee may not be officers or employees of our general partner or directors, officers or employees of its affiliates, and must meet the independence and experience standards established by the NYSE and the SEC to serve on an audit committee. In addition, the members of our Conflicts Committee may not own any interest in our general partner or any interest in us, our subsidiaries or our affiliates other than common units or awards under our incentive compensation plan.

Our Conflicts Committee is comprised of Messrs. Helms (Chair) and Walker, and Ms. Breves. The Board has determined that each member of the Conflicts Committee meets the independence requirements of the NYSE and the SEC, as applicable.

BOARD ORIENTATION AND EDUCATION

We maintain an orientation program for new directors that includes meetings with and presentations by senior leadership. This offers a new director the opportunity to receive one-on-one time with leadership to discuss various aspects of our business. We provide ongoing director education throughout the year to our Board and its committees in the form of senior leader presentations on our business and operations, industry and market trends, regulatory updates, cybersecurity and areas of emerging risk. We also regularly invite subject matter experts to speak to the Board. Directors make periodic site visits to our facilities. In October 2025, for example, the Board’s meeting took place in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where directors attended interactive presentations on our Marcellus natural gas processing assets and operations and toured our Harmon Creek gas processing facility and construction project. In addition, we encourage directors to attend, at our expense, director continuing education programs. In 2025, several of our directors attended programs sponsored by outside organizations that are designed as continuing director education on many topics relevant to public company board service.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE BOARD

All interested parties, including unitholders, may communicate directly with the Board, the Chairs of the Board's standing committees and the independent directors as follows:

Mail: Communications may be sent by regular mail to our principal executive offices, to the attention of:

Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
MPLX GP LLC
200 East Hardin Street
Findlay, OH 45840

Email:

- Independent Directors (individually or as a group): non-managedirectors@mplx.com
- Audit Committee Chair: auditchair@mplx.com
- Conflicts Committee Chair: conflictschair@mplx.com

Our Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary will forward to the directors all communications that, in her judgment, are appropriate for consideration by the directors. Examples of communications that would not be considered appropriate include commercial solicitations and matters not relevant to the Partnership's affairs.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis (“CD&A”) provides an overview of our executive compensation program and explains how and why 2025 compensation decisions were made for our named executive officers (our “NEOs”). We recommend this CD&A be read together with the tables and related disclosures in the “Executive Compensation Tables” section of this Item 11, beginning on page 137.

NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Our NEOs for 2025 are:

Name	Title
Maryann T. Mannen	President and CEO
Michael J. Hennigan	Executive Chairman
C. Kristopher Hagedorn	Executive Vice President and CFO
Molly R. Benson	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary
Gregory S. Floerke	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Ms. Mannen served as our President and CEO for all of 2025, and was elected to the additional role of Chairman of the Board effective January 1, 2026, succeeding Mr. Hennigan, who retired effective on that date.

COMPENSATION DECISIONS AND ALLOCATION

Compensation Allocation

We do not directly employ any of the personnel responsible for managing and operating our business, including our NEOs. Instead, we contract with MPC to provide the necessary personnel, all of whom are directly employed by MPC. Under the terms of an omnibus agreement, described in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Note 6 of this report, we pay MPC a fixed amount in return for services provided by our NEOs, which totaled approximately \$13.7 million for 2025. Although we report in this CD&A 100% of the compensation our NEOs receive for their service to MPC and its affiliates (including us), the only direct compensation we provide to our NEOs is in the form of MPLX phantom unit awards, which are described in detail in the “2025 Grants of Plan-Based Awards” table and accompanying narrative on page 139.

Compensation Decisions

We maintain the MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan (the “MPLX 2018 Plan”) for the benefit of eligible officers, employees and directors of our general partner and its affiliates, including MPC, who provide services to our business. The Compensation and Organization Development Committee of MPC’s Board of Directors (“MPC’s Compensation Committee”), currently comprised of five independent directors, recommends awards under the MPLX 2018 Plan for our NEOs, subject to approval by a committee of our Board comprised of the independent directors (the “MPLX Committee”), which typically considers such awards on an annual basis. Our Board makes all final determinations with respect to awards under the MPLX 2018 Plan. All other compensation decisions for our NEOs are made by MPC’s Compensation Committee and are not subject to approval by our Board or us.

Compensation Consultant

MPC’s Compensation Committee has engaged FW Cook as its independent compensation consultant to provide compensation consulting services and comparative compensation. The consultant reports directly to MPC’s Compensation Committee. MPC’s Compensation Committee has considered and assessed all relevant factors, including those required by the SEC, that could give rise to a potential conflict of interest and determined that its engagement of FW Cook as its independent compensation consultant for 2025 did not raise any conflicts of interest. As noted above, our Board makes limited compensation decisions for our NEOs and thus has not hired its own compensation consultant.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM FOR 2025

2025 Base Salary

MPC pays our NEOs a base salary for their services to MPC and its affiliates, including us. In setting base salary for 2025, MPC’s Compensation Committee evaluated the 2025 compensation reference group and executive compensation survey data, each individual’s performance and contributions over the prior year, where applicable, demonstrated performance and skills acquired over the course of each NEO’s career and MPC’s succession-planning needs.

Name	Previous Base Salary (\$)	Base Salary Effective April 1, 2025 (\$)	Increase (%)
Mannen	1,400,000	1,400,000	—
Hennigan	1,050,000	1,050,000	—
Hagedorn	525,000	550,000	4.8
Benson	650,000	700,000	7.7
Floerke	660,000	685,000	3.8

As noted above in “Compensation Allocation,” under our omnibus agreement, we pay MPC a fixed amount in return for services provided by our NEOs. The amounts shown in this table were paid to our NEOs by MPC. The 2025 base salary increase for Messrs. Hagedorn and Floerke, and Ms. Benson, effective April 1, 2025, were made as part of MPC’s annual merit program increases to maintain market competitiveness for their respective roles.

2025 Annual Cash Bonus Program

Our NEOs participated in MPC’s 2025 Annual Cash Bonus (“ACB”) program, which MPC’s Compensation Committee approved in November 2024, with a performance period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, as part of their compensation for the services they provide to MPC and its affiliates, including us. The primary purpose of the 2025 ACB program was to incentivize and reward eligible employees for executing on MPC’s strategy. MPC’s Compensation Committee determined awards to our NEOs under the ACB program without input from our Board. Awards under the ACB program for our NEOs were calculated as follows:

ELIGIBLE EARNINGS (\$)	Generally refers to the NEO’s year-end base salary rate. In an NEO’s year of hire or separation, eligible earnings are calculated as the sum of base wages paid during the year plus compensation deferred during the year, which has the effect of prorating the award.
X	
TARGET BONUS (%)	Expressed as a percentage, as in effect at year-end, of each NEO’s eligible earnings. MPC’s Compensation Committee approves target bonus opportunities for our NEOs based on analysis of market-competitive data sourced from MPC’s compensation reference group and executive compensation surveys, while also taking into consideration each executive’s experience, relative scope of responsibility and potential, other market data and any other information MPC’s Compensation Committee deems relevant in its discretion.
X	
COMPANY PERFORMANCE (%)	MPC’s Compensation Committee establishes financial performance metrics and levels and non-financial performance measures at the beginning of the performance period. Once the performance period has ended, MPC’s Compensation Committee reviews and assesses company performance against the financial performance metrics and levels and the non-financial performance measures, as well as any other factors MPC’s Compensation Committee deems relevant in its discretion.
+/-	
INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE	Awards may be adjusted up or down based upon MPC’s Compensation Committee’s assessment of each NEO’s organizational and individual performance. While there is no limit on downward adjustment, no upward adjustments may be made for the CEO, and upward adjustments for other NEOs are capped at 15%.
=	
FINAL AWARD (\$)	There is no guaranteed minimum ACB payout. Payout results may be above or below target based on actual company and individual performance. Payouts are capped at 200% of each NEO’s target award.

2025 MPC Company Metrics and Performance

MPC’s Compensation Committee believes it is important for the ACB program to emphasize both financial and non-financial performance and established the 2025 ACB financial performance metrics and levels and non-financial performance measures in January 2025.

2025 Financial Performance (80%)

The performance levels for each financial performance metric were established at the beginning of the performance period by evaluating factors such as performance achieved in the prior year(s), anticipated challenges for 2025, including industry cyclicality, and MPC’s business plan and overall strategy. MPC’s Compensation Committee also reviews disclosed peer methodologies of similar metrics when evaluating the rigor of the performance goals. The performance levels were set with threshold levels viewed as likely achievable, target levels viewed as challenging but achievable, and maximum levels viewed as difficult to achieve. The following table provides each financial performance metric’s target weighting, performance levels and actual performance achieved in 2025.

2025 ANNUAL CASH BONUS - 80% FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Financial Performance Metrics	Weight	Threshold (50%)	Target (100%)	Maximum (200%)	Result	Performance Achieved
Relative Adjusted EBITDA per Barrel of Total Throughput	30%	30 th Percentile of peer group companies	50 th Percentile of peer group companies	100 th Percentile of peer group companies	83rd Percentile (166.67% of target)	50.00%
ACB Adjusted EBITDA (in millions)	20%	\$7,513	\$10,018	\$12,522	\$10,385 (114.65% of target)	22.93%
Distributable Cash Flow at MPLX per Unit	20%	\$5.02	\$5.57	\$6.13	\$5.72 (126.79% of target)	25.36%
Relative Refining Margin per Barrel by Region	10%	Average of 3 rd in peer group companies*	Average of 2 nd in peer group companies	Average of 1 st in peer group companies	Average of 1.83 (117.00% of target)	11.70%
Total Financial Performance:						109.99%

Relative Adjusted EBITDA per Barrel of Total Throughput is derived from MPC's ACB Adjusted EBITDA (see below), a non-GAAP performance metric, as compared to applicable reporting segments of a peer group of integrated and downstream companies: Chevron Corporation; Exxon Mobil Corporation; HF Sinclair Corporation; PBF Energy Inc.; Phillips 66; and Valero Energy Corporation.

ACB Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP performance metric derived from MPC's consolidated financial statements. It is calculated as MPC's earnings before interest and financing costs, interest income, income taxes, depreciation and amortization expense, adjusted to exclude the effects of impairments, inventory market valuation adjustments, acquisitions and divestitures and certain other charges and credits.

Distributable Cash Flow ("DCF") at MPLX per Unit is a non-GAAP performance metric reflecting cash flow available to be paid to our common unitholders, derived from our consolidated financial statements. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Non-GAAP Financial Information for additional information about this measure and how it is calculated. DCF per unit is determined by dividing DCF by our average common unit count, adjusted for preferred unit conversions, during the performance period.

Relative Refining Margin per Barrel by Region measures MPC's Refining EBITDA per barrel of total throughput for the Gulf Coast, Mid-Con and West Coast regions, as compared to the corresponding regions of MPC's two closest direct peers: Phillips 66 and Valero Energy Corporation. *Because this metric is rank order based, and the peer group consists of only three companies, there would be no payout for performance at the threshold level.

MPC's Compensation Committee has sole discretion under the 2025 ACB program to adjust financial performance metric levels and/or the payout percentage to recognize instances where, due to unforeseen circumstances, the performance metrics results are not entirely indicative of overall company results. MPC's Compensation Committee made no such adjustments to the 2025 financial performance metric levels or payout percentages.

2025 Non-Financial Performance (20%)

Non-financial performance measures under the ACB are based on both qualitative and quantitative factors that provide a comprehensive perspective of company performance. For the 2025 ACB, MPC's Compensation Committee established a broad set of measures tied to safety, environmental stewardship and human capital management. Performance under these measures is evaluated against pre-established criteria using a scorecard approach. When determining performance, MPC's Compensation Committee considers the results and evaluates performance in totality, taking into consideration overall company performance for each measure and any mitigating factors, as well as MPC's historical performance and external reference data. The following table provides MPC's Compensation Committee's assessment of MPC's performance under the non-financial performance measures in 2025.

2025 ANNUAL CASH BONUS - 20% NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Non-Financial Performance Measures	Performance Achieved	2025 Assessment
<p align="center">Safety</p> <p>Reinforce our strong safety culture as our number-one priority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved Process Safety Events (“PSE”) Score of 92, a 16% improvement over 2024 results; set a six-year low for PSE Tier 1 events • Detroit, El Paso and Kenai refineries earned the American Fuel & Petrochemical Manufacturers prestigious Distinguished Safety Award • Awarded the International Liquid Terminal Association’s (“ILTA”) Platinum Safety Award, ILTA’s highest honor for outstanding safety performance • Days Away Rate was minimally above historical performance • Set a seven-year low for OSHA recordable injury rate 	<p>Above/Well Above Expectations</p>
<p align="center">Environmental Stewardship</p> <p>Reduce GHG intensity and lower our carbon footprint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved GHG Intensity result of 20.9,* a 2% reduction from 2024 results • Achieved Designated Environmental Incidents result of 45, a 4% improvement compared to 2024 results 	<p>Well Above Expectations</p>
<p align="center">Human Capital Management</p> <p>Ensure strong leadership succession pipeline through enhanced planning and promotion of employee engagement and development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key succession plan depth was 131% above historical performance • High employee participation in career development and ongoing learning activities • On-time completion of training course requirements by employees was aligned to historical performance 	<p>Above Expectations</p>
Total Non-financial Performance:		33%

Process Safety Events Score takes into account Tier 1 and Tier 2 events, with Tier 1 events multiplied by three to account for their severity, and excludes the performance of any assets acquired during the performance period.

Personal Safety Performance is measured by the Days Away Rate, calculated pursuant to a U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) formula, and includes work-related injuries that result in a worker being away from work for at least one calendar day.

Greenhouse Gas (“GHG”) Intensity measures MPC’s continual progress toward its 2030 reduction goal of 30% from 2014 levels and is based on Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions divided by the manufacturing inputs processed at MPC’s refineries and natural gas processing and fractionation plants.

Designated Environmental Incidents measures MPC’s environmental performance through tracking Tier 3 and Tier 4 incidents, as well as material spill events, permit limit exceedances, excess emission events, compliance monitoring downtime and enforcement actions, and excludes the performance of any assets acquired during the performance period.

* Our 2025 GHG Intensity result has been internally calculated for purposes of our ACB performance assessment but remains subject to a third-party verification process. See our 2025 Perspectives on Climate-Related Scenarios report on our website for additional information on how we calculate GHG Intensity.

ACB Payouts for 2025

In February 2026, based on its assessment of MPC’s financial and non-financial performance shown above, MPC’s Compensation Committee certified the overall performance under the 2025 ACB program, as described above, at 143%.

Once it has assessed overall performance, MPC’s Compensation Committee has discretion under the 2025 ACB program to increase (by no more than 15%) or decrease payouts to certain of our officers, including our NEOs, based upon the Committee’s assessment of each individual’s performance and contributions; provided, that our CEO’s payout cannot be increased pursuant to this discretion. While MPC’s Compensation Committee determined that our NEOs’ contributions to the successful execution in 2025 of MPC’s business objectives and enhancement of MPC shareholder value were significant, it concluded that the high achievement of performance metrics under the 2025 ACB program adequately reflected these contributions and determined to make no individual adjustments.

Taking into consideration MPC’s overall performance, the MPC Compensation Committee’s evaluation of each NEO’s contributions to that performance, and Ms. Mannen’s recommendations as CEO, the Committee awarded the following amounts to our NEOs under the 2025 ACB program:

Name	2025 Eligible Earnings (\$)	Bonus Target as a % of Eligible Earnings	Target Bonus (\$)	Final Award as a % of Target	Final Award (\$)
Mannen	1,400,000	165	2,310,000	143	3,303,300
Hennigan	1,050,000	165	1,732,500	143	2,477,500
Hagedorn	550,000	75	412,500	143	589,900
Benson	700,000	90	630,000	143	900,900
Floerke	685,000	75	513,750	143	734,700

As noted above in “Compensation Allocation,” under our omnibus agreement, we pay MPC a fixed amount in return for services provided by our NEOs. The amounts shown in this table have been or will be paid to our NEOs by MPC. Mr. Floerke’s 2025 ACB target percentage opportunity was increased, from 70% to 75% of eligible earnings, to maintain market competitiveness for his role. Target percentage opportunities for our other NEOs remained unchanged from the 2024 ACB target percentages.

2025 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program

MPC’s long-term incentive (“LTI”) compensation program is comprised of MPC performance share units (“PSUs”), MPC restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and MPLX phantom units. This award mix places a substantial portion of our NEOs’ compensation at-risk and promotes achievement of MPC’s and our long-term business objectives by linking our NEOs’ compensation directly to long-term shareholder and unitholder value creation and financial results.

2025 Annual LTI Awards

MPC’s Compensation Committee approved the following 2025 LTI target award amounts for our NEOs during its annual compensation review process in early 2025. MPC’s Compensation Committee generally sets the annual LTI target award mix at 60% MPC PSUs, 20% MPC RSUs and 20% MPLX phantom units. To mitigate the effect of share price volatility, the number of awards granted is determined on the basis of the average closing share price for the trading days in the 30 calendar days immediately prior to the grant date. Thus, these amounts may differ from the accounting values shown in the “2025 Summary Compensation Table” and the “2025 Grants of Plan-Based Awards” table on pages 137 and 139, respectively.

Name	MPC PSUs (\$)	MPC RSUs (\$)	MPLX Phantom Units (\$)	Total 2025 LTI Target (\$)
Mannen	7,800,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	13,000,000
Hennigan	5,328,000	1,776,000	1,776,000	8,880,000
Hagedorn	720,000	240,000	240,000	1,200,000
Benson	1,200,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
Floerke	960,000	320,000	320,000	1,600,000

MPC’s Compensation Committee increased the 2025 LTI target award opportunities for Mses. Mannen and Benson by 8% and 11%, respectively, over their 2024 LTI target awards to maintain market competitiveness for each executive’s role. Mr. Hennigan’s 2025 LTI target award opportunity represents a 40% decrease from his 2024 LTI target award to reflect his departure as CEO and new role as Executive Chairman.

MPC PSUs

MPC’s Compensation Committee awards MPC PSUs to align our NEOs’ long-term compensation interests with MPC’s shareholders’ long-term investment interests. Each PSU has a target value equal to the average MPC closing share price for the trading days in the 30 calendar days immediately prior to the grant date. PSUs generally vest in full at the end of the performance period and are settled in cash. The actual payout value is based on MPC’s performance (which can range from 0% to 200%) under each applicable metric multiplied by MPC’s average closing share price for the trading days in the final 30 calendar days of the performance period. To provide greater alignment with MPC’s shareholders, payout for any metric is capped at 100% when MPC’s PSU total shareholder return (“TSR”) is negative for the performance period.

PSU Award	Performance Period	Metric(s)	Weight	Performance Percentile/Payout Percentage*		
				Threshold	Target	Maximum
2023 PSUs	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2025	Relative PSU TSR	100%	30th percentile/ 50% payout	50th percentile/ 100% payout	100th percentile/ 200% payout
2024 PSUs	January 1, 2024 - December 31, 2026	Relative PSU TSR	100%			
2025 PSUs	January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2027	Relative PSU TSR	66.7%			
		Relative Change in free cash flow (“FCF”) per Share	33.3%			

* No payout for performance below threshold. Payout for performance between percentiles is determined using linear interpolation.

Performance Peer Group*

Peer Companies			Peer Indices
BP p.l.c.	Exxon Mobil Corporation	PBF Energy Inc.	Median of Compensation
Chevron Corporation	HF Sinclair Corporation	Phillips 66	Reference Group**
CVR Energy, Inc.	Marathon Petroleum Corporation	Valero Energy	S&P 500 Index
Delek US Holdings, Inc.		Corporation	Alerian MLP Index

* The Performance Peer Group for Relative PSU TSR includes both the Peer Companies and the Peer Indices. The Performance Peer Group for Relative Change in FCF per Share includes the Peer Companies only.

** Determined by selecting the median company when ranking the applicable year's Compensation Reference Group by TSR in descending order for the applicable performance period.

Relative PSU TSR measures MPC's three-year total shareholder return relative to the performance peer group. PSU TSR is calculated as follows:

$\frac{(\text{Ending Stock Price}^* - \text{Beginning Stock Price}^*) + \text{Cumulative Cash Dividends}}{\text{Beginning Stock Price}^*}$	<p>* Calculated as the average of each performance peer's closing price for the trading days in the 30 calendar days prior to each applicable date.</p>
--	---

Relative Change in FCF per Share measures MPC's three-year percentage change in free cash flow – net cash provided by operating activities less additions to property, plant and equipment (commonly referred to as capital expenditures) – relative to the performance peer group. Change in FCF per Share for the MPC 2025 PSUs is calculated as follows:

$\frac{(\text{2025 FCF} \div \text{2025 WASO}^*) + (\text{2026 FCF} \div \text{2026 WASO}^*) + (\text{2027 FCF} \div \text{2027 WASO}^*)}{(\text{2022 FCF} \div \text{2022 WASO}^*) + (\text{2023 FCF} \div \text{2023 WASO}^*) + (\text{2024 FCF} \div \text{2024 WASO}^*)}$	<p>* Weighted Average Shares Outstanding ("WASO") means the diluted weighted average shares outstanding as reported in each performance peer's annual report.</p>
---	---

In January 2026, MPC's Compensation Committee certified the final performance for the MPC 2023 PSUs as follows:

MPC 2023 PSUs	Actual PSU TSR	Position Relative to Peer Group	Performance Percentile	Payout Percentage
January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2025	67.15%	3rd of 13	83.33rd	166.67

Each NEO's 2023 PSU target award was multiplied by: (i) the Payout Percentage shown in the table above and (ii) MPC's average closing share price for the trading days in the final 30 calendar days of the performance period, resulting in the following payouts:

Name	MPC 2023 PSU Target Award (\$)	MPC 2023 PSU Target Award* (#)	Payout Percentage (%)	Performance-Adjusted PSUs (#)	MPC Average Closing Share Price (\$)	Payout (\$)
Mannen	2,700,000	21,762	166.67	36,271	177.68	6,444,631
Hennigan	8,040,000	64,802	166.67	108,006	177.68	19,190,506
Hagedorn	300,000	2,418	166.67	4,031	177.68	716,228
Benson	480,000	3,869	166.67	6,449	177.68	1,145,858
Floerke	780,000	6,287	166.67	10,479	177.68	1,861,909

* Calculated as the target award value divided by MPC's average closing share price (\$124.07) for the trading days in the 30 calendar days immediately prior to the grant date (March 1, 2023).

MPC PSUs granted in 2024 and 2025 to our NEOs remain outstanding. See "2025 Grants of Plan-Based Awards" on page 139 and "Outstanding Equity Awards at 2025 Fiscal Year-End" beginning on page 140 for additional information about these awards.

MPC RSUs

MPC's Compensation Committee awards MPC RSUs to promote our NEOs' ownership of MPC's common stock, aid in retention and help our NEOs comply with MPC's stock ownership guidelines. Awards generally vest ratably over three years. See "2025 Grants of Plan-Based Awards" on page 139 for additional information about MPC RSUs granted to our NEOs in 2025.

MPLX Phantom Units

MPC's Compensation Committee includes MPLX phantom units in our NEOs' LTI award mix to align our NEOs' compensation interests with our unitholders' investment interests and help our NEOs comply with our unit ownership guidelines. MPLX phantom unit awards were recommended by MPC's Compensation Committee and granted by the MPLX Committee. MPLX phantom unit

awards are valued on the basis of the MPLX common unit price, which is different than MPC's common share price. Awards generally vest ratably over three years. See "2025 Grants of Plan-Based Awards" on page 139 for additional information about MPLX phantom units granted to our NEOs in 2025.

OTHER BENEFITS

We do not sponsor any benefit plans, programs or policies such as group health benefits, life insurance, income protection or retirement benefits for our NEOs, and we do not provide perquisites. However, those types of benefits are generally provided to our NEOs by MPC, through its indirect wholly owned subsidiary Marathon Petroleum Company LP, consistent with market-based trends. MPC makes all determinations with respect to such benefits without input from our Board. MPC bears the full cost of these programs, and no portion is charged back to us. We have summarized the material elements of these programs below. MPC's Compensation Committee does not consider any of these additional programs to be material when making compensation decisions for our NEOs.

Health and Welfare Benefits

Our NEOs are generally eligible to participate in MPC's market-competitive health and life insurance plans, and long-term and short-term disability programs.

Retirement Benefits

MPC has designed the retirement benefits it provides to its employees, including our NEOs, to be consistent in value and aligned with benefits offered by the other companies with which MPC competes for talent. Benefits under MPC's qualified and nonqualified plans are described in more detail in "Post-Employment Benefits for 2025" beginning on page 142 and "2025 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation" beginning on page 144.

Severance Benefits

We and MPC maintain change in control plans designed to: (i) preserve executives' economic motivation to consider a business combination that might result in job loss and (ii) compete effectively in attracting and retaining executives in an industry that features frequent mergers, acquisitions and divestitures. Our change in control benefits are described further in "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control," beginning on page 146.

Limited Perquisites

MPC provides our NEOs limited perquisites consistent with those offered by companies in MPC's compensation reference group. Reportable values for these benefits and perquisites, based on the incremental costs to MPC, are included in the "All Other Compensation" column of the "2025 Summary Compensation Table" on page 137.

Tax and Financial Planning Services

To offset the expense of obtaining professional tax, estate and financial planning services, MPC provides each of its senior leaders, including our NEOs, with a \$15,000 annual stipend.

Health and Well-being

Under MPC's enhanced annual physical health program, MPC's senior leaders, including our NEOs, are eligible for a comprehensive physical (generally in the form of a one-day appointment), with procedures similar to those available to all other employees under MPC's health program.

Use of Corporate Aircraft

The primary use of MPC's corporate aircraft is for business purposes. In addition, MPC's Board of Directors encourages personal use when practicable of MPC's corporate aircraft for Ms. Mannen, as Chairman, President and CEO, and previously, Mr. Hennigan, in his former role as Executive Chairman, in the interest of their safety, security and productivity. Certain other executives may be allowed limited personal use of MPC's corporate aircraft, and occasionally spouses or other guests may accompany executive officers on corporate aircraft when space is available on business-related flights. All such personal use must be authorized by MPC's CEO. The cost of any such travel that does not meet the Internal Revenue Code standard for business use is imputed as income to the executive officer.

Additionally, MPC entered into aircraft time sharing agreements with Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hennigan, effective August 14, 2024, pursuant to which either executive may elect to use MPC's corporate aircraft for transportation and personal use from time to time on a time sharing basis. Pursuant to the terms of the agreements, Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hennigan, as applicable, may elect to pay MPC for her or his personal use of the aircraft. These agreements were approved by MPC's Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and are reviewed on an annual basis consistent with MPC's Related Person Transactions Policy. Copies of these agreements were filed as exhibits to MPC's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2024. Mr. Hennigan's agreement is no longer in effect due to his retirement as Executive Chairman, effective January 1, 2026.

Safety and Security

Given the significant public profile of Ms. Mannen as Chairman, President and CEO, and Mr. Hennigan, in his former role as Executive Chairman, as well as the publicity given to our industry, MPC's Board of Directors has authorized certain limited security benefits to each executive, including the maintenance, operation and monitoring of enhanced security systems. These benefits are monitored by MPC's Compensation Committee and are taxable income to Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hennigan, as applicable. Mr. Hennigan no longer receives these benefits due to his retirement as Executive Chairman, effective January 1, 2026.

COMPENSATION GOVERNANCE

Unit Ownership Guidelines

Our unit ownership guidelines align our executive officers' long-term interests with those of our unitholders. These guidelines require the executive officers in the positions shown below to retain MPLX common units with a value at least equal to a target multiple of their annualized base salary. The targeted multiples vary depending upon the executive's position and responsibilities.

Position	Multiple of Base Salary
President and CEO	2x
Executive Chairman	2x
MPC Executive Vice Presidents	1x
Chief Officers	0.75x
All Other Executives	0.50x

Compliance with these guidelines is reviewed annually. MPLX common units owned outright and MPLX phantom units are counted when determining whether an executive has met the required ownership level. Executives have five years following the establishment of, or an increase in, their applicable unit ownership guideline to achieve the applicable target multiple. Any executive who does not achieve the unit ownership guideline within this five-year window must hold all equity we grant (other than units withheld to cover required tax obligations) until the applicable ownership guideline has been achieved. All NEOs either meet these guidelines or are on track to comply within the applicable five-year period.

Prohibition on Hedging and Pledging Our Common Units

Under our policy on trading of securities, none of our directors, officers (including our continuing NEOs) or select MPC employees designated under the policy may purchase or sell any financial instrument, including but not limited to put or call options, the price of which is affected in whole or in part by changes in the price of our securities, unless such financial instrument was issued by us to such director, officer or covered employee. Further, no director, officer or covered employee may participate in any hedging transaction related to our securities. This policy ensures that our directors, officers and covered employees bear the full risk of MPLX common unit ownership.

Clawback Policy

Short-term and long-term compensation received by covered officers, including our NEOs, is subject to clawback provisions under the MPLX LP Officer Compensation Clawback Policy. If the MPLX Committee determines that a forfeiture event has occurred with respect to a covered officer, it may require recoupment from such covered officer of an amount up to the sum of all LTI awards granted to, held by, earned by, or settled with respect to, such covered officer in the period during which the misconduct occurred. Forfeiture events include:

- MPLX is required to prepare an accounting restatement as a result of misconduct, and the MPLX Committee determines that a covered officer: (i) knowingly engaged in misconduct, (ii) was grossly negligent with respect to misconduct or (iii) knowingly failed or was grossly negligent in failing to prevent misconduct; or
- The MPLX Committee determines that a covered officer engaged in fraud, embezzlement or other similar misconduct materially detrimental to MPLX.

The MPLX LP Officer Compensation Clawback Policy additionally contains NYSE-compliant provisions. In the event we are required to prepare an accounting restatement of our financial statements due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the federal securities laws, the MPLX Committee will recover the excess incentive-based compensation received by any executive officer, including our NEOs, during the prior three fiscal years that exceeds the amount of incentive-based compensation that the executive officer otherwise would have received had the incentive-based compensation been determined based on the restated financial statements.

The provisions in the MPLX LP Officer Compensation Clawback Policy are in addition to any clawback provisions under Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The above summary of the MPLX LP Officer Compensation Clawback Policy is

qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the MPLX LP Officer Compensation Clawback Policy, which was filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

MPC maintains a similar clawback policy that applies to the compensation it awards our NEOs under the MPC ACB and LTI programs.

Compensation Risk Assessment

The independent members of our Board regularly review our policies and practices in compensating MPC's employees (including both executive officers and non-executives, if any) as they relate to our risk management profile. At the most recent review in February 2026, our independent directors concluded that our compensation policies and practices do not motivate undue risk and are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on MPLX.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Because we are a limited partnership, we are not required to have a compensation committee. Compensation matters are generally determined by the MPLX Committee, comprised of our independent directors. Ms. Breves and Messrs. Helms, Peiffer, Semple, Stice, Surma and Walker formed the MPLX Committee during all or portions of 2025. No member of the MPLX Committee was at any time during 2025 an officer or employee of MPLX or had any relationship with us requiring disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K of the Exchange Act. Mr. Peiffer previously served as our President from 2012 until his retirement in 2014. Mr. Semple previously served as our Vice Chairman from December 2015 until his retirement in October 2016. See Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance - Director Independence and Qualifications beginning on page 120 for more information about our independent directors. Our Chairman, President and CEO, Ms. Mannen, and our former Executive Chairman, Mr. Hennigan, each of whom was also an executive officer and director of MPC during 2025, provided input to the MPLX Committee on compensation matters. During 2025, none of our other executive officers served on the board of directors or compensation committee of any other entity that has an executive officer serving as a member of the MPLX Committee or the Board.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Our independent directors have reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis for 2025 with management and, based on such review and discussions, recommended to the Board that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Christine S. Breves

Frank M. Semple

John P. Surma

Christopher A. Helms

J. Michael Stice

Ray N. Walker, Jr.

Garry L. Peiffer

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION TABLES

2025 SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table provides information regarding compensation for our 2025 NEOs for the years shown:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Maryann T. Mannen President and CEO	2025	1,400,000	13,391,322	3,303,300	467,458	454,181	19,016,261
	2024	1,196,312	9,196,582	3,380,500	295,011	320,412	14,388,817
Michael J. Hennigan Executive Chairman	2025	1,050,000	9,147,232	2,477,500	680,357	752,410	14,107,499
	2024	1,457,377	17,084,462	3,759,500	799,469	654,345	23,755,153
	2023	1,737,809	16,200,864	4,688,700	741,763	685,356	24,054,492
C. Kristopher Hagedorn Executive Vice President and CFO	2025	543,767	1,236,152	589,900	127,962	107,411	2,605,192
	2024	525,000	1,385,103	615,600	88,150	92,781	2,706,634
Molly R. Benson Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary	2025	687,534	2,060,167	900,900	280,019	132,673	4,061,293
	2024	650,000	2,077,884	914,600	167,578	101,554	3,911,616
Gregory S. Floerke Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer	2025	678,767	1,648,193	734,700	216,880	124,894	3,403,434
	2024	650,382	1,847,027	722,300	183,934	120,290	3,523,933
	2023	612,685	1,571,827	704,700	186,873	109,762	3,185,847

Salary shows the actual amount earned during the year. See "2025 Base Salary" on page 128 for additional information on base salaries for 2025, including the effective dates of any midyear base salary adjustments.

Stock Awards reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of LTI awarded for the year indicated, calculated in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation ("FASB ASC Topic 718"). MPC's Compensation Committee awards LTI to our NEOs based on intended target values, which reflect established compensation valuation methodologies that differ in some respects from the FASB ASC Topic 718 methodologies; thus, the amounts shown in this table may differ from the intended target award values. See "2025 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program—2025 Annual LTI Awards" on page 132 for additional information about the intended target values for the 2025 LTI awards to our NEOs. For assumptions used to determine the values of LTI awards as shown in this table, see the "Grant Date Fair Value" note accompanying the "2025 Grants of Plan-Based Awards" table on page 139; Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Note 25 to MPC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025; and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Note 2 of this report.

MPC PSUs are included in this column at their target value because target was determined to be the probable outcome for the applicable performance period at the time of grant of each award, consistent with the accounting treatment under GAAP. The maximum grant date value of the PSUs granted in 2025, assuming the highest level of performance achieved, is: Ms. Mannen, \$16,393,698; Mr. Hennigan, \$11,198,065; Mr. Hagedorn, \$1,513,269; Ms. Benson, \$2,522,009; Mr. Floerke, \$2,017,799.

Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation reflects the total ACB award earned for the year indicated, paid the following year. See "2025 Annual Cash Bonus Program" beginning on page 129 for additional information on payouts under this program for 2025.

Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings reflects the annual change in actuarial present value of accumulated benefits under MPC's retirement plans. See "Post-Employment Benefits for 2025" beginning on page 142 for more information about the defined benefit plans and the assumptions used to calculate these amounts. No deferred compensation earnings are reported as the nonqualified deferred compensation plans do not provide above-market or preferential earnings.

All Other Compensation aggregates MPC’s contributions to defined contribution plans and the limited perquisites MPC offers to our NEOs, which are described in more detail under “Other Benefits” beginning on page 134.

Name	Personal Use of MPC Aircraft (\$)	Company Physicals (\$)	Tax and Financial Planning (\$)	Security (\$)	Company Contributions to Defined Contribution Plans (\$)	Other (\$)	Total All Other Compensation (\$)
Mannen	90,535	4,907	15,000	934	335,591	7,214	454,181
Hennigan	146,646	4,907	15,000	—	337,627	248,230	752,410
Hagedorn	—	4,907	15,000	—	81,346	6,158	107,411
Benson	—	4,907	15,000	—	112,386	380	132,673
Floerke	—	4,907	15,000	—	98,313	6,674	124,894

“*Personal Use of MPC Aircraft*” reflects MPC’s aggregate incremental cost of personal use of MPC’s corporate aircraft by our NEOs, their spouses or other guests for 2025. MPC determines the incremental cost for personal use of its corporate aircraft based on the variable costs to operate the aircraft, including incremental aircraft fleet maintenance, but excluding fixed costs that do not change based on usage, such as pilot compensation and the purchase and lease of aircraft. MPC believes this method provides a reasonable estimate of its incremental cost. No income tax assistance or gross-ups are provided for personal use of corporate aircraft. See “Other Benefits” beginning on page 134 for additional information regarding personal use of MPC aircraft by our NEOs.

“*Company Contributions to Defined Contribution Plans*” reflects MPC’s contributions under its tax-qualified retirement plans and related nonqualified deferred compensation plans. See “Post-Employment Benefits for 2025” beginning on page 142 and “2025 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation” beginning on page 144 for additional information.

“*Other*” reflects MPC’s aggregate incremental cost for: (i) company-sponsored activities at off-site board meetings, (ii) for Ms. Mannen and Messrs. Hennigan, Hagedorn and Floerke, attendance by their respective spouses at selected business events where appropriate due to the nature of the event and the participant mix and (iii) the provision of certain digital protection services. Other for Mr. Hennigan also includes \$242,309 for his vested but unused vacation benefit paid upon his retirement effective January 1, 2026.

2025 GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

The following table provides information regarding all MPC and MPLX plan-based awards, including cash-based incentive awards and equity-based awards, granted to our NEOs in 2025.

Name	Type of Award	Grant Date	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
			Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)		
Mannen	MPC ACB		—	2,310,000	4,620,000					
	MPC RSUs	3/1/2025						17,048	2,560,269	
	MPC PSUs	3/1/2025				25,572	51,144	102,288	8,196,849	
	MPLX Phantom Units	3/1/2025						48,863	2,634,204	
Hennigan	MPC ACB		—	1,732,500	3,465,000					
	MPC RSUs	3/1/2025						11,645	1,748,846	
	MPC PSUs	3/1/2025				17,468	34,935	69,870	5,599,032	
	MPLX Phantom Units	3/1/2025						33,377	1,799,354	
Hagedorn	MPC ACB		—	412,500	825,000					
	MPC RSUs	3/1/2025						1,574	236,383	
	MPC PSUs	3/1/2025				2,361	4,721	9,442	756,635	
	MPLX Phantom Units	3/1/2025						4,510	243,134	
Benson	MPC ACB		—	630,000	1,260,000					
	MPC RSUs	3/1/2025						2,623	393,922	
	MPC PSUs	3/1/2025				3,934	7,868	15,736	1,261,004	
	MPLX Phantom Units	3/1/2025						7,517	405,241	
Floerke	MPC ACB		—	513,750	1,027,500					
	MPC RSUs	3/1/2025						2,098	315,078	
	MPC PSUs	3/1/2025				3,148	6,295	12,590	1,008,900	
	MPLX Phantom Units	3/1/2025						6,014	324,215	

Approval Dates. The MPC RSUs and PSUs granted on March 1, 2025 were approved by MPC's Compensation Committee on January 23, 2025. The MPLX phantom units granted on March 1, 2025 were approved by the MPLX Committee on January 23, 2025.

MPC RSUs generally vest in equal installments on the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date and are settled in MPC common stock. Unvested RSUs accrue dividend equivalents, which are paid on the scheduled vesting dates. Holders of unvested RSUs do not have voting rights.

MPC PSUs generally vest following a 36-month performance period and are settled 100% in cash. Unvested PSUs do not accrue dividends or dividend equivalents and do not have voting rights. The target PSUs shown reflect the target dollar value of each award divided by the MPC common stock 30-day average closing price prior to the grant date. The threshold, which is the minimum possible payout, is met when the relative PSU TSR percentile achieved is 30th, resulting in a payout percentage of 50%. Performance below this threshold would result in no payout. The maximum payout percentage is 200% of target. For additional information on MPC PSUs, see "2025 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program—MPC PSUs" on page 132.

MPLX Phantom Units generally vest in equal installments on the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date and are settled in MPLX common units. Distribution equivalents accrue on the phantom unit awards and are paid on the scheduled vesting dates. Holders of unvested phantom units do not have voting rights.

Grant Date Fair Value reflects the total grant date fair value of each equity award calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. The MPC RSU value is based on the MPC common stock closing price (\$150.18) on the grant date (or the prior business day if the grant date did not fall on a business day). The MPC PSU value is \$160.27 per unit, using a Monte Carlo valuation model. The MPLX phantom unit value is based on the MPLX common unit closing price (\$53.91) on the grant date (or the prior business day if the grant date did not fall on a business day).

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT 2025 FISCAL YEAR-END

The following table provides information regarding the outstanding equity awards held by our NEOs as of December 31, 2025.

Name	Grant Date	Option Awards			Stock Awards					
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Exercise Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that Have Not Vested (\$)	
Mannen		—	—		MPC	28,031	4,558,682	79,302	25,793,768	
		—	—		MPLX	74,819	3,993,090	—	—	
Hennigan		—	—		MPC	29,316	4,767,661	87,554	28,477,814	
		—	—		MPLX	105,943	5,654,178	—	—	
Hagedorn		—	—		MPC	2,791	453,900	8,987	2,923,111	
		—	—		MPLX	9,624	513,633	—	—	
Benson	3/1/2020	17,196	—	47.73	3/1/2030	MPC	4,292	698,008	14,268	4,640,810
						MPLX	14,663	782,564	—	—
Floerke		—	—		MPC	3,896	633,606	11,984	3,897,916	
		—	—		MPLX	49,963	2,666,525	—	—	

MPC Stock Options generally vest in equal installments on the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date and expire ten years after the grant date. The exercise price is generally equal to the closing price of MPC's common stock on the grant date (or the prior business day if the grant date did not fall on a business day). Option holders do not have voting rights or receive dividends on the underlying stock. No stock options have been granted to any NEO since 2020.

Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested reflects the number of unvested MPC RSUs and MPLX phantom units held on December 31, 2025. MPC RSUs and MPLX phantom units generally vest in equal installments on the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date.

Name	MPC RSUs			MPLX Phantom Units		
	Grant Date	Number of RSUs That Have Not Vested (#)	Vesting Date	Grant Date	Number of Phantom Units That Have Not Vested (#)	Vesting Date
Mannen	3/1/2023	2,418	3/1/2026	3/1/2023	8,658	3/1/2026
	3/1/2024	3,951	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027	3/1/2024	17,298	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027
	8/1/2024	4,614	8/1/2026, 8/1/2027	3/1/2025	48,863	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028
	3/1/2025	17,048	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028		74,819	
		28,031				
Hennigan	3/1/2023	6,911	3/1/2026	3/1/2023	24,746	3/1/2026
	3/1/2024	11,226	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027	3/1/2024	49,155	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027
	3/1/2025	11,179	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028	3/1/2025	32,042	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028
		29,316			105,943	
Hagedorn	3/1/2023	269	3/1/2026	3/1/2023	962	3/1/2026
	3/1/2024	948	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027	3/1/2024	4,152	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027
	3/1/2025	1,574	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028	3/1/2025	4,510	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028
		2,791			9,624	
Benson	3/1/2023	412	3/1/2026	3/1/2023	1,478	3/1/2026
	3/1/2024	1,364	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027	3/1/2024	5,974	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027
	3/1/2025	2,516	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028	3/1/2025	7,211	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028
		4,292			14,663	
Floerke	3/1/2023	670	3/1/2026	12/18/2015	36,476	Upon termination without cause*
	3/1/2024	1,213	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027	3/1/2023	2,401	3/1/2026
	3/1/2025	2,013	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028	3/1/2024	5,314	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027
		3,896		3/1/2025	5,772	3/1/2026, 3/1/2027, 3/1/2028
					49,963	

* In the event of Mr. Floerke's termination of employment for any reason other than for cause, the MPLX phantom units he received as part of his retention award in 2015 will become payable.

Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested reflects the aggregate value of all unvested MPC RSUs and MPLX phantom units held on December 31, 2025, using the MPC closing common stock price (\$162.63) and the MPLX closing common unit price (\$53.37) on December 31, 2025, the last trading day of the year.

Equity Incentive Plan Awards That Have Not Vested reflects the number of unvested MPC PSUs held on December 31, 2025. PSUs generally vest following a 36-month performance period.

Name	Grant Date	Number of PSUs That Have Not Vested (#)	Performance Period	Name	Grant Date	Number of PSUs That Have Not Vested (#)	Performance Period
Mannen	3/1/2024	17,777	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2026	Benson	3/1/2024	6,400	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025
	8/1/2024	10,381	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2026		3/1/2025	7,868	
	3/1/2025	51,144	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2027			14,268	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2026
		79,302					
Hennigan	3/1/2024	52,619	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2026	Floerke	3/1/2024	5,689	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2026
	3/1/2025	34,935	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2027		3/1/2025	6,295	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2027
		87,554				11,984	
Hagedorn	3/1/2024	4,266	1/1/2024 - 12/31/2026				
	3/1/2025	4,721	1/1/2025 - 12/31/2027				
		8,987					

Market Value of Equity Incentive Plan Awards That Have Not Vested reflects the aggregate value of all unvested MPC PSUs held on December 31, 2025, calculated using the MPC closing common stock price (\$162.63) on December 31, 2025, the last trading day of the year, and an assumed payout of 200% per unit, which is the next higher performance achievement that exceeds the performance for these awards measured as of December 31, 2025.

Nonforfeitable of Certain Awards. As of December 31, 2025, each NEO, other than Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hagedorn, is eligible for an Approved Separation, under which their outstanding MPC RSUs, MPC PSUs and MPLX phantom units would become nonforfeitable should they resign under certain conditions, as further discussed under “Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control—Voluntary Termination—Approved Separation” on page 146.

When certain awards become nonforfeitable, applicable taxes are immediately due. So that the participants do not have an out-of-pocket expense for these awards that have not yet distributed, the award is instead reduced to cover the tax obligation. These awards continue to be reflected in the tables above as they remain subject to distribution on their original vesting dates; however, the portions used to pay any associated taxes have been excluded from these tables and are instead included in the “Option Exercises and Stock Vested in 2025” table on page 142.

OPTION EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED IN 2025

The following table provides information regarding MPC stock options exercised by our NEOs in 2025, as well as MPC RSUs and MPLX phantom units vested in 2025.

Name		Option Awards		Stock Awards	
		Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares/Units Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
Mannen	MPC	—	—	10,229	1,561,467
	MPLX	—	—	25,666	1,394,690
Hennigan	MPC	—	—	23,110	3,452,599
	MPLX	—	—	74,629	4,056,021
Hagedorn	MPC	—	—	1,174	174,515
	MPLX	—	—	4,057	220,457
Benson	MPC	10,879	1,091,381	1,780	268,569
	MPLX	—	—	6,140	333,804
Floerke	MPC	—	—	2,436	365,267
	MPLX	—	—	7,844	426,366

Option Awards: Value Realized on Exercise reflects the actual pre-tax gain realized by our NEOs upon exercise of MPC stock options, which is the fair market value of the shares at exercise less the per share grant price. No stock options have been granted to our NEOs since 2020.

Stock Awards: Number of Shares/Units Acquired on Vesting includes the following numbers of shares/units used to pay the taxes associated with the vesting of certain awards held by the NEOs as discussed further under “Outstanding Equity Awards at 2025 Fiscal Year-End”: Mr. Hennigan, 466 MPC RSUs, 1,335 MPLX phantom units; Ms. Benson, 107 MPC RSUs, 306 MPLX phantom units; Mr. Floerke, 85 RSUs, 242 MPLX phantom units.

Stock Awards: Value Realized on Vesting reflects the fair market value of the shares/units on the vesting date.

POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR 2025

2025 Pension Benefits

The following table reflects the actuarial present value of accumulated benefits payable to each NEO under MPC's Retirement Plan (defined below) and the defined benefit portion of MPC's Excess Benefit Plan (defined below) as of December 31, 2025. These values have been determined using actuarial assumptions consistent with those used in MPC's financial statements.

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Mannen	MPC Retirement Plan	5.00	158,088	—
	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	5.00	1,169,614	—
Hennigan	MPC Retirement Plan	8.58	302,966	—
	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	8.58	3,929,065	—
Hagedorn	MPC Retirement Plan	8.08	220,380	—
	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	8.08	283,700	—
Benson	MPC Retirement Plan	27.67	1,165,312	—
	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	27.67	822,789	—
Floerke	MPC Retirement Plan	12.42	335,392	—
	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	12.42	988,227	—

Number of Years Credited Service shows the number of years the NEO has participated in each plan. Plan participation service used to calculate each participant's benefit under the Retirement Plan legacy benefit formula (applicable to Ms. Benson only) was frozen as of December 31, 2009. Mr. Floerke's credited service for purposes of the Retirement Plan and Excess Benefit Plan includes 2.42 years of service credited for his employment with a subsidiary of MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P., which MPC acquired in 2015.

Present Value of Accumulated Benefit for the legacy benefits under the Retirement Plan was calculated assuming an 85% lump sum election rate with a lump sum interest rate between 0.75% and 2.50% (based on anticipated year of retirement) and the RP-2000 mortality table, and a 15% annuity election rate with a discount rate of 5.50% and the Pri-2012 mortality table with generational mortality improvements in accordance with Scale MP-2021, both calculated assuming retirement at age 62 (or current age, if later). See "Tax-Qualified Defined Benefit Retirement Plan" below for more detail on the legacy benefit formula.

The present value of accumulated benefits for the cash balance benefits under the Retirement Plan was calculated assuming retirement at age 62 (or current age, if later), a discount rate of 5.50%, a cash balance interest credit rating of 4.19% in 2025, 4.75% in 2026 and 4.84% in 2027 and beyond, and the Pri-2012 mortality table with generational mortality improvements in accordance with Scale MP-2021. See "Tax-Qualified Defined Benefit Retirement Plan" below for more detail on the cash balance benefit formula.

Tax-Qualified Defined Benefit Retirement Plan

MPC's employees, including our NEOs, participate in the Marathon Petroleum Retirement Plan ("Retirement Plan"), a tax-qualified defined benefit retirement plan primarily designed to provide participants with income after retirement. The Retirement Plan is sponsored by Marathon Petroleum Company LP ("MPC LP"), MPC's indirect wholly owned subsidiary. Participants in the plan become fully vested upon completing three years of vesting service. Normal retirement age under the plan is 65. The plan has both a "legacy" retirement benefit and a "cash balance" retirement benefit.

Legacy Benefit

Prior to 2010, the monthly benefit was determined under the following legacy benefit formula:

$$\text{Legacy Monthly Benefit} = [(1.6\% \times \text{Monthly Final Average Pay}) - (1.33\% \times \text{Monthly Estimated Primary Social Security Benefit})] \times \text{Years of Participation}$$

This formula was amended effective January 1, 2010, to cease future accruals of additional participation years and, as applied to eligible NEOs, cease further compensation updates. No more than 37.5 participation years may be recognized under the formula. Eligible earnings include, but are not limited to, pay for hours worked, pay for allowed hours, military leave allowance, commissions, bonuses and elective deferrals to the Thrift Plan (defined below). Age continues to be updated under the formula.

Under the legacy retirement benefit, a vested participant who is at least age 62 may retire prior to age 65 and receive an unreduced benefit. Participants are eligible for early retirement upon reaching age 50 and completing 10 years of vesting service. If a participant retires between the ages of 50 and 62 with sufficient vesting service, the amount of benefit under the legacy benefit formula is reduced by 3% for each full year between the retirement date and the participant's 62nd birthday. Ms. Benson has legacy retirement benefits under the plan that remain subject to reduction as she has not reached age 62.

The plan was amended effective August 31, 2022, to allow an active participant who has attained age 59.5 to elect to take an in-service distribution of their legacy retirement benefit on or after December 1, 2022. As of December 31, 2025, Ms. Benson was the only NEO eligible to elect an in-service distribution.

Cash Balance Benefit

Starting in 2010, benefit accruals are determined under the following cash balance formula:

$$\text{Cash Balance Annual Benefit} = (\text{Annual Compensation} \times \text{Pay Credit Percentage}) + (\text{Account Balance} \times \text{Interest Credit Rate})$$

Participants receive pay credit percentages based on the sum of their age and cash balance service: participants with fewer than 50 points receive pay credits equal to 7% of compensation; participants with 50-69 points receive pay credits equal to 9% of compensation; and participants with 70 or more points receive pay credits equal to 11% of compensation. For 2025, Messrs. Hennigan and Floerke, and Ms. Benson, received pay credits equal to 11% of compensation, and Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hagedorn received pay credits equal to 9% of compensation.

Annual compensation is limited to \$350,000 for 2025 and generally includes wages and salary for time worked, with certain exclusions. Under the cash balance retirement benefit, a vested participant may retire at any age prior to 65 and receive an unreduced benefit. Each NEO has a vested cash balance retirement benefit under the plan that is not subject to reduction upon retirement.

Excess Benefit Plan (Defined Benefit Portion)

The Marathon Petroleum Excess Benefit Plan ("Excess Benefit Plan"), sponsored by MPC LP, is an unfunded nonqualified deferred compensation plan maintained for the benefit of a select group of management or highly compensated employees, including our NEOs. This plan generally provides benefits that participants would have otherwise received under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan were it not for Internal Revenue Code limitations. For our NEOs, eligible earnings under the plan include the

compensation items shown above for the Retirement Plan, but without regard to any Internal Revenue Code limit, as well as any salary and bonus amounts deferred by the NEO under the Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (defined below).

With respect to Ms. Benson, who has frozen legacy-type benefits under the plan, eligible earnings for the legacy-type portion were determined using her highest consecutive 36-month compensation (exclusive of bonuses) and three highest bonuses earned over the 10-year period up to December 31, 2012. None of the other NEOs have a legacy-type benefit under the plan.

The Excess Benefit Plan permits MPC's Compensation Committee, on a discretionary basis, to extend a lump sum retirement benefit supplement to individual officers of MPC who have a frozen legacy-type benefit under the plan to offset the age-related erosion (if any) of the frozen legacy-type benefit from age 62 until such officer's actual retirement date or date of death. An officer must be vested under the Retirement Plan to qualify for this benefit supplement. Ms. Benson has frozen legacy-type benefits under the plan; however, MPC's Compensation Committee has not extended eligibility for this benefit to her at this time.

Tax-Qualified Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The Marathon Petroleum Thrift Plan ("Thrift Plan"), sponsored by MPC LP, is a tax-qualified, defined contribution retirement plan. In general, all of MPC's employees, including our NEOs, are immediately eligible to participate in the plan. The purpose of the plan is to assist employees in maintaining a steady program of savings to supplement their retirement income and to meet other financial needs.

The Thrift Plan allows eligible employees, such as our NEOs, to make elective deferral contributions to their plan accounts on a pre-tax, after-tax or "Roth" basis from 1% to a maximum of 75% of their plan-considered gross pay, with such gross pay limited to the applicable Internal Revenue Code annual compensation limit (\$350,000 for 2025). Eligible employees who are "highly compensated employees" as determined under the Internal Revenue Code, such as our NEOs, may make after-tax contributions to their plan accounts from only 1% to 6% of their plan-considered gross pay limited to the applicable Internal Revenue Code annual compensation limit (\$350,000 for 2025). Employer matching contributions are made on such elective deferrals and after-tax contributions at a rate of 117% up to a maximum of 6% of an employee's plan-considered gross pay. All employee elective deferrals and after-tax contributions, and all employer matching contributions made, are fully vested.

2025 NONQUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The following table provides information regarding MPC's nonqualified savings and deferred compensation plans.

Name	Plan	Executive Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	MPC Company Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in Last Fiscal Year (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year-End (\$)
Mannen	MPC Deferred Compensation Plan	—	—	6,631	—	47,537
	MPC Executive Deferred Compensation Plan	—	311,021	141,882	—	1,011,433
Hennigan	MPC Deferred Compensation Plan	—	—	856,755	—	7,234,883
	MPC Executive Deferred Compensation Plan	—	313,057	386,472	—	2,403,333
	MPC 2021 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	121,096	160,460	167,380
	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	461,500	498,088	664,149
Hagedorn	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	—	—	957	—	44,626
	MPC Executive Deferred Compensation Plan	—	56,776	48,849	—	271,634
Benson	MPC Excess Benefit Plan	—	—	540	—	25,172
	MPC Deferred Compensation Plan	—	—	38,897	—	300,973
	MPC Executive Deferred Compensation Plan	—	87,816	109,246	—	601,048
	MPC 2021 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	15,544	10,766	19,566
	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	57,458	35,307	75,565
Floerke	MPC Deferred Compensation Plan	—	—	105,000	—	725,156
	MPC Executive Deferred Compensation Plan	33,909	73,743	73,494	—	540,687
	MPC 2021 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	15,079	16,750	19,636
	MPLX LP 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	143,934	—	1,057,439
	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan	—	—	55,694	51,793	76,001

Executive Contributions are also included in the "Salary" and "Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation" columns of the "2025 Summary Compensation Table" on page 137.

Company Contributions are also included in the "All Other Compensation" column of the "2025 Summary Compensation Table" on page 137.

Aggregate Earnings for long-term incentive and incentive compensation plans include accrued dividends/dividend equivalents and distribution equivalents on nonforfeitable MPC RSUs and MPLX phantom unit awards.

Aggregate Withdrawals/Distributions represent the payment of dividends/dividend equivalents and distribution equivalents accrued on nonforfeitable awards.

Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year-End. Of the amounts shown in this column, the following amounts have been reported in our Summary Compensation Table for previous years:

	Mannen	Hennigan	Hagedorn	Benson	Floerke
Deferred Compensation Plan	—	3,366,198	—	—	281,099
Executive Deferred Compensation Plan	184,454	1,485,491	43,310	57,124	326,576

Excess Benefit Plan (Defined Contribution Portion)

The Excess Benefit Plan is an unfunded, nonqualified deferred compensation plan maintained for the benefit of a select group of management or highly compensated employees. Participants receive employer matching contributions equal to the amount they would have otherwise received under the tax-qualified Thrift Plan were it not for Internal Revenue Code limitations.

Defined contribution accruals in the Excess Benefit Plan are credited with interest equal to that paid in a specified investment option of the Thrift Plan, which was 2.19% for the year ended December 31, 2025. All plan distributions are paid in a lump sum following the participant's separation from service. In general, our NEOs no longer actively participate in the defined contribution portion of the Excess Benefit Plan, and all subsequent-year nonqualified employer matching contributions for NEOs now accrue under the Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (defined below).

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Marathon Petroleum Deferred Compensation Plan ("Deferred Compensation Plan"), sponsored by MPC LP, is an unfunded, nonqualified deferred compensation plan maintained for the benefit of a select group of management or highly compensated employees, including our NEOs. Effective January 1, 2021, the plan was generally frozen with respect to any further MPC participant salary and bonus deferrals and additional company contribution credited amounts. Prior to the plan's freeze, participants could defer up to 20% of their salary and bonus each year in a tax-advantaged manner, with irrevocable deferral elections made in December of each year for amounts to be earned in the following year. The plan credited matching contributions on a participant's deferrals equal to the match under the Thrift Plan (117% as in effect prior to the plan's freeze) plus an amount equal to the matching contributions the participant would have received, but for Internal Revenue Code limitations and compensation limits, under the Thrift Plan. Participants are fully vested in all amounts credited on their behalf under the plan. Participants may make notional investments of their notional plan accounts from among certain investment options offered under the Thrift Plan, and participants' notional plan accounts are credited with notional earnings and losses based on the result of those investment elections. Participants generally receive payment of their plan benefits in a lump sum following separation from service.

Executive Deferred Compensation Plan

The Marathon Petroleum Executive Deferred Compensation Plan ("Executive Deferred Compensation Plan"), sponsored by MPC LP, is an unfunded, nonqualified deferred compensation plan maintained for the benefit of a select group of management or highly compensated employees, including our NEOs. Participants may defer 5% to 50% (in whole percentage increments) of their base salary and annual bonus each year in a tax-advantaged manner. Deferral elections are made each December for amounts to be earned in the following year and are irrevocable. The plan credits matching contributions on a participant's deferrals equal to the match under the Thrift Plan plus an amount equal to the matching contributions the participant would have received, but for Internal Revenue Code limitations and compensation limits, under the Thrift Plan. Participants are fully vested in their deferrals and matching contributions. Participants may make notional investments of their notional plan accounts from among certain investment options offered under the Thrift Plan, and participants' notional plan accounts are credited with notional earnings and losses based on the result of those investment elections. Participants may elect to receive payment of their plan benefits in a lump sum or in annual installments over two to five years on or beginning on a specified date while in service or following separation from service.

Section 409A Compliance

All of MPC's nonqualified deferred compensation plans in which our NEOs participate are intended to comply with, or be exempt from, Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, distribution of amounts subject to Section 409A may be delayed for six months following retirement or other separation from service where the participant is considered a "specified employee" for purposes of Section 409A. All of our NEOs are "specified employees" for purposes of Section 409A.

POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE IN CONTROL

The following discussion provides information regarding the compensation payable to our NEOs under each hypothetical termination scenario, assuming that the applicable termination event occurred on December 31, 2025, based on the plans and agreements in place on that date. The actual payments to which an NEO would be entitled may only be determined based upon the actual occurrence and circumstances surrounding the termination.

Our NEOs would be entitled under each termination scenario to receive their vested benefits that have accrued under MPC's employee and qualified retirement and nonqualified deferred compensation plans. For more information about MPC's retirement and deferred compensation programs, see "Post-Employment Benefits for 2025" beginning on page 142 and "2025 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation" beginning on page 144.

Voluntary Termination

Resignation

Neither we nor MPC generally enter into employment or severance agreements with our NEOs. An NEO who voluntarily resigns is not entitled to a severance payment in most circumstances, is generally only eligible for a bonus under the ACB program if he or she remained employed through the end of the ACB performance period, and will forfeit LTI awards still subject to forfeiture unless provided otherwise in the applicable award agreement.

Approved Separation

Our NEOs generally are eligible for an Approved Separation once they reach age 55 and have at least five years of employment with MPC or its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2025, each of our NEOs, other than Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hagedorn, was eligible for an Approved Separation. Ms. Mannen became eligible for an Approved Separation in January 2026.

An NEO who resigns pursuant to an Approved Separation is generally only eligible for a bonus under the ACB program if he or she remained employed through the end of the ACB performance period, unless the NEO is also retirement eligible, in which case he or she is eligible for a bonus in his or her year of retirement as discussed below.

Under the terms of their respective award agreements, MPC PSUs, MPC RSUs and MPLX phantom units generally become nonforfeitable upon an eligible NEO's Approved Separation provided he or she has held the awards at least six months and provided notice at least three months prior to resignation. MPC's Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, waive this notice requirement. See the tables and accompanying narrative under "Outstanding Equity Awards at 2025 Fiscal Year-End" beginning on page 140 for more information about these nonforfeitable awards and their respective vesting dates.

Mr. Hennigan retired, effective January 1, 2026, having met the eligibility requirements for an Approved Separation. Because he was also retirement eligible, Mr. Hennigan received a bonus under the 2025 ACB program, as reflected above in the "2025 Summary Compensation Table" on page 137. As a result of his Approved Separation, Mr. Hennigan's 2023, 2024 and 2025 MPC RSUs, MPC PSUs and MPLX phantom units became nonforfeitable upon his retirement. Until distribution, these awards remain subject to customary restrictive and other covenants under the terms of the respective award agreements. Amounts Mr. Hennigan received under MPC's qualified retirement and nonqualified deferred compensation plans as a result of his retirement are described under "Post-Employment Benefits for 2025," beginning on page 142, and "2025 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation," beginning on page 144.

Retirement

MPC's employees, including our NEOs, generally are eligible for retirement once they reach age 50 and have at least 10 years of vesting service with MPC or its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2025, Ms. Benson and Mr. Floerke were retirement eligible.

Retirement-eligible NEOs are eligible for a bonus under the ACB program in their year of retirement. This bonus is generally determined and paid in the normal course and prorated based on eligible earnings for the performance period. Any LTI awards still subject to forfeiture generally would be forfeited upon retirement.

MPC previously maintained a mandatory retirement policy under which, absent a waiver or extension, certain officers in executive or high policymaking positions, including our NEOs, were required to retire from service to the company coincident with, or immediately following, the first of the month after such officer reached age 65. MPC's Board of Directors rescinded its mandatory retirement policy for officers effective April 30, 2025.

Involuntary Termination Without Cause

Neither we nor MPC generally enter into employment or severance agreements with our NEOs. An NEO whose employment is terminated without cause is eligible for: (i) the same termination allowance plan available to all other MPC employees, which would pay an amount between eight and 62 weeks of salary based either on service or salary level, as well as (ii) a bonus under the ACB program determined and paid in the normal course and prorated for service up to the termination date. As further discussed under Item 9B. Other Information of this report, MPC's Board of Directors approved changes to the termination allowance plan's formula applicable to certain employees of MPC, including our NEOs, on February 25, 2026. An NEO whose

employment is terminated without cause will forfeit all unvested LTI awards unless provided otherwise in the applicable award agreement.

Involuntary Termination for Cause

An NEO who is involuntarily terminated for cause will not be entitled to a severance payment or a bonus under the ACB program and will forfeit all unvested LTI awards unless provided otherwise in the applicable award agreement.

Death

In the event of the death of an NEO during the ACB performance period, his or her bonus would be paid immediately at target and prorated based on eligible earnings for the performance period. LTI awards would immediately vest in full upon death, with MPC PSUs vesting at the target level.

Change in Control

Our NEOs participate in two change in control severance plans: the MPC Senior Leader Change in Control Severance Benefits Plan ("MPC CIC Plan") and the MPLX Senior Leader Change in Control Severance Benefits Plan ("MPLX CIC Plan"). These change in control plans are designed to: (i) preserve executives' economic motivation to consider a business combination that might result in job loss and (ii) compete effectively in attracting and retaining executives in an industry that features frequent mergers, acquisitions and divestitures.

Upon a change in control (as defined in the applicable plan or LTI award) of MPC or MPLX and a qualified termination (as defined in the applicable plan or LTI award), our NEOs would be eligible for the following benefits:

- A cash severance payment equal to three times the sum of the NEO's current annual base salary and current target annual cash bonus;
- A cash welfare benefits payment equal to 18 months of the current monthly COBRA premium; and
- Accelerated vesting of all outstanding MPC LTI awards (in the case of an MPC change in control) and/or all outstanding MPLX LTI awards (in the case of an MPLX change in control).

Benefits under each plan are payable only upon a change in control and a qualified termination. A qualified termination generally occurs when an NEO's employment with our affiliates and us ends in connection with, or within two years after, a change in control. A qualified termination for this purpose does not include an NEO's:

- Separation due to death;
- Termination for cause (as defined in the applicable plan); or
- Voluntary termination without good reason (as defined in the applicable plan). "Good reason" generally includes a material reduction in base compensation, authority, duties or responsibilities, or being required to relocate more than 50 miles from one's current location.

An NEO's receipt of benefits under each plan is generally subject to a requirement that he or she execute (and not revoke or breach) a release containing standard restrictive covenants. In the event of a change in control and qualified termination under both plans, our NEOs would receive benefits under only one plan – whichever provides the greater benefits at that time. NEOs who receive an offer for comparable employment from an acquirer or successor entity in an MPLX change in control will not be eligible to receive benefits under the MPLX CIC Plan.

The following table shows compensation payable to our NEOs as a direct result of each specified hypothetical termination scenario, assuming the applicable termination event occurred on December 31, 2025, based on the plans and agreements in place on that date.

Name	Severance (\$)	MPC RSUs/ MPLX Phantom Units Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	MPC PSUs Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Life and Health Insurance Benefits (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Total (\$)	
Mannen	Voluntary/Involuntary Termination ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	
	Change in Control w/ Qualified Termination	11,130,000	8,551,770	12,896,885	30,596	32,609,251
	Death	—	8,551,770	12,896,885	2,800,000	24,248,655
Hagedorn	Voluntary/Involuntary Termination ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	
	Change in Control w/ Qualified Termination	2,887,500	967,533	1,461,556	40,407	5,356,996
	Death	—	967,533	1,461,556	1,100,000	3,529,089
Benson	Voluntary/Involuntary Termination ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	
	Change in Control w/ Qualified Termination	3,990,000	—	—	16,074	4,006,074
	Death	—	—	—	1,400,000	1,400,000
Floerke	Voluntary/Involuntary Termination ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—	
	Change in Control w/ Qualified Termination	3,596,250	—	—	30,254	3,626,504
	Death	—	—	—	1,370,000	1,370,000

- (1) LTI amounts in this table reflect the value of equity that would vest on an accelerated basis as a direct result of each scenario. Because of their eligibility for an Approved Separation, as discussed above, each NEO, other than Ms. Mannen and Mr. Hagedorn, holds LTI awards that have become nonforfeitable by their terms. Awards no longer subject to forfeiture are not included in this table. See the tables and accompanying narrative under "Outstanding Equity Awards at 2025 Fiscal Year-End" beginning on page 140 for more information about these nonforfeitable awards and their respective vesting dates.
- (2) Amounts shown are calculated based on the closing prices of MPC common stock (\$162.63) and MPLX common units (\$53.37) on December 31, 2025, the last trading day of the year.
- (3) MPC PSUs would be paid out based on actual performance for the period from the grant date to the date of change in control/death, and target performance for the period from the date of change in control/death to the end of the performance period. Amounts shown are calculated using the MPC PSUs' target value (\$162.63, the closing price of MPC common stock on December 31, 2025, the last trading day of the year).
- (4) Under a change of control with a qualified termination, this amount represents the value of 18 months of COBRA premiums. In the event of death, this amount represents the value of life insurance that would be paid out to the applicable NEO's estate.
- (5) Includes the following termination scenarios: Resignation, Approved Separation, Retirement, Involuntary Termination without Cause and Involuntary Termination for Cause.

CEO PAY RATIO

We do not determine the total compensation of our CEO or of any of the other personnel responsible for managing and operating our business, all of whom are employed by MPC and not by our general partner or us. Because we do not directly employ any employees and do not determine or pay total compensation to the employees of MPC who manage and operate our business, we do not have a median employee whose total compensation can be compared to the total compensation of our CEO.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Officers or employees of our general partner or MPC who also serve as our directors do not receive additional compensation for their service as our directors. Directors who are not officers or employees of our general partner or MPC receive compensation as “non-management directors.”

Annual Retainers

Our non-management directors received the following cash and equity retainers for their service on the Board in 2025.

		Annual Total
Cash Retainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid quarterly in equal installments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Board Member 	\$100,000
Additional Leadership Cash Retainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid quarterly in equal installments (in addition to Board Member retainer): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lead Director – Audit Committee Chair – Conflicts Committee Chair 	\$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000
Conflicts Committee Meeting Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per meeting, in excess of six meetings 	\$1,500
Equity Retainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granted annually, generally on the day following MPC’s annual meeting, in the form of MPLX phantom units* • Directors receive distribution equivalents in the form of additional MPLX phantom units 	\$125,000 **

* The equity retainer was historically granted quarterly in equal installments. Directors received quarterly grants for the first two quarters of 2025, with the grant for the second quarter prorated for service from April 1 through April 30. On May 1, 2025, pursuant to a change in our non-management director compensation program, directors received an annual grant for 2025, and will receive one annual grant, generally made on the day following MPC’s annual meeting, going forward.

** The annual equity retainer will be increased to \$150,000 beginning with the 2026 annual equity award.

Deferral of Equity Compensation

MPLX phantom units awarded to non-management directors for Board service in the first two quarters of 2025, including those received as distribution equivalents, were automatically deferred, payable in MPLX common units only upon a director’s departure from the Board. Under the MPLX GP LLC Non-Management Director Compensation Policy, beginning with the annual equity award made May 1, 2025, directors may now elect whether to defer distribution of their award until their departure from the Board. Awards for which no deferral election is made will generally distribute upon the first anniversary of the grant date.

Director Unit Ownership Guidelines

Under our unit ownership guidelines, each non-management director is required to hold at least five times the value of the annual cash retainer in MPLX common units, including phantom units. Directors have five years from the commencement of their service on the Board to satisfy these guidelines. All non-management directors either meet these guidelines or are on track to comply within the applicable five-year period.

Matching Gifts

Under MPC’s matching gift programs, directors may elect to have MPC match up to \$10,000 annually of their contributions to certain tax-exempt educational institutions and up to \$10,000 annually of their contributions to certain eligible tax-exempt charitable organizations. The annual limit for each program is applied based on the date of the director’s gift to the institution or charitable organization.

2025 Director Compensation Table

The following table shows compensation earned by or paid to our non-management directors during 2025 for service on our Board.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Unit Awards (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Christine S. Breves	100,000	166,552	20,000	286,552
Christopher A. Helms	150,000	166,552	—	316,552
Garry L. Peiffer	125,000	166,552	20,000	311,552
Frank M. Semple	100,000	166,552	—	266,552
J. Michael Stice	100,000	166,552	—	266,552
John P. Surma	100,000	166,552	—	266,552
Ray N. Walker, Jr.	35,054	85,274	—	120,328

Fees Earned or Paid in Cash reflect cash retainers earned for Board service in 2025.

Unit Awards reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of MPLX phantom units, calculated in accordance with financial accounting standards. During 2025, non-management directors received: (i) quarterly grants of MPLX phantom units valued at \$31,250 for the first quarter and \$10,302 for the second quarter (prorated for service through April 30, 2025), in each case based on the grant date closing price of MPLX common units and (ii) a 2025 annual grant of MPLX phantom units valued at \$125,000 based on the average daily closing price for MPLX common units in the 30 calendar days preceding the grant date. The aggregate number of MPLX phantom units outstanding for each non-management director as of December 31, 2025 is: Ms. Breves, 11,619; Mr. Helms, 68,466; Mr. Peiffer, 62,892; Mr. Semple, 52,285; Dr. Stice, 44,260; Mr. Surma, 68,466; Mr. Walker, 1,712.

All Other Compensation reflects charitable contributions under MPC's matching gifts programs, as described above. Each program is subject to an annual limit of \$10,000, up to an aggregate of \$20,000.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Security Ownership of Management

The following table sets forth the number of our common units and shares of MPC common stock beneficially owned as of February 1, 2026 by each director, each NEO, and by all current directors and executive officers as a group. The address for each person named below is c/o MPLX LP, 200 East Hardin Street, Findlay, Ohio 45840. Unless otherwise indicated, to our knowledge, each person or member of the group listed has sole voting and investment power with respect to the securities shown, and none of the shares or units shown is pledged as security. As of February 1, 2026, there were 1,015,355,766 MPLX common units outstanding (including 647,415,452 common units held by MPC and its affiliates) and 295,184,752 shares of MPC common stock outstanding.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership		Percent of Total Outstanding (%)	
	MPLX Common Units	MPC Common Stock	MPLX	MPC
Current Directors				
Christine S. Breves	8,992	—	*	*
Christopher A. Helms	79,466	—	*	*
Maria A. Khoury	—	—	*	*
Garry L. Peiffer	131,389	63,394	*	*
Frank M. Semple	547,379	12,631	*	*
J. Michael Stice	49,997	22,586	*	*
John P. Surma	87,685	69,895	*	*
Ray N. Walker, Jr.	1,712	—	*	*
Named Executive Officers				
Maryann T. Mannen	125,862	100,547	*	*
Michael J. Hennigan	359,137	220,902	*	*
C. Kristopher Hagedorn	17,480	4,447	*	*
Molly R. Benson	40,163	45,877	*	*
Gregory S. Floerke	92,243	30,840	*	*
All Current Directors and Executive Officers as a group (14 individuals)	1,207,704	370,053	*	*

* Less than 1% of common units or common shares outstanding, as applicable.

MPLX Common Unit beneficial ownership amounts include:

- Phantom unit awards as follows: Ms. Breves, 8,992; Mr. Helms, 68,466; Mr. Peiffer, 62,892; Mr. Semple, 54,085; Mr. Stice, 49,297; Mr. Surma, 80,185; Mr. Walker, 1,712.
- Phantom unit awards as follows: Ms. Mannen, 74,819; Mr. Hennigan, 105,943; Mr. Hagedorn, 9,624; Ms. Benson, 14,663; Mr. Floerke, 49,963; Ms. Khoury, 0; all other executive officers, 12,963.
- Common units indirectly beneficially held in trust as follows: Mr. Peiffer, 68,497; Mr. Semple, 493,294; Dr. Stice, 700.
- For Mr. Hennigan, who ceased employment effective January 1, 2026, amounts reported above reflect beneficial ownership of common stock based on information last known or reasonably available to us.

MPC Common Stock beneficial ownership amounts include:

- All stock options exercisable within 60 days of February 1, 2026 as follows: Ms. Benson, 17,196.
- Shares of common stock indirectly beneficially held in trust as follows: Mr. Peiffer, 63,394; Mr. Surma, 10,000.
- Restricted stock unit awards as follows: Mr. Semple, 12,631; Dr. Stice, 22,586; Mr. Surma, 59,895.
- RSUs as follows: Ms. Mannen, 28,031; Mr. Hennigan, 29,316; Mr. Hagedorn, 2,791; Ms. Benson, 4,292; Mr. Floerke, 3,896; Ms. Khoury, 0; all other executive officers, 4,585.
- For Mr. Hennigan, who ceased employment effective January 1, 2026, amounts reported above reflect beneficial ownership of common stock based on information last known or reasonably available to us.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth information as to each unitholder of whom we are aware that, based on filings with the SEC, beneficially owns 5% or more of our outstanding common units as of December 31, 2025.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests	Percent of Common Units Representing Limited Partner Interests
Marathon Petroleum Corporation 539 S. Main Street Findlay, Ohio 45840	647,415,452	64%

Percent of Common Units is based on 1,015,355,766 MPLX common units outstanding as of February 1, 2026.

Marathon Petroleum Corporation: The MPLX common units are directly held by MPC Investment LLC, MPLX GP LLC, MPLX Logistics Holdings LLC and Giant Industries, Inc. Marathon Petroleum Corporation is the ultimate parent company of MPC Investment LLC, MPLX GP LLC, MPLX Logistics Holdings LLC and Giant Industries, Inc. and may be deemed to beneficially own the MPLX LP common units directly held by these entities.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2025, with respect to common units that may be issued under the MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan (the "MPLX 2018 Plan") and the MPLX LP 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan (the "MPLX 2012 Plan").

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	777,352	N/A	13,671,313
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	777,352		13,671,313

Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights reflects phantom unit awards granted pursuant to the MPLX 2018 Plan and the MPLX 2012 Plan for common units unissued and not forfeited, cancelled or expired as of December 31, 2025.

Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights. There is no exercise price associated with phantom unit awards.

Number of Securities Remaining Available reflects the common units available for issuance pursuant to the MPLX 2018 Plan.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Policy and Procedures with Respect to Related Person Transactions

The Board has adopted a formal written related person transactions policy establishing procedures for the notification, review, approval, ratification and disclosure of related person transactions. Under the policy, a “related person” includes any director, nominee for director, executive officer, or a known beneficial holder of more than five percent of any class of our voting securities (other than MPC or its affiliates) or any immediate family member of a director, nominee for director, executive officer or more than five percent owner. This procedure applies to any transaction, arrangement or relationship, and any series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships, in which (i) we are a participant, (ii) the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and (iii) a related person has a direct or indirect material interest.

The Board has provided its standing pre-approval for the following transactions, arrangements and relationships:

- Payment of compensation to an executive officer if the compensation is required, or would be required if such executive officer were an NEO, to be disclosed in our filings with the SEC;
- Payment of compensation to a director of our general partner if the compensation is required to be disclosed in our filings with the SEC;
- Any transaction where the related person’s interest arises solely from the ownership of our securities;
- Any ongoing employment relationship provided that such employment relationship will be subject to initial review and approval; and
- Any transaction between us or any of our subsidiaries, on the one hand, and our general partner or any of its affiliates, on the other hand; provided, however, that such transaction is approved consistent with our Partnership Agreement.

Any related person transaction identified prior to its consummation must be approved in advance by the Board. If the related person transaction is identified after it commences, it will be promptly submitted to the Board or the Chairman for ratification, amendment or rescission. If the transaction has been completed, the Board or the Chairman will evaluate the transaction to determine if rescission is appropriate.

In determining whether to approve or ratify a related person transaction, the Board or the Chairman will consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including but not limited to:

- The benefits to us, including the business justification;
- If the related person is a director or an immediate family member of a director, the impact on the director’s independence;
- The availability of other sources for comparable products or services;
- The terms of the transaction and the terms available to unrelated third parties or to employees generally; and
- Whether the transaction is consistent with our Code of Business Conduct.

This policy is available on the “Corporate Governance” page of our website at www.mplx.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance/.

Our Relationship with MPC

As of December 31, 2025, MPC owned through its affiliates 647,415,452 of our common units, representing approximately 64% of our common units outstanding, and 100% of MPLX GP, our general partner. MPLX GP manages our operations and activities through its officers and directors. In addition, various of our officers and directors also serve as officers and/or directors of MPC. Accordingly, we view transactions between MPC and us as related party transactions and have provided the following disclosures with respect to such transactions during 2025. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in the following discussion to “we” or “us” refer to our affiliates and us.

Distributions and Reimbursements to MPC

Pursuant to our Partnership Agreement, we make cash distributions to our unitholders, including MPC. During 2025, we distributed to MPC approximately \$2,555 million with respect to the common units it holds.

Under our Partnership Agreement, we reimburse MPLX GP and its affiliates, including MPC, for all costs and expenses incurred on our behalf. The amount we reimbursed in 2025 was \$3 million.

Transactions and Commercial and Other Agreements with MPC

We have multiple long-term, fee-based transportation and storage services agreements, as well as a variety of operating services agreements, management services agreements, licensing agreements, employee services agreements, omnibus agreements, a keep-whole commodity agreement and a loan agreement with MPC and its consolidated subsidiaries. See Item 1.

Business – Our Crude Oil and Products Logistics Contracts with MPC and Third Parties, Item 1. Business – Our Natural Gas and NGL Services Contracts with MPC and Third Parties, and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 6. Related Party Agreements and Transactions, for information regarding related party activities with MPC.

Directors, Officers and Immediate Family Members

The husband of Rebecca L. Iten, our Vice President and Controller, is employed by a subsidiary of MPC in a non-executive role. Jeffrey Iten, a Major Projects Engineering Manager in the Crude Oil and Products Logistics organization, has been employed with us for 23 years, predating Ms. Iten’s appointment as an executive officer. His aggregate compensation received from us in 2025 was \$371,042. Mr. Iten’s compensation was established by MPC in accordance with its compensation practices applicable to employees with comparable qualifications and responsibilities and holding similar positions and without the involvement of Ms. Iten.

Director Independence

The information appearing under “Director Independence and Qualifications” in Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Auditor Independence

Our Audit Committee has considered whether PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is independent for purposes of providing external audit services to us and has determined that it is.

Auditor Fees

Following are the aggregate fees for professional services provided to us by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2025	2024
Audit	\$ 5,512	\$ 4,963
Audit-Related	—	—
Tax	1,699	1,744
All Other	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 7,211</u>	<u>\$ 6,707</u>

Audit fees for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were primarily for professional services rendered for the audit of the financial statements and of internal control over financial reporting, the performance of regulatory audits, issuance of comfort letters, the provision of consents and the review of documents filed with the SEC.

Tax fees for the years ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were for professional services rendered for the preparation of IRS Schedule K-1 tax forms for MPLX LP unitholders and for income tax consultation services.

Pre-Approval of Audit Services

Our Pre-Approval of Audit, Audit-Related, Tax and Permissible Non-Audit Services Policy sets forth the procedure for the Audit Committee to pre-approve all audit, audit-related, tax and permissible non-audit services, other than as provided under a de minimis exception. Our general partner’s chief financial officer annually presents the Audit Committee with a forecasted budget of audit, audit-related, tax and permissible non-audit services, and updates the Committee throughout the year as needed. The Audit Committee may pre-approve any services to be performed by our independent auditor up to 12 months in advance and may pre-approve services by specific categories pursuant to the forecasted budget. For unbudgeted items, the Audit Committee has delegated pre-approval authority of up to \$250,000 to the Audit Committee Chair. Items approved in this manner are reported to the full Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. The pre-approval policy is available on our website at www.mplx.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance/.

In 2025 and 2024, the Audit Committee pre-approved all audit, audit-related, tax and permissible non-audit services pursuant to this policy and did not use the de minimis exception.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

A. Documents Filed as Part of the Report

1. Financial Statements (see Part II, Item 8. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding financial statements)
2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial statement schedules required under SEC rules but not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is contained in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith	Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	SEC File No.		
3.1	Certificate of Limited Partnership of MPLX LP	S-1	3.1	7/2/2012	333-182500		
3.2	Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership of MPLX LP	S-1/A	3.2	10/9/2012	333-182500		
3.3	Sixth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of MPLX LP, dated as of February 1, 2021	8-K	3.1	2/3/2021	001-35714		
4	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, Including Indentures, and Description of Registrant's Securities						

Pursuant to Item 601(b)(4) of Regulation S-K, certain instruments with respect to long-term debt issues have been omitted where the amount of securities authorized under such instruments does not exceed 10 percent of the total consolidated assets of the Registrant. The Registrant hereby agrees to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon its request.

4.1	Indenture, dated February 12, 2015, between MPLX LP and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee	8-K	4.1	2/12/2015	001-35714		
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 13, 2016, by and between MPLX LP and the Purchasers party thereto	8-K	4.1	5/16/2016	001-35714		
4.3	Description of Securities						X
10	Material Contracts						
10.1	Omnibus Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2012, among Marathon Petroleum Corporation, Marathon Petroleum Company LP, MPL Investment LLC, MPLX Operations LLC, MPLX Terminal and Storage LLC, MPLX Pipe Line Holdings LP, Marathon Pipe Line LLC, Ohio River Pipe Line LLC, MPLX LP and MPLX GP LLC	8-K	10.2	11/6/2012	001-35714		
10.2	Transportation Services Agreement (Catlettsburg and Robinson Crude System), dated as of October 31, 2012, between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Marathon Pipe Line LLC	8-K	10.5	11/6/2012	001-35714		
10.3	Transportation Services Agreement (Garyville Products System), dated as of October 31, 2012, between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Marathon Pipe Line LLC	8-K	10.8	11/6/2012	001-35714		
10.4	Transportation Services Agreement (Robinson Products System), dated as of October 31, 2012, between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Marathon Pipe Line LLC	8-K	10.11	11/6/2012	001-35714		
10.5	Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, dated January 1, 2015, between Hardin Street Marine LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	8-K	10.1	4/6/2016	001-35714		
10.6	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, dated March 31, 2016, between Hardin Street Marine LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	8-K	10.2	4/6/2016	001-35714		

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith	Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	SEC File No.		
10.7	Amendment to Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, executed as of February 15, 2021, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Hardin Street Marine LLC	10-K	10.106	2/26/2021	001-35714		
10.8	Third Amendment to the Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, dated January 1, 2025, between Hardin Street Marine LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-Q	10.3	5/6/2025	001-35714		
10.9	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, effective as of April 1, 2016, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Hardin Street Marine LLC	10-Q	10.2	8/3/2016	001-35714		
10.10	Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	8-K	10.6	3/2/2017	001-35714		
10.11+	Storage Services Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2017, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP, Blanchard Refining Company LLC and Galveston Bay Refining Logistics LLC.	8-K	10.1	2/2/2018	001-35714		
10.12+	Storage Services Agreement, dated as of October 1, 2017, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Garyville Refining Logistics LLC.	8-K	10.2	2/2/2018	001-35714		
10.13	Master Amendment to Storage Services Agreements, dated as of October 1, 2017, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP, Blanchard Refining Company LLC, Galveston Bay Refining Logistics LLC and the other parties named therein.	8-K	10.3	2/2/2018	001-35714		
10.14+	Fuels Distribution Services Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2017, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and MPLX Fuels Distribution LLC.	8-K	10.4	2/2/2018	001-35714		
10.15	First Amendment to Fuels Distribution Services Agreement, dated as of September 26, 2017, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and MPLX Fuels Distribution LLC.	8-K	10.5	2/2/2018	001-35714		
10.16	Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated as of July 31, 2019 by and between MPLX LP and MPC Investment LLC	8-K	10.2	8/1/2019	001-35714		
10.17	First Amendment dated as of January 1, 2023 to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated as of July 31, 2019 by and between MPLX LP and MPC Investment LLC	10-Q	10.1	5/2/2023	001-35714		
10.18	Second Amendment dated as of July 31, 2024 to Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated as of July 31, 2019 by and between MPLX LP and MPC Investment LLC	10-Q	10.2	8/6/2024	001-35714		

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith	Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	SEC File No.		
10.19	Fourth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-K	10.102	2/28/2020	001-35714		
10.20	Fifth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-K	10.103	2/28/2020	001-35714		
10.21	Sixth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-Q	10.2	11/6/2020	001-35714		
10.22	Seventh Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-Q	10.3	8/2/2022	001-35714		
10.23	Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of November 1, 2020, by and among the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto.	8-K	10.1	11/5/2020	001-35714		
10.24	Amendment to Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, executed as of September 10, 2020, by and between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Hardin Street Marine LLC	10-Q	10.3	11/6/2020	001-35714		
10.25	Notice of and Consent to Assignment, effective October 1, 2020, by and among Marathon Petroleum Company LP, Marathon Petroleum Trading and Supply LLC and Marathon Pipe Line LLC	10-Q	10.5	11/6/2020	001-35714		
10.26	Fourth Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2021, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.1	11/2/2021	001-35714		
10.27	Master Amendment to Transportation Services Agreements, dated as of June 30, 2022, by and among Marathon Petroleum Company LP, Marathon Petroleum Supply and Trading LLC, Marathon Pipe Line LLC and Ohio River Pipe Line LLC	8-K	10.1	7/7/2022	001-35714		

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith	Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	SEC File No.		
10.28	Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of July 7, 2022, by and among MPLX LP, as borrower, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, each of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Barclays Bank PLC, BofA Securities, Inc., Citibank, N.A., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., MUFG Bank, Ltd., RBC Capital Markets and TD Securities (USA) LLC, as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as syndication agent, each of Bank of America, N.A., Barclays Bank PLC, Citibank, N.A., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., MUFG Bank, Ltd., Royal Bank of Canada and The Toronto-Dominion Bank, New York Branch, as documentation agents, and the other lenders and issuing banks that are parties thereto	8-K	10.1	7/12/2022	001-35714		
10.29	First Amendment to Transportation Services Agreement (Garyville Products System), between Marathon Petroleum Company LP and Marathon Pipe Line LLC	10-K	10.44	2/23/2023	001-35714		
10.30	Fifth Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of June 1, 2023, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.1	8/1/2023	001-35714		
10.31	Sixth Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2023, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.2	8/1/2023	001-35714		
10.32	Intercompany Assignment Agreement of the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2023, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.3	8/1/2023	001-35714		
10.33	Eighth Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-Q	10.4	8/1/2023	001-35714		
10.34	Seventh Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of January 31, 2024, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.2	4/30/2024	001-35714		
10.35	Eighth Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of April 16, 2024, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.1	8/6/2024	001-35714		
10.36	Ninth Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2024, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto	10-Q	10.2	11/5/2024	001-35714		

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith	Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	SEC File No.		
10.37	Ninth Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated September 1, 2024, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-Q	10.3	11/5/2024	001-35714		
10.38	Tenth Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Terminal Services Agreement, dated March 1, 2017, between MPLX Terminals LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP	10-Q	10.1	11/4/2025	001-35714		
10.39*	MPLX LP 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan	S-1/A	10.3	10/9/2012	333-182500		
10.40*	MPLX LP 2012 Incentive Compensation Plan MPC Non-Employee Director Phantom Unit Award Policy	10-K	10.26	3/25/2013	001-35714		
10.41*	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan	8-K	10.1	3/5/2018	001-35714		
10.42*	First Amendment to the MPLX 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan	10-K	10.75	2/28/2020	001-35714		
10.43*	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan MPC Non-Employee Director Phantom Unit Award Policy	10-K	10.78	2/28/2019	001-35714		
10.44*	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan MPC Non-Employee Director Phantom Unit Award Policy, as amended and restated October 1, 2024	10-Q	10.4	11/5/2024	001-35714		
10.45*	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan MPC Non-Employee Director Phantom Unit Award Policy, as amended and restated effective August 25, 2025	10-Q	10.2	11/4/2025	001-35714		
10.46*	MPLX GP LLC Amended and Restated Non-Management Director Compensation Policy and Director Equity Award Terms, as amended and restated October 1, 2023	10-Q	10.1	10/31/2023	001-35714		
10.47*	MPLX GP LLC Non-Management Director Compensation Policy, as amended and restated effective August 25, 2025	10-Q	10.3	11/4/2025	001-35714		
10.48*	Form of 2025 MPLX Phantom Unit Award Agreement	10-Q	10.1	5/6/2025	001-35714		
10.49*	Form of 2023 MPLX Phantom Unit Award Agreement	10-K	10.45	2/23/2023	001-35714		
10.50*	Form of 2024 MPLX Phantom Unit Award Agreement	10-Q	10.1	4/30/2024	001-35714		
10.51*	Michael J. Hennigan Form of 2025 MPLX Phantom Unit Award Agreement	10-Q	10.2	5/6/2025	001-35714		
10.52*	MPLX LP 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan MPC Non-Employee Director Phantom Unit Award Policy, as amended and restated effective November 15, 2024	10-K	10.48	2/27/2025	001-35714		
10.53*	MPLX GP LLC Non-Management Director Compensation Policy, as amended and restated effective November 15, 2024	10-K	10.49	2/27/2025	001-35714		
10.54*	MPLX LP Senior Leader Change in Control Severance Benefits Plan, as amended and restated effective December 1, 2024	10-K	10.50	2/27/2025	001-35714		

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith	Furnished Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	SEC File No.		
10.55	Tenth Amendment to the Terminal Services Agreement, dated October 1, 2025, by and between the MPLX LP and Marathon Petroleum Corporation subsidiaries party thereto					X	
10.56	Second Amended and Restated Transportation Services Agreement, dated January 1, 2026, between Hardin Street Marine LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LP					X	
10.57*	Marathon Petroleum Termination Allowance Plan					X	
19.1	Trading of Securities Policy					X	
21.1	List of Subsidiaries					X	
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm					X	
24.1	Power of Attorney of Directors and Officers of MPLX GP LLC					X	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14 and 15(d)-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					X	
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14 and 15(d)-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					X	
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350						X
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350						X
97.1	MPLX LP Officer Compensation Clawback Policy	10-K	97.1	2/28/2024	001-35714		
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document					X	
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema					X	
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase					X	
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase					X	
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase					X	
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase					X	
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)						

* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement in which one or more directors or executive officers of the Registrant may be participants.

+ Application has been made to the Securities and Exchange Commission for confidential treatment of certain provisions of these exhibits. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested and has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 26, 2026

MPLX LP

By: MPLX GP LLC
Its general partner

By: /s/ Rebecca L. Iten

Rebecca L. Iten
Vice President and Controller of MPLX GP LLC
(the general partner of MPLX LP)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on February 26, 2026 on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ Maryann T. Mannen</u> Maryann T. Mannen	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP) (principal executive officer)
<u>/s/ C. Kristopher Hagedorn</u> C. Kristopher Hagedorn	Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP) (principal financial officer)
<u>/s/ Rebecca L. Iten</u> Rebecca L. Iten	Vice President and Controller of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP) (principal accounting officer)
* <u>Christine S. Breves</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>Christopher A. Helms</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>Ray N. Walker, Jr.</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>Garry L. Peiffer</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>Maria A. Khoury</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>Frank M. Semple</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>J. Michael Stice</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)
* <u>John P. Surma</u>	Director of MPLX GP LLC (the general partner of MPLX LP)

* The undersigned, by signing her name hereto, does sign and execute this report pursuant to the Power of Attorney executed by the above-named directors and officers of the general partner of the registrant, which is being filed herewith on behalf of such directors and officers.

By: /s/ Maryann T. Mannen February 26, 2026
Maryann T. Mannen
Attorney-in-Fact

COMPANY INFORMATION

Headquarters

200 East Hardin St.
Findlay, OH 45840
(419) 422-2121

MPLX LP Website:

www.MPLX.com

Investor Relations Office

539 South Main St.
Findlay, OH 45840
IR@marathonpetroleum.com

Kristina Kazarian
Vice President Finance and
Investor Relations
(419) 421-2071

Stock Exchange Listing

New York Stock Exchange

Common Unit Symbol

MPLX

Principal Unit Transfer Agent

Computershare
Unitholder correspondence
should be mailed to:
P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940-3078

Overnight correspondence should be mailed to:

150 Royall Street Suite 101
Canton, MA 02021

(877) 373-6374 (toll free – U.S.,
Canada, Puerto Rico)

(781) 575-2879 (other non-U.S.
jurisdictions)
web.queries@computershare.com

Annual Report on Form 10-K

Additional copies of the MPLX LP
2025 Annual Report may be
obtained by contacting:

Investor Relations
539 South Main St.
Findlay, OH 45840
(419) 421-2071

Distributions

Distributions on units, as may be
declared by the Board of Directors,
are typically paid mid-month
in February, May, August and
November.

Tax Reporting

MPLX unitholders can access
Schedule K-1 tax information by
contacting:
Tax Package Support
P.O. Box 799060
Dallas, TX 75379-9060
(800) 232-0011
www.taxpackagesupport.com/mplx

Independent Accountants

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
406 Washington St., Suite 200
Toledo, OH 43604

Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This summary annual report wrap contains forward-looking statements regarding MPLX. These forward-looking statements may relate to, among other things, MPLX's expectations, estimates and projections concerning its business and operations, financial priorities, including with respect to positive free cash flow and distribution coverage, strategic plans, capital return plans, capital expenditure plans, operating cost reduction objectives, and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") plans and goals, including those related to greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, and inclusion and ESG reporting. Forward-looking and other statements regarding our ESG plans and goals are not an indication that these statements are material to investors or required to be disclosed in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In addition, historical, current, and forward-looking ESG-related statements may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future. You can identify forward-looking statements by words such as "advance," "anticipate," "believe," "commitment," "continue," "could," "design," "drive," "endeavor," "estimate," "expect," "focus," "forecast," "goal," "guidance," "intend," "may," "objective," "opportunity," "outlook," "plan," "policy," "position," "potential," "predict," "priority," "progress," "project," "prospective," "pursue," "seek," "should," "strategy," "strive," "support," "target," "trends," "will," "would" or other similar expressions that convey the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. MPLX cautions that these statements are based on management's current knowledge and expectations and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of the control of MPLX, that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made herein. Factors that could cause MPLX's actual results to differ materially from those implied in the forward-looking statements include but are not limited to: political or regulatory developments, changes in governmental policies relating to refined petroleum products, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels, or taxation including changes in tax regulations or guidance promulgated pursuant to the new legislation implemented in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act; volatility in and degradation of general economic, market, industry or business conditions, including as a result of pandemics, other infectious disease outbreaks, natural hazards, extreme weather events, regional conflicts such as hostilities in the Middle East and in Ukraine, tariffs, inflation, rising interest rates or government shutdowns; the adequacy of capital resources and liquidity, including the availability of sufficient free cash flow from operations to pay or grow distributions and to fund future unit repurchases; the ability to access debt markets on commercially reasonable terms or at all; the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and demand for crude oil, refined products, feedstocks or other hydrocarbon-based products or renewable diesel and other renewable fuels; changes to the expected construction costs and in service dates of planned and ongoing projects and investments, including pipeline projects and new processing units, and the ability to obtain regulatory and other approvals with respect thereto; the timing and ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and satisfy the other conditions necessary to consummate planned transactions within the expected timeframes if at all; the ability to realize expected returns or other benefits on anticipated or ongoing projects or planned transactions; the inability or failure of our joint venture partners to fund their share of operations and development activities; the financing and distribution decisions of joint ventures we do not control; the availability of desirable strategic alternatives to optimize portfolio assets and the ability to obtain regulatory and other approvals with respect thereto; our ability to successfully implement our sustainable energy strategy and principles and to achieve our ESG plans and goals within the expected timeframes if at all; changes in government incentives for emission-reduction products and technologies; the outcome of research and development efforts to create future technologies necessary to achieve our ESG plans and goals; our ability to scale projects and technologies on a commercially competitive basis; changes in regional and global economic growth rates and consumer preferences, including consumer support for emission-reduction products and technology; industrial incidents or other unscheduled shutdowns affecting our machinery, pipelines, processing, fractionation and treating facilities or equipment, means of transportation, or those of our suppliers or customers; the suspension, reduction or termination of MPC's obligations under MPLX's commercial agreements; the imposition of windfall profit taxes, maximum refining margin penalties, minimum inventory requirements or refinery maintenance and turnaround supply plans on companies operating in the energy industry in California or other jurisdictions; the establishment or increase of tariffs on goods, including crude oil and other feedstocks imported into the United States, other trade protection measures or restrictions or retaliatory actions from foreign governments; other risk factors inherent to MPLX's industry; the impact of adverse market conditions or other similar risks to those identified herein affecting MPC; and the factors set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" and "Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in MPLX's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2025, and in other filings with the SEC.



Pictured: MPLX Cadiz natural gas processing plant in the Utica Basin