

Marathon Petroleum Corp
Form 10-K
February 26, 2016
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2015

Commission file number 001-35054

Marathon Petroleum Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

27-1284632

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

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

539 South Main Street, Findlay, OH 45840-3229

(Address of principal executive offices)

(419) 422-2121

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, par value \$.01

New York Stock Exchange

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 and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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

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

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

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 Stock held by non-affiliates as of June 30, 2015 was approximately \$28.0 billion. This amount is based on the closing price of the registrant's Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2015. Shares of Common Stock held by executive officers and directors of the registrant are not included in the computation. The registrant, solely for the purpose of this required presentation, has deemed its directors and executive officers to be affiliates.

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There were 529,227,453 shares of Marathon Petroleum Corporation Common Stock outstanding as of February 12, 2016.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Portions of the registrant's proxy statement relating to its 2016 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are incorporated by reference to the extent set forth in Part III, Items 10-14 of this Report.

Table of Contents

MARATHON PETROLEUM CORPORATION

Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise indicates, all references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “MPC,” “us,” “our,” “we” or “the Company” mean Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

	Page
PART I	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	<u>4</u>
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>29</u>
Item 1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>40</u>
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	<u>40</u>
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>45</u>
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>47</u>
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	<u>48</u>
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>49</u>
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	<u>50</u>
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	<u>79</u>
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>83</u>
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>145</u>
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>145</u>
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	<u>145</u>
PART III	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>146</u>
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	<u>146</u>
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>147</u>

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Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence 147

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services 147

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules 148

SIGNATURES 153

Table of Contents

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Throughout this report, the following company or industry specific terms and abbreviations are used:

ASR	Accelerated share repurchase
barrel	One stock tank barrel, or 42 United States gallons liquid volume, used in reference to crude oil or other liquid hydrocarbons.
DEI	Designated Environmental Incidents
EBITDA (a non-GAAP financial measure)	Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization
EIA	United States Energy Information Administration
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FCC	Fluid Catalytic Cracking
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
IDR	Incentive Distribution Rights
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
LIBO Rate	London Interbank Offered Rate
LIFO	Last in, first out
LLS	Louisiana Light Sweet crude oil, an oil index benchmark price
mbpd	Thousand barrels per day
mbpcd	Thousand barrels per calendar day
Mcf	One thousand cubic feet of natural gas
mmbpcd	Million barrels per calendar day
MMcf/d	One million cubic feet of natural gas per day
MMBtu	One million British thermal units per day
NYMEX	New York Mercantile Exchange
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
NGL	Natural gas liquids, such as ethane, propane, butanes and natural gasoline
PADD	Petroleum Administration for Defense District
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSHA	United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OTC	Over-the-Counter
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
RFS2	Revised Renewable Fuel Standard program, as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007
RINs	Renewable Identification Numbers
ROUX	Residual Oil Upgrader Expansion
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SMR	Steam methane reformer, operated by a third party and located at the Javelina gas processing and fractionation complex in Corpus Christi, Texas
STAR	South Texas Asset Repositioning
ULSD	Ultra-low sulfur diesel
ULSK	Ultra-low sulfur kerosene
US GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States
USGC	U.S. Gulf Coast
USTs	Underground storage tanks
VIE	Variable interest entity
VPP	Voluntary Protection Program
WTI	West Texas Intermediate crude oil, an oil index benchmark price

Table of Contents

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. You can identify our forward-looking statements by words such as "anticipate," "believe," "potential," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "goal," "plan," "predict," "project," "seek," "target," "could," "may," "should," "will," "would" or other similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes. In accordance with "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, these statements are accompanied by cautionary language identifying important factors, though not necessarily all such factors, that could cause future outcomes to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements that relate to, or statements that are subject to risks, contingencies or uncertainties that relate to:

- future levels of revenues, refining and marketing gross margins, operating costs, retail gasoline and distillate gross margins, merchandise margins, income from operations, net income or earnings per share;
- anticipated volumes of feedstock, throughput, sales or shipments of refined products;
- anticipated levels of regional, national and worldwide prices of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs and refined products;
- anticipated levels of crude oil and refined product inventories;
- 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 planned equity investments in pipeline projects;
- expectations regarding the acquisition or divestiture of assets;
- our share repurchase authorizations, including the timing and amounts of any common stock repurchases;
- the adequacy of our capital resources and liquidity, including but not limited to, availability of sufficient cash flow to execute our business plan;
- the effect of restructuring or reorganization of business components;
- the potential effects of judicial or other proceedings on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows; and
- the anticipated effects of actions of third parties such as competitors, or federal, foreign, state or local regulatory authorities or plaintiffs in litigation.

We have based our forward-looking statements on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry and our company. We caution that these 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. In addition, we have based many of these forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events that may prove to be inaccurate. While our management considers these assumptions to be reasonable, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory and other risks, contingencies and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Accordingly, our actual results may differ materially from the future performance that we have expressed or forecast in our forward-looking statements.

Differences between actual results and any future performance suggested in our forward-looking statements could result from a variety of factors, including the following:

- volatility or degradation in general economic, market, industry or business conditions;
- the effects of lifting the U.S. crude oil export ban;
- availability and pricing of domestic and foreign supplies of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil and other feedstocks;
- the ability of the members of the OPEC to agree on and to influence crude oil price and production controls;
- availability and pricing of domestic and foreign supplies of refined products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, home heating oil and petrochemicals;
- foreign imports and exports of crude oil, refined products, natural gas and NGLs;
- refining industry overcapacity or under capacity;

changes in producer customers' drilling plans or in volumes of throughput of crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, refined products or other hydrocarbon-based products;

2

Table of Contents

• changes in the cost or availability of third-party vessels, pipelines, railcars and other means of transportation for crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, feedstocks and refined products;

• changes to the expected construction costs and timing of pipeline projects;

• the price, availability and acceptance of alternative fuels and alternative-fuel vehicles and laws mandating such fuels or vehicles;

• fluctuations in consumer demand for refined products, natural gas and NGLs, including seasonal fluctuations;

• political and economic conditions in nations that consume refined products, natural gas and NGLs, including the United States, and in crude oil producing regions, including the Middle East, Africa, Canada and South America;

• actions taken by our competitors, including pricing adjustments, expansion of retail activities, the expansion and retirement of refining capacity and the expansion and retirement of pipeline capacity, processing, fractionation and treating facilities in response to market conditions;

• completion of pipeline projects within the U.S.;

• changes in fuel and utility costs for our facilities;

• failure to realize the benefits projected for capital projects, or cost overruns associated with such projects;

• modifications to MPLX LP earnings and distribution growth objectives;

• the ability to successfully implement growth opportunities;

• the risk that the synergies from the MarkWest Merger (defined below) may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected;

• risks and uncertainties associated with intangible assets, including any future goodwill or intangible assets impairment charges;

• the ability to realize the strategic benefits of joint venture opportunities;

- accidents or other unscheduled shutdowns affecting our refineries, machinery, pipelines, processing, fractionation and treating facilities or equipment, or those of our suppliers or customers;

• unusual weather conditions and natural disasters, which can unforeseeably affect the price or availability of crude oil and other feedstocks and refined products;

• acts of war, terrorism or civil unrest that could impair our ability to produce refined products, receive feedstocks or to gather, process, fractionate or transport crude oil, natural gas, NGLs or refined products;

• state and federal environmental, economic, health and safety, energy and other policies and regulations, including the cost of compliance with the renewable fuel standard program;

• rulings, judgments or settlements and related expenses in litigation or other legal, tax or regulatory matters, including unexpected environmental remediation costs, in excess of any reserves or insurance coverage;

• political pressure and influence of environmental groups upon policies and decisions related to the production, gathering, refining, processing, fractionation, transportation and marketing of crude oil or other feedstocks, refined products, natural gas, NGLs or other hydrocarbon-based products;

• labor and material shortages;

• the maintenance of satisfactory relationships with labor unions and joint venture partners;

• the ability and willingness of parties with whom we have material relationships to perform their obligations to us;

• the market price of our common stock and its impact on our share repurchase authorizations;

• changes in the credit ratings assigned to our debt securities and trade credit, changes in the availability of unsecured credit and changes affecting the credit markets generally;

• capital market conditions and our ability to raise adequate capital to execute our business plan; 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.

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Marathon Petroleum Corporation (“MPC”) has 128 years of experience in the energy business with roots tracing back to the formation of the Ohio Oil Company in 1887. We are one of the largest independent petroleum product refining, marketing, retail and transportation businesses in the United States and the largest east of the Mississippi. With the merger of MPLX LP (“MPLX”), the midstream master limited partnership sponsored by MPC, and MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. (“MarkWest”) effective December 4, 2015 (the “MarkWest Merger”), we believe we are one of the largest natural gas processors in the United States and the largest processor and fractionator in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions. Our operations consist of three reportable operating segments: Refining & Marketing; Speedway; and Midstream. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the nature of the products and services it offers.

Refining & Marketing – refines crude oil and other feedstocks at our seven refineries in the Gulf Coast and Midwest regions of the United States, purchases refined products and ethanol for resale and distributes refined products through various means, including barges, terminals and trucks that we own or operate. We sell refined products to wholesale marketing customers domestically and internationally, buyers on the spot market, our Speedway® business segment and to independent entrepreneurs who operate Marathon® retail outlets.

Speedway – sells transportation fuels and convenience products in the retail market in the Midwest, East Coast and Southeast.

Midstream – includes the operations of MPLX and certain other related operations. Following the MarkWest Merger, we changed the name of this segment from Pipeline Transportation to Midstream to reflect its expanded business activities. There were no changes to the historical financial information reported for this segment. The Midstream segment gathers, processes and transports natural gas; gathers, transports, fractionates, stores and markets natural gas liquids and transports and stores crude oil and refined products.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 10 for operating segment and geographic financial information, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Corporate History and Structure

MPC was incorporated in Delaware on November 9, 2009 in connection with an internal restructuring of Marathon Oil Corporation (“Marathon Oil”). On May 25, 2011, the Marathon Oil board of directors approved the spinoff of its Refining, Marketing & Transportation Business (“RM&T Business”) into an independent, publicly traded company, MPC, through the distribution of MPC common stock to the stockholders of Marathon Oil common stock on June 30, 2011 (the “Spinoff”). Following the Spinoff, Marathon Oil retained no ownership interest in MPC, and each company has separate public ownership, boards of directors and management. All subsidiaries and equity method investments not contributed by Marathon Oil to MPC remained with Marathon Oil and, together with Marathon Oil, are referred to as the “Marathon Oil Companies.” On July 1, 2011, our common stock began trading “regular-way” on the NYSE under the ticker symbol “MPC.”

Recent Developments

On December 4, 2015, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX, the midstream master limited partnership sponsored by MPC, merged with MarkWest, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into a right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX representing limited partner interests in MPLX, plus a one-time cash payment of \$6.20 per unit. Each Class B unit of MarkWest outstanding immediately prior to the merger was converted into the right to receive one Class B unit of MPLX having substantially similar rights, including conversion and registration rights, and obligations that the Class B units of MarkWest had immediately prior to the merger. At closing, we contributed \$1.23 billion in cash to MPLX to pay the cash consideration to MarkWest common unitholders. We will contribute an additional total of \$50 million in cash to MPLX for the cash consideration to be paid upon the conversion of the MPLX Class B units to MPLX common units in equal installments in July 2016 and July 2017, respectively. These contributions are with respect to MPC’s existing interests in MPLX (including IDRs)

and not in consideration of new units or other equity interest in MPLX. Our financial results and operating statistics reflect the results of MarkWest from the date of the acquisition.

4

Table of Contents

Consistent with our strategy to grow our midstream business, the MarkWest Merger combines one of the nation's largest processors of natural gas and the largest processor and fractionator in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions with a rapidly growing crude oil and refined products logistics partnership sponsored by MPC. The complementary aspects of the highly diverse asset base of MarkWest, MPLX and MPC provide significant additional opportunities across multiple segments of the hydrocarbon value chain. The combined entity will further MarkWest's leading midstream presence in the Marcellus and Utica shales by allowing it to pursue additional midstream projects, which should allow producer customers to achieve superior value for their growing production in these important shale regions. In addition, the combination provides significant vertical integration opportunities, as MPC is a large consumer of NGLs.

In September 2015, we acquired a 50 percent ownership interest in a new joint venture with Crowley Maritime Corporation through our investment in Crowley Ocean Partners LLC ("Crowley Ocean Partners"), which is included in our Refining & Marketing segment. The joint venture will operate and charter four new Jones Act product tankers, most of which will be leased to MPC. Contributions to the joint venture with respect to each vessel will occur at the vessel's delivery. During 2015, we contributed \$72 million in connection with delivery of the first two vessels. The remaining two vessels are expected to be delivered by the third quarter of 2016. We account for our ownership interest in Crowley Ocean Partners as an equity method investment. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 25 for information on our conditional guarantee of the indebtedness of the joint venture and future contributions to Crowley Ocean Partners.

On September 30, 2014, we acquired from Hess Corporation ("Hess") all of its retail locations, transport operations and shipper history on various pipelines, including approximately 40 mbpd on Colonial Pipeline, for \$2.82 billion. We refer to these assets as "Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets" and substantially all of these assets are part of our Speedway segment. This acquisition significantly expands our Speedway presence from nine to 22 states throughout the East Coast and Southeast and is aligned with our strategy to grow higher-valued, stable cash flow businesses. This acquisition also enables us to further leverage our integrated refining and transportation operations, providing an outlet for incremental assured sales from our refining system. The transaction was funded with a combination of debt and available cash. Our financial results and operating statistics reflect the results of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets from the date of the acquisition.

In July 2014, we exercised our option to acquire a 35 percent ownership interest in Enbridge Inc.'s Southern Access Extension ("SAX") pipeline which runs from Flanagan, Illinois to Patoka, Illinois. This option resulted from our agreement to be the anchor shipper on the SAX pipeline and our commitment to the Sandpiper pipeline project as discussed below. During 2015, we made contributions of \$147 million to Illinois Extension Pipeline Company, LLC ("Illinois Extension Pipeline") to fund our portion of the construction costs for the SAX project. We have contributed \$267 million since project inception. The pipeline became operational in December 2015. Our investment in the pipeline is included in our Midstream segment.

On April 1, 2014, we purchased a facility in Cincinnati, Ohio from Felda Iffco Sdn Bhd, Malaysia for \$40 million. The plant currently produces biodiesel, glycerin and other by-products. The capacity of the plant is approximately 60 million gallons per year.

In March 2014, we acquired from Chevron Raven Ridge Pipe Line Company an additional seven percent interest in Explorer Pipeline Company ("Explorer") for \$77 million, bringing our ownership interest to 25 percent. Explorer owns approximately 1,900 miles of refined products pipeline from Lake Charles, Louisiana to Hammond, Indiana.

In November 2013, we agreed with Enbridge Energy Partners L.P. ("Enbridge Energy Partners") to serve as an anchor shipper for the Sandpiper pipeline, which will run from Beaver Lodge, North Dakota to Superior, Wisconsin. We also agreed to fund 37.5 percent of the construction of the Sandpiper pipeline project, which is currently estimated to cost \$2.6 billion, of which approximately \$1.0 billion is our share. We made contributions of \$71 million during 2015 and have contributed \$287 million since project inception, which are included in our Midstream segment. In exchange for our commitment to be an anchor shipper and our investment in the project, we will earn an approximate 27 percent equity interest in Enbridge Energy Partners' North Dakota System when the Sandpiper pipeline is placed into service. The anticipated in-service date for the pipeline is likely to be delayed to early 2019. The project schedule and cost estimates remain under review. Enbridge Energy Partners' North Dakota System currently includes approximately 240

miles of crude oil gathering pipelines connected to a transportation pipeline that is approximately 730 miles long. We will also have the option to increase our ownership interest to approximately 30 percent through additional investments in future system improvements.

5

Table of Contents

On August 1, 2013, we acquired from Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. its interests in three ethanol companies for \$75 million. Under the purchase agreement, we acquired an additional 24 percent interest in The Andersons Clymers Ethanol LLC (“TACE”), bringing our ownership interest to 60 percent; a 34 percent interest in The Andersons Ethanol Investment LLC (“TAEI”), which holds a 50 percent ownership in The Andersons Marathon Ethanol LLC (“TAME”), bringing our direct and indirect ownership interest in TAME to 67 percent; and a 40 percent interest in The Andersons Albion Ethanol LLC (“TAAE”), which owns an ethanol production facility in Albion, Michigan. On October 1, 2013, our ownership interest in TAAE increased to 43 percent as a result of TAAE acquiring one of the owner’s interest. On February 1, 2013, we acquired from BP Products North America Inc. and BP Pipelines (North America) Inc. (collectively, “BP”) the 451,000 barrel per calendar day refinery in Texas City, Texas, three intrastate natural gas liquid pipelines originating at the refinery, four light product terminals, branded-jobber marketing contract assignments for the supply of approximately 1,200 branded sites, a 1,040 megawatt electric cogeneration facility and a 50 mbpd allocation of space on the Colonial Pipeline. We refer to these assets as the “Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets.” We paid \$1.49 billion for these assets, which included \$935 million for inventory. Pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement, we may also be required to pay BP a contingent earnout of up to an additional \$700 million over six years, subject to certain conditions. Through the end of 2015, we have paid BP \$369 million pursuant to the contingent earnout provisions of the agreement. The Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets are part of our Refining & Marketing and Midstream segments.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 for additional information on these acquisitions and investments. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 25 for information regarding our future contributions to the Sandpiper pipeline project.

MPLX LP

MPLX is a publicly traded master limited partnership formed by us to own, operate, develop and acquire pipelines and other midstream assets related to the transportation and storage of crude oil, refined products and other hydrocarbon-based products. On December 4, 2015, MPLX merged with MarkWest, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX.

Prior to the MarkWest Merger, we owned a 71.5 percent interest in MPLX, which included our two percent general partner interest. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding at the time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into the right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX and as of December 31, 2015, our ownership interest in MPLX was 20.4 percent, including our two percent general partner interest. Due to our general partner interest, we have determined that we control MPLX and therefore we consolidate MPLX and record a noncontrolling interest for the 79.6 percent interest owned by the public.

Upon completion of the MarkWest Merger, MPLX assumed an aggregate principal amount of \$4.1 billion in senior notes issued by MarkWest and MarkWest Energy Finance Corporation (the “MarkWest Senior Notes”). On December 22, 2015, MPLX completed offers to exchange any and all outstanding MarkWest Senior Notes for (1) up to \$4.1 billion aggregate principal amount of new notes issued by MPLX having the same maturity and interest rates as the MarkWest Senior Notes and (2) cash of \$1 for each \$1,000 of principal amount exchanged. As of December 31, 2015, the exchange was completed on all the MarkWest Senior Notes except for 1.6 percent, or \$63 million.

MPLX’s initial assets consisted of a 51 percent general partner interest in MPLX Pipe Line Holdings LLC (“Pipe Line Holdings”), which owns a network of common carrier crude oil and product pipeline systems and associated storage assets in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions of the United States, and a 100 percent interest in a butane storage cavern in West Virginia. We originally retained a 49 percent limited partner interest in Pipe Line Holdings.

On May 1, 2013, we sold a five percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$100 million, which was financed by MPLX with cash on-hand.

On March 1, 2014, we sold a 13 percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$310 million. MPLX financed this transaction with \$40 million of cash on-hand and \$270 million of borrowings on its bank revolving credit facility.

On December 1, 2014, we sold and contributed interests in Pipe Line Holdings totaling 30.5 percent to MPLX for \$600 million in cash and 2.9 million MPLX common units valued at \$200 million. MPLX financed the sales portion of this transaction with \$600 million of borrowings on its bank revolving credit facility.

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On December 8, 2014, MPLX completed a public offering of 3.5 million common units at a price to the public of \$66.68 per MPLX common unit, with net proceeds of \$221 million. MPLX used the net proceeds from this offering to repay borrowings under its bank revolving credit facility and for general partnership purposes. On December 10, 2014, we exercised our right to maintain our two percent general partner interest in MPLX by purchasing 130 thousand general partner units for \$9 million.

6

Table of Contents

On February 12, 2015, MPLX completed an underwritten public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of four percent unsecured senior notes due February 15, 2025 (the “Senior Notes”). The Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 99.64 percent of par. The net proceeds of this offering were used to repay the amounts outstanding under its bank revolving credit facility, as well as for general partnership purposes.

On December 4, 2015, we sold our remaining 0.5 percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$12 million. As a result, MPLX now owns 100 percent of Pipe Line Holdings.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4 for additional information on MPLX.

Our Competitive Strengths

High Quality Refining, Gathering and Processing Assets

We believe we are the largest crude oil refiner in the Midwest and the fourth largest in the United States based on crude oil refining capacity. We own a seven-plant refinery network, with approximately 1.8 mmbpcd of crude oil throughput capacity. Our refineries process a wide range of crude oils, feedstocks and condensate, including heavy and sour crude oils, which can generally be purchased at a discount to sweet crude oil, and produce transportation fuels such as gasoline and distillates, specialty chemicals and other refined products. While we have historically processed significant quantities of heavy and sour crude oils, our refineries have the ability to process approximately 65 percent to 70 percent light sweet crude oils.

Through our ownership interests in MPLX and its wholly-owned subsidiary, MarkWest, we believe we are one of the largest processors of natural gas in the United States and the largest processor and fractionator in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions. Our integrated midstream energy asset network links producers of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil from some of the largest supply basins in the United States to domestic and international markets. Our midstream gathering and processing operations include: natural gas gathering, processing and transportation; and NGL gathering, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing. Our assets include approximately 5,400 MMcf/d of gathering capacity, 7,100 MMcf/d of natural gas processing capacity and 500 mbpd of fractionation capacity as of December 31, 2015.

Strategic Locations

The geographic locations of our refineries provide us with strategic advantages. Located in PADD II and PADD III, which consist of states in the Midwest and the Gulf Coast regions of the United States, our refineries have the ability to procure crude oil from a variety of supply sources, including domestic, Canadian and other foreign sources, which provides us with flexibility to optimize crude supply costs. For example, geographic proximity to various United States shale oil regions and Canadian crude oil supply sources allows our refineries access to price-advantaged crude oils and lower transportation costs than certain of our competitors. Our refinery locations and midstream distribution system also allow us to access refined product export markets and to serve a broad range of key end-user markets across the United States quickly and cost-effectively.

Our Midstream segment assets are similarly located in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions of the United States, which collectively comprised approximately 73 percent of total United States crude distillation capacity and approximately 53 percent of total United States finished products demand for the year ended December 31, 2015, according to the EIA. MPLX, through MarkWest, its wholly-owned subsidiary, is the largest processor and fractionator in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions. This significantly compliments and creates strategic opportunities for our Refining & Marketing segment and MPLX’s logistic assets in the same geographic footprint.

Table of Contents

* As of December 31, 2015

Extensive Midstream Distribution Networks

Our assets give us extensive flexibility and optionality to respond promptly to dynamic market conditions, including weather-related and marketplace disruptions. We believe the relative scale of our transportation and distribution assets and operations distinguishes us from other refining and marketing companies. We currently own, lease or have ownership interests in approximately 8,400 miles of crude oil and products pipelines. Additionally, we have over 5,000 miles of natural gas and NGL pipelines. We also own one of the largest private domestic fleets of inland petroleum product barges and one of the largest terminal operations in the United States, as well as trucking and rail assets. We operate this system in coordination with our refining and marketing network, which enables us to optimize feedstock and other raw material supplies and refined product distribution, and further allows for important economies of scale across our system.

General Partner and Sponsor of MPLX

Our investment in MPLX should allow us to enhance our share price through our limited partner and general partner interests which tend to receive higher market multiples. MPLX also provides us an efficient vehicle to invest in organic projects and pursue acquisitions of midstream assets. MPLX's liquidity and access to the capital markets should provide us a strong foundation to execute our strategy for growing our midstream business. Our role as the general partner allows us to maintain strategic control of the assets so we can continue to optimize our refinery feedstock and distribution networks.

We have an extensive portfolio of midstream assets that can potentially be sold and/or contributed to MPLX at valuations that are supportive to the partnership's growth, providing MPLX with a competitive advantage. As of December 31, 2015, these assets included:

- approximately 5,400 miles of crude oil and products pipelines that MPC owns, leases or which it has an ownership interest;
- ownership interest in SAX pipeline;
- 19 owned or leased inland towboats and 219 owned or leased inland barges;
- ownership interest in a blue water joint venture with Crowley Maritime Corporation;

Table of Contents

61 owned and operated light product terminals with approximately 20 million barrels of storage capacity and 187 loading lanes;

18 owned and operated asphalt terminals with approximately 4 million barrels of storage capacity and 68 loading lanes;

one leased and two non-operated, partially-owned light product terminals;

2,210 owned or leased railcars;

59 million barrels of tank and cavern storage capacity at our refineries;

25 rail and 26 truck loading racks at our refineries;

seven owned and 11 non-owned docks at our refineries;

condensate splitters at our Canton and Catlettsburg refineries; and

approximately 20 billion gallons of fuels distribution.

We continue to focus resources on growing this portfolio of midstream assets, including investments in the Sandpiper pipeline project, the recently completed SAX pipeline and our new marine joint venture, Crowley Ocean Partners. We broadly estimate these assets and growth projects can generate annual EBITDA of \$1.6 billion. In addition to this growing portfolio by which we can also incubate projects for MPLX, we also have the ability to provide additional financial flexibility to the partnership through intercompany debt and equity financing, commercial arrangements, IDR give-backs and other alternatives. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information on these midstream assets.

Competitively Positioned Marketing Operations

We are one of the largest wholesale suppliers of gasoline and distillates to resellers within our market area. We have two strong retail brands: Speedway® and Marathon®. We believe Speedway LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary, operates the second largest chain of company-owned and operated retail gasoline and convenience stores in the United States, with approximately 2,770 convenience stores in 22 states throughout the Midwest, East Coast and Southeast. The Marathon brand is an established motor fuel brand primarily in the Midwest and Southeast regions of the United States, comprised of approximately 5,600 retail outlets operated by independent entrepreneurs in 19 states as of December 31, 2015. In addition, as part of the acquisition of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets in 2013 and Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets in 2014, we obtained retail marketing contracts that provide us with the opportunity to convert the associated retail outlets to the Marathon brand. As of December 31, 2015, we had outstanding retail marketing contract assignments for approximately 300 retail outlets. We believe our distribution system allows us to maximize the sales value of our products and minimize cost.

Attractive Growth Opportunities

We believe we have attractive growth opportunities across all of our business segments.

We recently announced a \$2 billion multi-year project we are undertaking in our Refining & Marketing segment which will fully integrate our Galveston Bay and Texas City refineries, increase residual oil processing, revamp a crude unit to increase our overall crude processing capacity, increase our distillate and gas oil recovery, improve the unit's reliability and install a new ULSD hydrotreater allowing the refinery to produce 100% ULSD and ULSK. We refer to this group of projects as the South Texas Asset Repositioning ("STAR") program. Our Refining & Marketing segment is also investing in the midstream through our ocean vessel equity affiliate, which is constructing additional Jones Act product tankers to move finished products from our refineries to the coastal market.

Our Speedway segment is focused on store remodels to enhance profitability, particularly for its acquired stores along the East Coast, building new locations in Speedway's core market and fully integrating Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets.

MPLX, which is included in the Midstream segment, is focused on organic growth opportunities for natural gas gathering and processing and NGL gathering and fractionation in the Marcellus and Utica shale formations among other regions. MPLX also remains focused on the Cornerstone pipeline project and related Utica build out projects. The Cornerstone project is the building block for the other projects that will become a critical solution for the industry to move condensate and NGLs out of the Utica region into refining centers in northwest Ohio and into Canada. Our Midstream segment's investments also include an investment in an equity interest in the Sandpiper pipeline project that will transport crude oil from growing North American hydrocarbon production regions to our refineries.

In connection with the MarkWest Merger, we have also identified a portfolio of potential projects totaling \$6 billion to \$9 billion of incremental investment opportunities for our Midstream segment over the next several years. These investment opportunities are in the early stages of feasibility analysis and include projects in the Utica and Marcellus shale regions that could leverage our respective capabilities and pursue natural commercial synergies and transportation solutions to open new markets for producers' products in these shale regions.

Table of Contents

Established Track Record of Profitability and Diversified Income Stream

We have demonstrated an ability to achieve positive financial results throughout all stages of the refining cycle. We believe our business mix and strategies position us well to continue to achieve competitive financial results. Income generated by our Speedway segment, which was significantly expanded with the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets, is less sensitive to business cycles and income from our Midstream segment, which was significantly expanded through the MarkWest Merger, is more stable due to its long-term fee based contracts, while our Refining & Marketing segment enables us to generate significant income and cash flow when market conditions are more favorable.

Strong Financial Position

As of December 31, 2015, we had \$1.13 billion in cash and cash equivalents and \$3.17 billion in unused committed borrowing facilities, excluding MPLX's credit facilities. We had \$11.93 billion of debt at year-end, which represented 38 percent of our total capitalization. This combination of strong liquidity and manageable leverage provides financial flexibility to fund our growth projects and to pursue our business strategies.

Our Business Strategies

Maintain Top-Tier Safety and Environmental Performance

We remain committed to operating our assets in a safe and reliable manner and targeting continuous improvement in our safety record across all of our operations. We have a history of safe and reliable operations, which was demonstrated again in 2015 with a solid performance compared to the industry average. Four of our refineries and five additional facilities have earned designation as an OSHA VPP Star site. In addition, we remain committed to environmental stewardship by continuing to improve the efficiency and reliability of our operations. We proactively address our regulatory requirements and encourage our operations to improve their environmental performance through our DEI program. The results of the 2015 DEI program show a 16 percent reduction over 2014 in regards to significant environmental incidents across MPC, which includes our major operating components.

Grow Higher Valued, Stable Cash Flow Businesses

We intend to continue allocating significant capital to grow our midstream and retail businesses, exclusive of acquisitions. These businesses typically have more predictable and stable income and cash flows compared to our refining operations and we believe investors assign a higher value to businesses with stable cash flows.

MPLX is an important part of the MPC strategy to grow its higher valued, stable cash flow midstream businesses and the MarkWest Merger significantly expanded its midstream activities to include natural gas gathering, processing and transportation and NGL gathering, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing. MPLX will evaluate organic growth projects within its geographic footprint, including the Marcellus and Utica shale regions, Oklahoma and Texas, as well as in new areas, that provide attractive returns and cash flows. MPLX may pursue these opportunities as standalone projects, with MPC or other parties.

We significantly expanded Speedway's presence along the East Coast and Southeast through our acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets towards the end of 2014. We intend to continue growing Speedway's sales and profitability by focusing on the conversion and integration of these acquired locations, from which we expect to realize increased merchandise sales and other synergies. We also remain focused on organic growth through remodeling stores, constructing new stores, rebuilding old stores, acquiring high quality stores through opportunistic acquisitions and improving margins at our existing operations. We have identified numerous opportunities for new convenience stores or store rebuilds in our existing market, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, as well as growth opportunities in Georgia, South Carolina and the Florida panhandle. We also plan to capitalize on diesel demand growth by building out our commercial fueling lane network. In addition, our highly successful Speedy Rewards® customer loyalty program, which averaged more than 4.7 million active members in 2015, provides us with a unique competitive advantage and opportunity to increase our Speedway customer base with existing and new Speedway locations, including the stores acquired from Hess.

Maintain Long-Term Integrated Relationships with Our Producer Customers

MPLX's MarkWest subsidiary has developed long-term integrated relationships with its producer customers. These relationships are characterized by an intense focus on customer service and a deep understanding of producer

customers' requirements coupled with the ability to increase the level of our midstream services in response to their midstream requirements. Through collaborative planning, MPLX continues to construct high-quality midstream infrastructure and provide unique solutions that are critical to the ongoing success of producer customers' development plans. As a result of delivering high-quality midstream services, MarkWest has been the top-rated midstream service provider since 2006, as determined by an independent research provider.

Table of Contents

Deliver Top Quartile Refining Performance

Our refineries are well positioned to benefit from the growing crude oil and condensate production in North America, including the Bakken, Eagle Ford and Utica shale regions, along with the Canadian oil sands. We are also well positioned to export distillates, gasoline and other products.

We intend to enhance our margins in the Refining & Marketing segment by realizing benefits of continuous process improvements, investing in and optimizing operations at our Galveston Bay and Texas City refineries, increasing distillate yield and conversion capacity and growing refined product export capacity. For example, we completed condensate splitter projects at our Canton and Catlettsburg refineries to increase our condensate capacity, we increased distillate production at our Galveston Bay and Robinson refineries and expanded our export capacity at our Galveston Bay and Garyville refineries. We intend to create a world-class refining complex by investing \$2 billion in our Galveston Bay refinery over the next five years. The group of projects included in this investment will enable us to produce 100 percent ULSD and ULSK, increase our overall crude processing capacity, increase our distillate and gas oil recovery and improve the refinery's reliability. Furthermore, this investment program will fully integrate our Galveston Bay and Texas City refineries. In 2016, we intend to increase our capacity to produce high value products such as alkylate and light products by making investments in the FCC units at our Garyville and Detroit refineries. We also intend to further increase distillate production at our Garyville refinery and to further expand the export capacity at our Galveston Bay refinery.

Sustain Focus on Shareholder Returns

We intend to continue our focus on the return of capital to shareholders in the form of a strong and growing base dividend, supplemented by share repurchases. Since becoming a stand-alone company in June 2011, our dividend has increased by a 29.5 percent compound annual growth rate and our board of directors has authorized share repurchases totaling \$10 billion. Through open market purchases and two ASR programs, we repurchased 198 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$7.24 billion, representing approximately 28 percent of our outstanding common shares when we became a stand-alone company in June 2011. After the effects of these repurchases, \$2.76 billion of the \$10 billion total authorization was available for future repurchases as of December 31, 2015.

Increase Assured Sales Volumes at our Marathon Brand and Speedway Locations

We consider assured sales as those sales we make to Marathon brand customers, our Speedway operations and to our wholesale customers with whom we have required minimum volume sales contracts. We believe having assured sales brings ratability to our distribution systems, provides a solid base to enhance our overall supply reliability and allows us to efficiently and effectively optimize our operations between our refineries, pipelines and terminals. The Marathon brand has been a vehicle for sales volume growth in existing and contiguous markets. Our Speedway operations have also enabled us to further leverage our integrated refining and transportation operations with its expansion from nine to 22 states throughout the East Coast and Southeast in 2014.

Utilize and Enhance our High Quality Employee Workforce

We utilize our high quality employee workforce, which was augmented with the addition of MarkWest's employees to MPC, by continuing to leverage our commercial skills. In addition, we continue to enhance our workforce through selective hiring practices and effective training programs on safety, environmental stewardship and other professional and technical skills.

Table of Contents

The above discussion contains forward-looking statements with respect to our competitive strengths and business strategies, including our expected investments, the adequacy of our capital resources and liquidity and MPLX's access to capital markets, share repurchase authorizations, growth opportunities as well as the earnings potential of our portfolio of midstream assets and growth projects that can potentially be sold and/or contributed to MPLX. There can be no assurance that we will be successful, in whole or in part, in carrying out our business strategies, including our expected investments, share repurchase authorizations and other growth opportunities, or that our portfolio of midstream assets and growth projects that can potentially be sold and/or contributed to MPLX will achieve expected earnings. Factors that could affect our expected investments include, but are not limited to, the actual amounts invested, which could differ materially from those estimated, and our success in making such investments. Factors that could affect the share repurchase authorizations and the timing of any repurchases include, but are not limited to, business conditions, availability of liquidity and the market price of our common stock. Factors that could affect the pursuit of growth opportunities include, but are not limited to, our ability to implement and realize the benefits and synergies of our strategic initiatives, availability of liquidity, actions taken by competitors, regulatory approvals and operating performance. Factors that could affect the earnings of our portfolio of midstream assets and growth projects that can potentially be sold and/or contributed to MPLX include, but are not limited to, the timing and extent of changes in commodity prices and demand for crude oil, refined products, feedstocks or other hydrocarbon-based products and volatility in and/or degradation of market and industry conditions. Factors that could affect the adequacy of our capital resources and liquidity and MPLX's access to capital markets include, but are not limited to, modifications to MPLX earnings and distribution growth objectives, the risk that synergies from the MarkWest Merger may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected, failure to realize the benefits projected for capital projects and volatility or degradation in general economic, market, industry or business conditions. These factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. For additional information on forward-looking statements and risks that can affect our business, see "Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Refining & Marketing

Refineries

We currently own and operate seven refineries in the Gulf Coast and Midwest regions of the United States with an aggregate crude oil refining capacity of 1,794 mbpcd. During 2015, our refineries processed 1,711 mbpd of crude oil and 177 mbpd of other charge and blendstocks. During 2014, our refineries processed 1,622 mbpd of crude oil and 184 mbpd of other charge and blendstocks. The table below sets forth the location, crude oil refining capacity, tank storage capacity and number of tanks for each of our refineries as of December 31, 2015.

Refinery	Crude Oil Refining Capacity (mbpcd) ^(a)	Tank Storage Capacity (million barrels)	Number of Tanks
Garyville, Louisiana	539	16.8	78
Galveston Bay, Texas City, Texas	459	16.3	156
Catlettsburg, Kentucky	273	5.3	114
Robinson, Illinois	212	6.2	95
Detroit, Michigan	132	6.5	86
Canton, Ohio	93	3.1	76
Texas City, Texas	86	4.6	60
Total	1,794	58.8	665

^(a) Refining throughput can exceed crude oil capacity due to the processing of other charge and blendstocks in addition to crude oil and the timing of planned turnaround and major maintenance activity.

Our refineries include crude oil atmospheric and vacuum distillation, fluid catalytic cracking, hydrocracking, catalytic reforming, coking, desulfurization and sulfur recovery units. The refineries process a wide variety of condensate, light and heavy crude oils purchased from various domestic and foreign suppliers. We produce numerous refined products, ranging from transportation fuels, such as reformulated gasolines, blend-grade gasolines intended for blending with ethanol and ULSD fuel, to heavy fuel oil and asphalt. Additionally, we manufacture aromatics, propane, propylene

and sulfur. See the Refined Product Marketing section for further information about the products we produce.

Table of Contents

Our refineries are integrated with each other via pipelines, terminals and barges to maximize operating efficiency. The transportation links that connect our refineries allow the movement of intermediate products between refineries to optimize operations, produce higher margin products and efficiently utilize our processing capacity. For example, naphtha may be moved from Texas City to Robinson where excess reforming capacity is available. Also, shipping intermediate products between facilities during partial refinery shutdowns allows us to utilize processing capacity that is not directly affected by the shutdown work.

Garyville, Louisiana Refinery. Our Garyville, Louisiana refinery is located along the Mississippi River in southeastern Louisiana between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The Garyville refinery is configured to process a wide variety of crude oils into gasoline, distillates, fuel-grade coke, asphalt, polymer-grade propylene, propane, slurry, sulfur and dry gas. The refinery has access to the export market and multiple options to sell refined products. A major expansion project was completed in 2009 that increased Garyville's crude oil refining capacity, making it one of the largest refineries in the U.S. Our Garyville refinery has earned designation as an OSHA VPP Star site.

Galveston Bay, Texas City, Texas Refinery. Our Galveston Bay refinery, which we acquired on February 1, 2013, is located on the Texas Gulf Coast approximately 30 miles southeast of Houston, Texas. The refinery can process a wide variety of crude oils into gasoline, distillates, aromatics, heavy fuel oil, fuel-grade coke, refinery-grade propylene, sulfur and dry gas. The refinery has access to the export market and multiple options to sell refined products. Our cogeneration facility, which supplies the Galveston Bay refinery, currently has 1,055 megawatts of electrical production capacity and can produce 4.3 million pounds of steam per hour. Approximately 46 percent of the power generated in 2015 was used at the refinery, with the remaining electricity being sold into the electricity grid.

Catlettsburg, Kentucky Refinery. Our Catlettsburg, Kentucky refinery is located in northeastern Kentucky on the western bank of the Big Sandy River, near the confluence with the Ohio River. The Catlettsburg refinery processes sweet and sour crude oils into gasoline, distillates, asphalt, aromatics, refinery-grade propylene and propane. In the second quarter of 2015, we completed construction of a condensate splitter at our Catlettsburg refinery, which increased our capacity to process condensate from the Utica shale region.

Robinson, Illinois Refinery. Our Robinson, Illinois refinery is located in southeastern Illinois. The Robinson refinery processes sweet and sour crude oils into gasoline, distillates, propane, anode-grade coke, aromatics and slurry. The Robinson refinery has earned designation as an OSHA VPP Star site.

Detroit, Michigan Refinery. Our Detroit, Michigan refinery is located in southwest Detroit. It is the only petroleum refinery currently operating in Michigan. The Detroit refinery processes sweet and heavy sour crude oils into gasoline, distillates, asphalt, fuel-grade coke, chemical-grade propylene, propane, slurry and sulfur. Our Detroit refinery earned designation as a OSHA VPP Star site in 2010. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we completed a heavy oil upgrading and expansion project that enabled the refinery to process up to an additional 80 mbpd of heavy sour crude oils, including Canadian crude oils.

Canton, Ohio Refinery. Our Canton, Ohio refinery is located approximately 60 miles south of Cleveland, Ohio. The Canton refinery processes sweet and sour crude oils, including production from the nearby Utica Shale, into gasoline, distillates, asphalt, roofing flux, refinery-grade propylene, propane and slurry. In December 2014, we completed construction of a condensate splitter at our Canton refinery, which increased our capacity to process condensate from the Utica shale region.

Texas City, Texas Refinery. Our Texas City, Texas refinery is located on the Texas Gulf Coast adjacent to our Galveston Bay refinery, approximately 30 miles southeast of Houston, Texas. The refinery processes light sweet crude oils into gasoline, chemical-grade propylene, propane, aromatics, slurry and dry gas. Our Texas City refinery earned designation as an OSHA VPP Star site in 2012.

As of December 31, 2015, our refineries had 25 rail loading racks and 26 truck loading racks and four of our refineries had a total of seven owned and 11 non-owned docks. Total throughput in 2015 was 88 mbpd for the refinery loading racks and 920 mbpd for the refinery docks.

Planned maintenance activities, or turnarounds, requiring temporary shutdown of certain refinery operating units, are periodically performed at each refinery. See Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional detail.

Table of Contents

Refined Product Yields

The following table sets forth our refinery production by product group for each of the last three years.

Refined Product Yields (mbpd)	2015	2014	2013
Gasoline	913	869	921
Distillates	603	580	572
Propane	36	35	37
Feedstocks and special products	281	276	221
Heavy fuel oil	31	25	31
Asphalt	55	54	54
Total	1,919	1,839	1,836

Crude Oil Supply

We obtain the crude oil we refine through negotiated term contracts and purchases or exchanges on the spot market. Our term contracts generally have market-related pricing provisions. The following table provides information on our sources of crude oil for each of the last three years. The crude oil sourced outside of North America was acquired from various foreign national oil companies, production companies and trading companies.

Sources of Crude Oil Refined (mbpd)	2015	2014	2013
United States	1,138	1,120	946
Canada	244	223	255
Middle East and other international	329	279	388
Total	1,711	1,622	1,589

Our refineries receive crude oil and other feedstocks and distribute our refined products through a variety of channels, including pipelines, trucks, railcars, ships and barges.

Renewable Fuels

We currently own a biofuel production facility in Cincinnati, Ohio that produces biodiesel, glycerin and other by-products. The capacity of the plant is approximately 60 million gallons per year.

We hold interests in ethanol production facilities in Albion, Michigan; Clymers, Indiana and Greenville, Ohio. These plants have a combined ethanol production capacity of 275 million gallons per year (18 mbpd) and are managed by a co-owner.

Refined Product Marketing

We believe we are one of the largest wholesale suppliers of gasoline and distillates to resellers and consumers within our 19-state market area. Independent retailers, wholesale customers, our Marathon brand jobbers and Speedway brand convenience stores, airlines, transportation companies and utilities comprise the core of our customer base. In addition, we sell gasoline, distillates and asphalt for export, primarily out of our Garyville and Galveston Bay refineries. The following table sets forth our refined product sales destined for export by product group for the past three years.

Refined Product Sales Destined for Export (mbpd)	2015	2014	2013
Gasoline	101	79	38
Distillates	214	191	173
Asphalt	4	5	6
Other	—	—	1
Total	319	275	218

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth, as a percentage of total refined product sales volume, the sales of refined products to our different customer types for the past three years.

Refined Product Sales by Customer Type	2015	2014	2013
Private-brand marketers, commercial and industrial customers, including spot market	69	% 73	% 75
Marathon-branded independent entrepreneurs	14	% 15	% 16
Speedway® convenience stores	17	% 12	% 9

The following table sets forth the approximate number of retail outlets by state where independent entrepreneurs maintain Marathon-branded retail outlets, as of December 31, 2015.

State	Approximate Number of Marathon® Retail Outlets
Alabama	237
Florida	632
Georgia	311
Illinois	314
Indiana	646
Kentucky	578
Louisiana	2
Maryland	1
Michigan	753
Minnesota	63
Mississippi	70
North Carolina	292
Ohio	848
Pennsylvania	65
South Carolina	133
Tennessee	362
Virginia	130
West Virginia	119
Wisconsin	51
Total	5,607

As of December 31, 2015, we also had branded marketing contract assignments for retail outlets, primarily in Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama and branded lessee dealer marketing contract assignments, primarily in Connecticut, Maryland and New York, which we acquired as either part of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets acquisition in 2013 or the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets in 2014. As of December 31, 2015, we had outstanding retail marketing contract assignments for approximately 300 retail outlets.

The following table sets forth our refined product sales volumes by product group for each of the last three years.

Refined Product Sales by Product Group (mbpd)	2015	2014	2013
Gasoline	1,241	1,116	1,126
Distillates	667	623	615
Propane	36	34	37
Feedstocks and special products	258	268	214
Heavy fuel oil	30	28	29
Asphalt	57	56	54
Total	2,289	2,125	2,075

Table of Contents

Gasoline and Distillates. We sell gasoline, gasoline blendstocks and distillates (including No. 1 and No. 2 fuel oils, jet fuel, kerosene and diesel fuel) to wholesale customers, Marathon-branded independent entrepreneurs and our Speedway® convenience stores and on the spot market. In addition, we sell diesel fuel and gasoline for export to international customers. We sold 50 percent of our gasoline sales volumes and 87 percent of our distillates sales volumes on a wholesale or spot market basis in 2015. The demand for gasoline and distillates is seasonal in many of our markets, with demand typically at its highest levels during the summer months.

We have blended ethanol into gasoline for more than 20 years and began expanding our blending program in 2007, in part due to federal regulations that require us to use specified volumes of renewable fuels. Ethanol volumes sold in blended gasoline were 85 mbpd in 2015, 78 mbpd in 2014 and 74 mbpd in 2013. We sell reformulated gasoline, which is also blended with ethanol, in 12 states in our marketing area. We also sell biodiesel-blended diesel fuel in 16 states in our marketing area. The future expansion or contraction of our ethanol and biodiesel blending programs will be driven by market economics and government regulations.

Propane. We produce propane at most of our refineries. Propane is primarily used for home heating and cooking, as a feedstock within the petrochemical industry, for grain drying and as a fuel for trucks and other vehicles. Our propane sales are typically split evenly between the home heating market and industrial consumers.

Feedstocks and Special Products. We are a producer and marketer of feedstocks and specialty products. Product availability varies by refinery and includes platformate, alkylate, FCC unit gas, naphtha, dry gas, propylene, raffinate, butane, benzene, xylene, molten sulfur, cumene and toluene. We market these products domestically to customers in the chemical, agricultural and fuel-blending industries. In addition, we produce fuel-grade coke at our Garyville, Detroit and Galveston Bay refineries, which is used for power generation and in miscellaneous industrial applications, and anode-grade coke at our Robinson refinery, which is used to make carbon anodes for the aluminum smelting industry. Our feedstocks and special products sales decreased to 258 mbpd in 2015 from 268 mbpd in 2014 and increased in 2014 from 214 mbpd in 2013. The decrease in 2015 was primarily due to higher turnaround activity in 2014 resulting in more available feedstocks, more feedstocks used in production versus selling them on the spot market and market conditions in 2015. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to our Galveston Bay refinery.

Heavy Fuel Oil. We produce and market heavy residual fuel oil or related components, including slurry, at all of our refineries. Heavy residual fuel oil is primarily used in the utility and ship bunkering (fuel) industries, though there are other more specialized uses of the product.

Asphalt. We have refinery-based asphalt production capacity of up to 101 mbpcd, which includes asphalt cements, polymer-modified asphalt, emulsified asphalt, industrial asphalts and roofing flux. We have a broad customer base, including asphalt-paving contractors, government entities (states, counties, cities and townships) and asphalt roofing shingle manufacturers. We sell asphalt in the domestic and export wholesale markets via rail, barge and vessel.

Table of Contents

Terminals

As of December 31, 2015, we owned and operated 61 light product and 18 asphalt terminals. Our light product and asphalt terminals averaged 1,410 mbpd and 32 mbpd of throughput in 2015, respectively. In addition, we distribute refined products through one leased light product terminal, two light product terminals in which we have partial ownership interests but do not operate and approximately 120 third-party light product and two third-party asphalt terminals in our market area. The following table sets forth additional details about our owned and operated terminals at December 31, 2015.

Owned and Operated Terminals	Number of Terminals	Tank Storage Capacity (million barrels)	Number of Tanks	Number of Loading Lanes
Light Product Terminals:				
Alabama	2	0.4	19	4
Florida	4	2.6	82	22
Georgia	4	0.9	38	9
Illinois	4	1.1	43	14
Indiana	6	2.9	76	17
Kentucky	6	2.3	69	24
Louisiana	1	0.1	9	2
Michigan	8	2.1	93	26
North Carolina	4	1.2	53	13
Ohio	13	3.8	150	33
Pennsylvania	1	0.3	10	2
South Carolina	1	0.3	9	3
Tennessee	4	1.0	43	12
West Virginia	2	0.3	10	2
Wisconsin	1	0.3	10	4
Subtotal light product terminals	61	19.6	714	187
Asphalt Terminals:				
Florida	1	0.2	4	3
Illinois	2	0.1	34	6
Indiana	2	0.5	24	6
Kentucky	4	0.5	58	14
Louisiana	1	0.1	11	2
Michigan	1	—	2	8
Ohio	4	2.0	72	13
Pennsylvania	1	0.5	21	8
Tennessee	2	0.5	44	8
Subtotal asphalt terminals	18	4.4	270	68
Total owned and operated terminals	79	24.0	984	255

Table of Contents

Transportation - Marine, Truck and Rail

As of December 31, 2015, our marine transportation operations included 18 owned and one leased towboat, as well as 205 owned and 14 leased barges that transport refined products and crude oil on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers and their tributaries and inter-coastal waterways. We also have a 50 percent ownership interest in a joint venture with Crowley Maritime Corporation through our investment in Crowley Ocean Partners to operate and charter four new Jones Act product tankers, most of which will be leased to MPC. As of December 31, 2015, two of the four vessels were delivered with the remaining two vessels expected to be delivered by the third quarter of 2016. The following table sets forth additional details about our tankers, barges and towboats.

Class of Equipment	Number in Class	Capacity (thousand barrels)
Jones Act product tankers ^(a)	2	660
Inland tank barges: ^(b)		
Less than 25,000 barrels	67	995
25,000 barrels and over	152	4,453
Total	219	5,448
Inland towboats:		
Less than 2,000 horsepower	2	
2,000 horsepower and over	17	
Total	19	

^(a) Represents ownership through our investment in Crowley Ocean Partners.

^(b) All of our barges are double-hulled.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned 173 transport trucks and 174 trailers with an aggregate capacity of 1.6 million gallons for the movement of refined products and crude oil. In addition, we had 2,189 leased and 21 owned railcars of various sizes and capacities for movement and storage of refined products. The following table sets forth additional details about our railcars.

Class of Equipment	Number of Railcars			Capacity per Railcar
	Owned	Leased	Total	
General service tank cars	—	793	793	20,000-30,000 gallons
High pressure tank cars	—	1,102	1,102	33,500 gallons
Open-top hoppers	21	294	315	4,000 cubic feet
	21	2,189	2,210	

Speedway

Our Speedway segment sells gasoline, diesel and merchandise through convenience stores that it owns and operates under the Speedway brand. We are substantially complete with the conversion of the remaining convenience stores acquired from Hess to the Speedway brand and plan to complete this process by the end of the second quarter of 2016. Speedway convenience stores offer a wide variety of merchandise, including prepared foods, beverages and non-food items. Speedway's Speedy Rewards® loyalty program has been a highly successful loyalty program since its inception in 2004, with a consistently growing base which averaged more than 4.7 million active members in 2015. Due to Speedway's ability to capture and analyze member-specific transactional data, Speedway is able to offer the Speedy Rewards® members discounts and promotions specific to their buying behavior. We believe Speedy Rewards® is a key reason customers choose Speedway over competitors and it continues to drive significant value for both Speedway and our Speedy Rewards® members.

The demand for gasoline is seasonal, with the highest demand usually occurring during the summer driving season. Margins from the sale of merchandise tend to be less volatile than margins from the retail sale of gasoline and diesel fuel. Merchandise margin as a percent of total gross margin for Speedway decreased in 2015, primarily due to higher light product margins during the year and the effects of the convenience stores acquired from Hess. The following table sets forth Speedway merchandise statistics for the past three years.

Table of Contents

Speedway Merchandise Statistics	2015		2014		2013	
Merchandise sales (in millions)	\$4,879		\$3,611		\$3,135	
Merchandise gross margin (in millions)	1,368		975		825	
Merchandise as a percent of total gross margin	54	%	57	%	65	%

As of December 31, 2015, Speedway had 2,766 convenience stores in 22 states. The following table sets forth the number of convenience stores by state owned by our Speedway segment as of December 31, 2015.

State	Number of Convenience Stores ^(a)
Alabama	2
Connecticut	1
Delaware	4
Florida	247
Georgia	6
Illinois	110
Indiana	308
Kentucky	147
Massachusetts	114
Michigan	303
New Hampshire	12
New Jersey	72
New York	240
North Carolina	288
Ohio	489
Pennsylvania	111
Rhode Island	20
South Carolina	62
Tennessee	37
Virginia	68
West Virginia	61
Wisconsin	64
Total	2,766

^(a) Includes travel centers and stores with commercial fueling lanes.

As of December 31, 2015, Speedway owned 105 transport trucks and 83 trailers for the movement of gasoline and distillate.

Midstream

Following the MarkWest Merger, we changed the name of our Pipeline Transportation segment to the Midstream segment to reflect its expanded business activities. The Midstream segment includes the operations of MPLX, which transports crude oil and other feedstocks to our refineries and other locations, delivers refined products to wholesale and retail market areas, gathers, processes and transports natural gas, and transports, fractionates, stores and markets NGLs. As of December 31, 2015, we owned, leased or had ownership interests in approximately 8,400 miles of crude oil and products pipelines, of which approximately 2,900 miles are owned through our investments in MPLX. Also through our investments in MPLX, we own 5,000 miles of gas gathering and NGL pipelines and have ownership interests in over 50 gas processing plants, over 10 NGL fractionation facilities and one condensate stabilization facility.

Table of Contents**MPLX**

MPLX is a publicly traded master limited partnership formed by us to own, operate, develop and acquire pipelines and other midstream assets related to the transportation and storage of crude oil, refined products and other hydrocarbon-based products. On December 4, 2015, MPLX merged with MarkWest, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX. Prior to the MarkWest Merger, we owned a 71.5 percent interest in MPLX, which included our two percent general partner interest. As of December 31, 2015, our ownership interest in MPLX was 20.4 percent, including our two percent general partner interest.

As of December 31, 2015, MPLX assets, through its combination with MarkWest, included approximately 5,400 MMcf/d of gathering capacity, 7,100 MMcf/d of natural gas processing capacity and 500 mbpd of NGL fractionation capacity and more than 5,000 miles of gas gathering and NGL pipelines.

MPLX assets as of December 31, 2015 also included 100 percent ownership of common carrier pipeline systems through Marathon Pipe Line LLC (“MPL”) and Ohio River Pipe Line LLC (“ORPL”), and a one million barrel butane storage cavern in West Virginia. MPLX, through MPL and ORPL, owned or leased and operated 1,008 miles of common carrier crude oil lines and 1,900 miles of common carrier products lines located in nine states and four tank farms in Illinois and Indiana with available storage capacity of 4.53 million barrels that is committed to MPC. In 2015, third parties generated 17 percent of the crude oil and refined product shipments on MPLX’s common carrier pipelines, excluding volumes shipped by MPC under joint tariffs with third parties. These common carrier pipelines transported the volumes shown in the MPLX Pipeline Throughput information in the table below for each of the last three years.

MPC-Retained Assets and Investments

We retained ownership interests in several crude oil and products pipeline systems and pipeline companies. MPC consolidated volumes transported through our common carrier pipelines, which include MPLX and our undivided joint interests, are shown in the MPC Consolidated Pipeline Throughput information in the following table for each of the last three years.

The following table shows operating statistics for our Midstream segment.

Midstream Operating Statistics	2015	2014	2013
MPC Consolidated Pipeline Throughput (mbpd)			
Crude oil pipelines	1,277	1,241	1,293
Refined products pipelines	914	878	911
Total	2,191	2,119	2,204
MPLX Pipeline Throughput (mbpd) ^{(a)(b)}			
Crude oil pipelines	1,061	1,041	1,075
Refined products pipelines	914	878	911
Total	1,975	1,919	1,986
Gathering system throughput (MMcf/d) ^(c)	3,075		
Natural gas processed (MMcf/d) ^(c)	5,468		
C2 (ethane) + NGLs fractionated (mbpd) ^(c)	307		

MPLX predecessor volumes reported in MPLX’s filings include our undivided joint interest crude oil pipeline

^(a) systems for periods prior to MPLX’s initial public offering, which were not contributed to MPLX. The undivided joint interest volumes are not included above.

^(b) Volumes represent 100 percent of the throughput through these pipelines.

^(c) Beginning December 4, 2015, which was the effective date of the MarkWest Merger.

The locations and detailed information about our midstream assets are included under Item 2. Properties and are incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

Competition, Market Conditions and Seasonality

The downstream petroleum business is highly competitive, particularly with regard to accessing crude oil and other feedstock supply and the marketing of refined products. We compete with a large number of other companies to acquire crude oil for refinery processing and in the distribution and marketing of a full array of petroleum products. Based upon the “The Oil & Gas Journal 2015 Worldwide Refinery Survey,” we ranked fourth among U.S. petroleum companies on the basis of U.S. crude oil refining capacity as of December 31, 2015. We compete in four distinct markets for the sale of refined products—wholesale, spot, branded and retail distribution. We believe we compete with about 55 companies in the sale of refined products to wholesale marketing customers, including private-brand marketers and large commercial and industrial consumers; about 100 companies in the sale of refined products in the spot market; 12 refiners or marketers in the supply of refined products to refiner-branded independent entrepreneurs; and approximately 890 retailers in the retail sale of refined products. In addition, we compete with producers and marketers in other industries that supply alternative forms of energy and fuels to satisfy the requirements of our industrial, commercial and retail consumers. We do not produce any of the crude oil we refine.

We also face strong competition for sales of retail gasoline, diesel fuel and merchandise. Our competitors include service stations and convenience stores operated by fully integrated major oil companies and their independent entrepreneurs and other well-recognized national or regional convenience stores and travel centers, often selling gasoline, diesel fuel and merchandise at competitive prices. Non-traditional retailers, such as supermarkets, club stores and mass merchants, have affected the convenience store industry with their entrance into sales of retail gasoline and diesel fuel. Energy Analysts International, Inc. estimated such retailers had approximately 13 percent of the U.S. gasoline market in mid-2015.

Our Midstream operations face competition for natural gas gathering, crude oil transportation and in obtaining natural gas supplies for our processing and related services; in obtaining unprocessed NGLs for gathering and fractionation; and in marketing our products and services. Competition for natural gas supplies is based primarily on the location of gas gathering facilities and gas processing plants, operating efficiency and reliability and the ability to obtain a satisfactory price for products recovered. Competitive factors affecting our fractionation services include availability of capacity, proximity to supply and industry marketing centers and cost efficiency and reliability of service.

Competition for customers to purchase our natural gas and NGLs is based primarily on price, delivery capabilities, flexibility and maintenance of high-quality customer relationships. In addition, certain of our Midstream operations are highly regulated, which affects the rates that our common carrier pipelines can charge for transportation services and the return we obtain from such pipelines.

Market conditions in the oil and gas industry are cyclical and subject to global economic and political events and new and changing governmental regulations. Our operating results are affected by price changes in crude oil, natural gas and refined products, as well as changes in competitive conditions in the markets we serve. Price differentials between sweet and sour crude oils, WTI and LLS crude oils and other market structure differentials also affect our operating results.

Demand for gasoline, diesel fuel and asphalt is higher during the spring and summer months than during the winter months in most of our markets, primarily due to seasonal increases in highway traffic and construction. As a result, the operating results for each of our segments for the first and fourth quarters may be lower than for those in the second and third quarters of each calendar year.

Our Midstream segment can be affected by seasonal fluctuations in the demand for natural gas and NGLs and the related fluctuations in commodity prices caused by various factors such as changes in transportation and travel patterns and variations in weather patterns from year to year. In the northeast region, we could be particularly impacted by seasonality as the majority of its revenues are generated by NGL sales. However, we manage the seasonality impact through the execution of our marketing strategy. We have access to up to 50 million gallons of propane storage capacity in the northeast region provided by an arrangement with a third-party which provides us with flexibility to manage the seasonality impact. Overall, our exposure to the seasonal fluctuations in the commodity markets is declining due to our growth in fee-based business.

Environmental Matters

Our management is responsible for ensuring that our operating organizations maintain environmental compliance systems that support and foster our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and for reviewing our overall environmental performance. We also have a Corporate Emergency Response Team that oversees our response to any major environmental or other emergency incident involving us or any of our facilities.

We believe it is likely that the scientific and political attention to issues concerning the extent and causes of climate change will continue, with the potential for further regulations that could affect our operations. Currently, legislative and regulatory measures to address greenhouse gases are in various phases of review, discussion or implementation. The cost to comply with these laws and regulations cannot be estimated at this time, but could be significant. For additional information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors. We estimate and publicly report greenhouse gas emissions from our operations and products. Additionally, we continuously strive to improve operational and energy efficiencies through resource and energy conservation where practicable.

Table of Contents

Our operations are subject to numerous other laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. Such laws and regulations include, among others, the Clean Air Act (“CAA”) with respect to air emissions, the Clean Water Act (“CWA”) with respect to water discharges, 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 for air, water, solid waste and remediation, see Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Environmental Matters and Compliance Costs.

Air

We are subject to many requirements in connection with air emissions from our operations. Internationally and domestically, emphasis has been placed on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. pledge in 2009, as part of the Copenhagen Accord, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 17 percent below 2005 levels by 2020 remains in effect and was reaffirmed in the President’s 2013 Climate Action Plan. The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change does not legally require parties to the Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but the United States’ future activities in response to the Paris Agreement are unknown. In 2009, the EPA issued an “endangerment finding” that greenhouse gas emissions contribute to air pollution that endangers public health and welfare. Related to the endangerment finding, in April 2010, the EPA finalized a greenhouse gas emission standard for mobile sources (cars and other light duty vehicles). The endangerment finding, the mobile source standard and the EPA’s determination that greenhouse gases are subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act resulted in permitting of greenhouse gas emissions at stationary sources, but as a result of the EPA’s “tailoring rule,” permit applicability was limited to larger sources such as refineries. Legal challenges were filed against these EPA actions. In June 2014, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Clean Air Act Prevention of Significant Deterioration program for new and modified stationary sources is not triggered by greenhouse gas emissions alone. The United States Supreme Court did, however, uphold the requirement for new or modified stationary sources that will also emit a criteria pollutant to control greenhouse gas emissions through Best Available Control Technology. Implementing Best Available Control Technology may result in increased costs to our operations. A few MPC projects triggered greenhouse gas permitting requirements but any additional capital spending will likely not be significant.

The EPA has finalized Source Performance Standards for greenhouse gas emissions for new and existing electric utility generating units. These standards could impact electric and natural gas rates for all our operations. Legal challenges have been filed by several states and by industry groups seeking to overturn the final rules. Congress may again also consider legislation on greenhouse gas emissions or a carbon tax. Private parties have sued utilities and other emitters of greenhouse gas emissions, but such suits have been largely unsuccessful. We have not been named in any of those lawsuits. Private parties have also sued federal and certain state governmental entities seeking additional greenhouse gas emission reductions beyond those currently being undertaken. In sum, requiring reductions in greenhouse gas 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 greenhouse gas emissions programs, including acquiring emission credits or allotments. These requirements may also significantly affect MPC’s refinery operations and may have an indirect effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The extent and magnitude of the impact from greenhouse gas regulation or legislation cannot be reasonably estimated due to the uncertainty regarding the additional measures and how they will be implemented.

In 2013, the Obama administration made changes to the social cost of carbon (“SCC”) estimate. The SCC was first issued in 2010. The SCC is to be used by the EPA and other federal agencies in regulatory cost-benefit analyses to take into account alleged broad economic consequences associated with changes to emissions of greenhouse gases. In 2013, the Obama administration significantly increased the estimate to \$36 per ton. In response to the regulated

community and Congress' critiques of how the SCC was developed, the Office of Management and Budget provided an opportunity to comment on the SCC, but ultimately did not make any significant revisions. In December 2014, the White House Council on Environmental Quality issued new draft guidance for assessing greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act, adding for the first time language that requires the analyses to also include the impact of climate change on projects, including using the SCC when analyzing costs and benefits of a project. While the impact of a higher SCC in future regulations is not known at this time, it may result in increased costs to our operations.

In 2015, the EPA finalized a revision to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") for ozone. The EPA lowered the primary ozone NAAQS from 75 ppb to 70 ppb. This revision initiates a multi-year process in which nonattainment designations will be made based on more recent ozone measurements that includes data from 2016. States will then propose

Table of Contents

and adopt, as necessary, new rules reducing emissions to meet the new standard. Currently, the EPA is in the process of implementing the 75 ppb ozone standard that the EPA had promulgated in March 2008. The impact of a stricter standard cannot be accurately estimated due to the present uncertainty regarding area nonattainment designations and the additional requirements that states may impose. Additionally, legal petitions challenging the revised ozone standard have been filed with the court adding uncertainty to the revised standard.

On September 29, 2015, the EPA signed the final regulations revising existing refinery air emissions standards. The revised regulations were published in the Federal Register on December 1, 2015. The revised rule requires additional controls, lower emission standards and ambient air monitoring. We do not anticipate that MPC's costs to comply with the revised regulations will be material to our results of operations or cash flows.

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. Also, in case of any such release, OPA-90 requires the responsible company to pay resulting removal costs and damages. OPA-90 also provides for civil penalties and imposes criminal sanctions for violations of its provisions. 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.

Additionally, OPA-90 requires that new tank vessels entering or operating in U.S. waters be double-hulled and that existing tank vessels that are not double-hulled be retrofitted or removed from U.S. service. All barges used for river transport of our raw materials and refined products meet the double-hulled requirements of OPA-90. We operate facilities at which spills of oil and hazardous substances could occur. 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.

In June 2015, the EPA and the United States Army Corps of Engineers finalized significant changes to the definition of the term "waters of the United States" ("WOTUS") used in numerous programs under the CWA. This final rulemaking is referred to as the Clean Water Rule. The Clean Water Rule has been challenged in multiple federal courts by many states, trade groups, and other interested parties, and in October 2015, a United States Court of Appeals issued a nationwide stay of the Clean Water Rule. The Clean Water Rule, as written, expands permitting, planning and reporting obligations and may extend the timing to secure permits for pipeline and fixed asset construction and maintenance activities. The Clean Water Rule does contain new language intended to address concerns that the proposed rule included storm water conveyances and storage structures as WOTUS, and we continue to review how that new language will apply under specific circumstances. Court challenges of the Clean Water Rule will continue through 2016.

In 2015, the EPA issued its intent to review the CWA categorical effluent limitation guidelines ("ELG") for the petroleum refining sector. During 2016, the EPA will prepare and request significant wastewater and treatment process details for our refining operations. The EPA has indicated they believe there have been significant changes in the characteristics of wastewaters generated within refining operations that warrant the review. Specific targets for the review are the impacts of processing heavier crude oils and the transfer of air pollutants to wastewater when air pollution abatement devices are in use. A similar project, initiated in 2007 for steam power generation with similar attributes, resulted in a significant change in the treatment requirements for coal fired power plants. The refining sector ELG review has the potential to result in a similar impact. We are actively engaged in the planning process for the 2016 information request and engaged with API and AFPM on this matter. The typical life-cycle for an ELG review from the intent to review to issuance of a final rule that would require upgrades is seven years.

Solid Waste

We continue to seek methods to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes in our operations. RCRA establishes standards for the management of solid and hazardous wastes. Besides affecting waste disposal practices, RCRA also addresses the environmental effects of certain past waste disposal operations, the recycling of wastes and the regulation of USTs containing regulated substances. We have ongoing RCRA treatment and disposal operations at two of our facilities and primarily utilize offsite third-party treatment and disposal facilities. Ongoing RCRA-related costs, however, are not expected to be material to our results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

Remediation

We own or operate, or have owned or operated, certain convenience stores and other locations where, during the normal course of operations, releases of refined products from USTs have occurred. Federal and state laws require that contamination caused by such releases at these sites be assessed and remediated to meet applicable standards. The enforcement of the UST regulations under RCRA has been delegated to the states, which administer their own UST programs. Our obligation to remediate such contamination varies, depending on the extent of the releases and the stringency of the applicable state laws and regulations. A portion of these remediation costs may be recoverable from the appropriate state UST reimbursement funds once the applicable deductibles have been satisfied. We also have ongoing remediation projects at a number of our current and former refinery, terminal and pipeline locations. Penalties or other sanctions may be imposed for noncompliance.

Claims under CERCLA and similar state acts have been raised with respect to the clean-up of various waste disposal and other sites. CERCLA is intended to facilitate the clean-up of hazardous substances without regard to fault. Potentially responsible parties for each site include present and former owners and operators of, transporters to and generators of the hazardous substances at the site. Liability is strict and can be joint and several. Because of various factors including the difficulty of identifying the responsible parties for any particular site, the complexity of determining the relative liability among them, the uncertainty as to the most desirable remediation techniques and the amount of damages and clean-up costs and the time period during which such costs may be incurred, we are unable to reasonably estimate our ultimate cost of compliance with CERCLA; however, we do not believe such costs will be material to our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Mileage Standards, Renewable Fuels and Other Fuels Requirements

In 2007, the U.S. Congress passed the Energy Independence and Security Act (“EISA”), which, among other things, set a target of 35 miles per gallon for the combined fleet of cars and light trucks in the United States by model year 2020, and contains the RFS2. In August 2012, the EPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration jointly adopted regulations that establish average industry fleet fuel economy standards for passenger cars and light trucks of up to 41 miles per gallon by model year 2021 and average fleet fuel economy standards of up to 49.7 miles per gallon by model year 2025 (the standards from 2022 to 2025 are the government’s current estimate but will require further rulemaking). New or alternative transportation fuels such as compressed natural gas could also pose a competitive threat to our operations.

The RFS2 required the total volume of renewable transportation fuels sold or introduced annually in the U.S. to reach 18.15 billion gallons in 2014, 20.5 billion gallons in 2015, 22.25 billion gallons in 2016 and increase to 36.0 billion gallons by 2022. Within the total volume of renewable fuel, EISA established an advanced biofuel volume of 3.75 billion gallons in 2014, 5.5 billion gallons in 2015, 7.25 billion gallons in 2016, and increasing to 21.0 billion gallons in 2022. Subsets within the advanced biofuel volume include biomass-based diesel, which was set as at least 1.0 billion gallons in 2014 through 2022 (to be determined by the EPA through rulemaking), and cellulosic biofuel, which was set at 1.75 billion gallons in 2014, 3.0 billion gallons in 2015, 4.25 billion gallons in 2016, and increasing to 16.0 billion gallons in 2022.

On November 30, 2015, the EPA finalized the renewable fuel standards for the years of 2014, 2015 and 2016 as well as the biomass based diesel standard for 2017. Because the EPA missed the statutory deadlines for establishing the standards for 2014 and 2015, the EPA set the standards using actual consumption data obtained from EPA’s tracking system, EMTS. The volumes in billions of gallons that were finalized are as follows:

EPA Renewable Fuel Standards (billions of gallons)	2014	2015	2016
Cellulosic Ethanol	0.033	0.123	0.230
Biomass Based Diesel	1.630	1.730	1.900
Advanced Biofuel	2.670	2.880	3.610
Total Renewable	16.280	16.930	18.110

These volumes, with the exception of biomass based diesel, represent a reduction from the statutory volumes. In the near term, the RFS2 will be satisfied primarily with ethanol blended into gasoline. Vehicle, regulatory and infrastructure constraints limit the blending of significantly more than 10 percent ethanol into gasoline (“E10”). The volumes for 2016 result in the ethanol content of gasoline exceeding the E10 blendwall, which will require obligated parties to either sell E15 or FlexFuel at levels that exceed historical levels. Neither E15 nor FlexFuel has been readily accepted by the consumer. There are numerous issues, including state and federal regulatory issues, which need to be addressed before E15 can be marketed for use in traditional gasoline engines.

With potentially uncertain supplies, the advanced biofuels programs may present specific challenges in that we may have to enter into arrangements with other parties or purchase credits from the EPA to meet our obligations to use advanced biofuels, including biomass-based diesel and cellulosic biofuel.

Table of Contents

We made investments in infrastructure capable of expanding biodiesel blending capability to help comply with the biodiesel RFS2 requirement by buying and blending biodiesel into our refined diesel product, and by buying needed biodiesel RINs in the EPA-created biodiesel RINs market. On April 1, 2014, we purchased a facility in Cincinnati, Ohio, which currently produces biodiesel, glycerin and other by-products. The capacity of the plant is approximately 60 million gallons per year. As a producer of biodiesel, we now generate RINs, thereby reducing our reliance on the external RIN market.

On October 13, 2010, the EPA issued a partial waiver decision under the CAA to allow for an increase in the amount of ethanol permitted to be blended into gasoline from E10 to E15 for 2007 and newer light-duty motor vehicles. On January 21, 2011, the EPA issued a second waiver for the use of E15 in vehicles model year 2001-2006. There are numerous issues, including state and federal regulatory issues, which need to be addressed before E15 can be marketed for use in traditional gasoline engines.

There will be costs and uncertainties regarding how we will comply with the various requirements contained in EISA and related regulations. The RFS2 has required, and may in the future continue to require, additional capital expenditures or expenses by us to accommodate increased renewable fuels use. We may experience a decrease in demand for refined petroleum products due to an increase in combined fleet mileage or due to refined petroleum products being replaced by renewable fuels.

On March 3, 2014, the EPA signed the final Tier 3 fuel standards. The final Tier 3 fuel standards require, among other things, a lower annual average sulfur level in gasoline to no more than 10 ppm beginning in calendar year 2017. In addition, gasoline refiners and importers may not exceed a maximum per-gallon sulfur standard of 80 ppm while retailers may not exceed a maximum per-gallon sulfur standard of 95 ppm. We anticipate that we will spend an estimated \$750 million to \$1 billion between 2014 and 2019 for capital expenditures necessary to comply with these standards, a majority of which is expected to be spent in the years of 2017 through 2019.

Trademarks, Patents and Licenses

Our Marathon trademark is material to the conduct of our refining and marketing operations, and our Speedway trademark is material to the conduct of our retail marketing operations. We currently hold a number of U.S. and foreign patents and have various pending patent applications. Although in the aggregate our patents and licenses are important to us, we do not regard any single patent or license or group of related patents or licenses as critical or essential to our business as a whole. In general, we depend on our technological capabilities and the application of know-how rather than patents and licenses in the conduct of our operations.

Employees

We had approximately 45,440 regular employees as of December 31, 2015, which includes approximately 33,820 employees of Speedway.

Certain hourly employees at our Canton, Catlettsburg, Galveston Bay and Texas City refineries are represented by the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers Union under labor agreements that are due to expire in 2019. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters represents certain hourly employees at our Detroit refinery under a labor agreement that is also scheduled to expire in 2019. In addition, they represent certain hourly employees at Speedway under agreements that cover certain outlets in New York and New Jersey that expire on March 14, 2016 and June 30, 2016.

Table of Contents

Executive and Corporate Officers of the Registrant

The executive and corporate officers of MPC and their ages as of January 31, 2016, are as follows:

Name	Age	Position with MPC
Gary R. Heminger	62	President and Chief Executive Officer
Richard D. Bedell	61	Senior Vice President, Refining
Timothy T. Griffith	46	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John R. Haley ^(a)	59	Vice President, Tax
James P. Heintschel ^(a)	59	Vice President, Business Development
Thomas Kaczynski	54	Vice President, Finance and Treasurer
Thomas M. Kelley	56	Senior Vice President, Marketing
Anthony R. Kenney	62	President, Speedway LLC
Rodney P. Nichols	63	Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Administrative Services
Randy S. Nickerson	54	Executive Vice President, Corporate Strategy
C. Michael Palmer	62	Senior Vice President, Supply, Distribution and Planning
John J. Quaid	44	Vice President and Controller
John S. Swearingen	56	Senior Vice President, Transportation and Logistics
Donald C. Templin	52	Executive Vice President
Donald W. Wehrly ^(a)	56	Vice President and Chief Information Officer
David L. Whikehart ^(a)	56	Vice President, Corporate Planning, Government and Public Affairs
J. Michael Wilder	63	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

^(a) Corporate officer.

Mr. Heminger was appointed president and chief executive officer effective June 30, 2011. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Heminger was president of Marathon Petroleum Company LP (formerly known as Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC and Marathon Petroleum Company LLC), currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPC and prior to the Spinoff, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marathon Oil. He assumed responsibility as president of Marathon Petroleum Company LP in September 2001.

Mr. Bedell was appointed senior vice president, Refining effective June 30, 2011. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Bedell served in the same capacity for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in June 2010 and as manager, Louisiana Refining Division beginning in 2001. Mr. Bedell has elected to retire effective March 1, 2016.

Mr. Griffith was appointed senior vice president and chief financial officer effective March 3, 2015. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Griffith served as vice president, Finance and Investor Relations, and treasurer beginning in January 2014. He was vice president of Finance and treasurer beginning in August 2011. Previously, Mr. Griffith was vice president Investor Relations and treasurer of Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation, a packaging manufacturer, in St. Louis, Missouri, from 2008 to 2011.

Mr. Haley was appointed vice president, Tax effective June 1, 2013. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Haley served as director of Tax beginning in July 2011 and as a tax manager for Marathon Oil Company beginning in 1996.

Mr. Heintschel was appointed vice president, Business Development effective March 3, 2015. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Heintschel served as director of Business Development beginning in December 2009. Previously, he served as Special Products Marketing manager beginning in 2002.

Mr. Kaczynski was appointed vice president, Finance and treasurer effective August 31, 2015. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Kaczynski was vice president and treasurer of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company beginning in 2014. Previously, he served as vice president, Investor Relations, of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company beginning in 2013, vice president and corporate treasurer of Affinia Group Inc. beginning in 2005, and director of affiliate finance and of capital markets and bank relations of Visteon Corporation beginning in 2000.

Mr. Kelley was appointed senior vice president, Marketing effective June 30, 2011. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Kelley served in the same capacity for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in January 2010. Previously, he served as director of Crude Supply and Logistics for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in January 2008, and as a Brand Marketing manager for eight years prior to that.

Mr. Kenney has served as president of Speedway LLC since August 2005.

Table of Contents

Mr. Nichols was appointed senior vice president, Human Resources and Administrative Services effective March 1, 2012. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Nichols served as vice president, Human Resources and Administrative Services beginning on June 30, 2011 and served in the same capacity for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in April 1998.

Mr. Nickerson was appointed executive vice president, Corporate Strategy effective December 4, 2015 at the time of the MarkWest Merger. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Nickerson served as chief commercial officer of MarkWest beginning in 2006 and senior vice president, Corporate Development beginning in 2003.

Mr. Palmer was appointed senior vice president, Supply, Distribution and Planning effective June 30, 2011. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Palmer served as vice president, Supply, Distribution and Planning for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in June 2010. He served as Crude Supply and Logistics director for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in February 2010, and as senior vice president, Oil Sands Operations and Commercial Activities for Marathon Oil Canada Corporation beginning in 2007.

Mr. Quaid was appointed vice president and controller effective June 23, 2014. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Quaid was vice president of Iron Ore at United States Steel Corporation (“U. S. Steel”), an integrated steel producer, beginning in January 2014. Previously, Mr. Quaid served in various leadership positions at U. S. Steel since February 2002, including vice president and treasurer beginning in August 2011, controller, North American Flat-Rolled Operations beginning in July 2010 and assistant corporate controller beginning in 2008.

Mr. Swearingen was appointed senior vice president, Transportation and Logistics effective March 3, 2015. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Swearingen served as vice president of Health, Environmental, Safety & Security beginning June 30, 2011. Previously, he was president of Marathon Pipe Line LLC beginning in 2009 and the Illinois Refining Division manager beginning in November 2001.

Mr. Templin was appointed executive vice president effective January 1, 2016. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Templin served as executive vice president, Supply, Transportation and Marketing beginning March 3, 2015 and senior vice president and chief financial officer beginning on June 30, 2011. Previously, he was a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an audit, tax and advisory services provider, with various audit and management responsibilities beginning in 1996.

Mr. Wehrly was appointed vice president and chief information officer effective June 30, 2011. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Wehrly was the manager of Information Technology Services for Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in 2003.

Mr. Whitehart was appointed vice president, Corporate Planning, Government & Public Affairs effective January 1, 2016. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Whitehart was the director, Product Supply and Optimization beginning in March 2011. Previously, Mr. Whitehart served as director, Climate Change and Carbon Management beginning in 2010 and director, Business Development beginning in 2008. Effective February 29, 2016, Mr. Whitehart was appointed vice president, Environmental, Safety and Corporate Affairs.

Mr. Wilder was appointed vice president, general counsel and secretary effective June 30, 2011. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Wilder was associate general counsel of Marathon Oil Company beginning in 2010 and general counsel and secretary of Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in 1997. Mr. Wilder has elected to retire effective March 1, 2016.

Pamela K.M. Beall was appointed executive vice president, Corporate Planning and Strategy of MPLX effective January 1, 2016. Prior to this appointment, Ms. Beall was senior vice president, Corporate Planning, Government & Public Affairs beginning in January 2014, vice president, Investor Relations and Government & Public Affairs beginning in 2011, vice president, Products Supply and Optimization of Marathon Petroleum Company LP beginning in 2010 and vice president of Global Procurement for Marathon Oil Company beginning in 2007.

Raymond L. Brooks, general manager, Galveston Bay refinery, was appointed senior vice president, Refining effective March 1, 2016. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Brooks was general manager, Galveston Bay refinery beginning in February 2013, general manager, Robinson refinery beginning in 2010 and general manager, St. Paul Park, Minnesota refinery (no longer owned by MPC) beginning in 2006.

Suzanne Gagle, assistant general counsel, litigation and Human Resources, was appointed vice president and general counsel effective March 1, 2016. Prior to this appointment, Ms. Gagle was assistant general counsel, litigation and

Human Resources beginning in April 2011, senior group counsel, downstream operations beginning in 2010 and group counsel, litigation, beginning in 2003.

Table of Contents

Molly R. Benson, assistant general counsel, corporate and finance was appointed vice president, corporate secretary and chief compliance officer effective March 1, 2016. Prior to this appointment, Ms. Benson was assistant general counsel, corporate and finance beginning in April 2012, group counsel, corporate and finance beginning in 2011, group counsel, North American production for Marathon Oil Company beginning in 2010 and senior attorney, downstream business beginning in 2006.

Available Information

General information about MPC, including Corporate Governance Principles and Charters for the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, can be found at <http://ir.marathonpetroleum.com>. In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers are also available in this same location.

MPC uses its website, www.marathonpetroleum.com, as a channel for routine distribution of important information, including news releases, analyst presentations, financial information and market data. 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. 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.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and all of the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in evaluating us and our common stock. Some of these risks relate principally to our business and the industry in which we operate, while others relate to the ownership of our common stock.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially and adversely affected by any of these risks, and, as a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Risks Relating to our Business

A substantial or extended decline in refining and marketing gross margins would reduce our operating results and cash flows and could materially and adversely impact our future rate of growth, the carrying value of our assets and our ability to execute share repurchases and continue the payment of our base dividend.

Our operating results, cash flows, future rate of growth, the carrying value of our assets and our ability to execute share repurchases and continue the payment of our base dividend are highly dependent on the margins we realize on our refined products. The measure of the difference between market prices for refined products and crude oil, or crack spread, is commonly used by the industry as a proxy for refining and marketing gross margins. Historically, refining and marketing gross margins have been volatile, and we believe they will continue to be volatile. Our margins from the sale of gasoline and other refined products are influenced by a number of conditions, including the price of crude oil. We do not produce crude oil and must purchase all of the crude oil we refine. The price of crude oil and the price at which we can sell our refined products may fluctuate independently due to a variety of regional and global market conditions. Any overall change in crack spreads will impact our refining and marketing gross margins. Many of the factors influencing a change in crack spreads and refining and marketing gross margins are beyond our control. These factors include:

- worldwide and domestic supplies of and demand for crude oil and refined products;
- the cost of crude oil and other feedstocks to be manufactured into refined products;
- the prices realized for refined products;
- utilization rates of refineries;
- natural gas and electricity supply costs incurred by refineries;
- the ability of the members of OPEC to agree to and maintain production controls;
- political instability or armed conflict in oil and natural gas producing regions;
- local weather conditions;
- seasonality of demand in our marketing area due to increased highway traffic in the spring and summer months;
- natural disasters such as hurricanes and tornadoes;
- the price and availability of alternative and competing forms of energy;
- domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes; and
- local, regional, national and worldwide economic conditions.

Some of these factors can vary by region and may change quickly, adding to market volatility, while others may have longer-term effects. The longer-term effects of these and other factors on refining and marketing gross margins are uncertain. We purchase our crude oil and other refinery feedstocks weeks before we refine them and sell the refined products. Price level changes during the period between purchasing feedstocks and selling the refined products from these feedstocks could have a significant effect on our financial results. We also purchase refined products manufactured by others for resale to our customers. Price changes during the periods between purchasing and reselling those refined products also could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Lower refining and marketing gross margins may reduce the amount of refined products we produce, which may reduce our revenues, income from operations and cash flows. Significant reductions in refining and marketing gross margins could require us to reduce our capital expenditures, impair the carrying value of our assets (such as property, plant and equipment, inventory or goodwill), decrease or eliminate our share repurchase activity and our base dividend.

Table of Contents

Our operations are subject to business interruptions and casualty losses. Failure to manage risks associated with business interruptions could adversely impact our operations, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Our operations are subject to business interruptions due to scheduled refinery turnarounds, unplanned maintenance or unplanned events such as explosions, fires, refinery or pipeline releases or other incidents, power outages, severe weather, labor disputes, or other natural or man-made disasters, such as acts of terrorism. For example, pipelines provide a nearly-exclusive form of transportation of crude oil to, or refined products from, some of our refineries. In such instances, a prolonged interruption in service of such a pipeline could materially and adversely affect the operations, profitability and cash flows of the impacted refinery.

Explosions, fires, refinery or pipeline releases or other incidents involving our assets or operations could result in serious personal injury or loss of human life, significant damage to property and equipment, environmental pollution, impairment of operations and substantial losses to us. 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 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, including but not limited to, explosions, fires, refinery or pipeline releases or other incidents involving our assets or operations, could 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 rely on the performance of our information technology systems, the failure of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are heavily dependent on our information technology systems and network infrastructure and maintain and rely upon certain critical information systems for the effective operation of our business. These information systems involve data network and telecommunications, Internet access and website functionality, and various computer hardware equipment and software applications, including those that are critical to the safe operation of our business. These systems and infrastructure are subject to damage or interruption from a number of potential sources including natural disasters, software viruses or other malware, power failures, cyber-attacks and other events. We also face various other cyber-security threats, including threats to gain unauthorized access to sensitive information or to render data or systems unusable. To protect against such attempts of unauthorized access or attack, we have implemented infrastructure protection technologies and disaster recovery plans. There can be no guarantee such plans, to the extent they are in place, will be effective.

The retail market is diverse and highly competitive, and very aggressive competition could adversely impact our business.

We face strong competition in the market for the sale of retail gasoline, diesel fuel and merchandise. Our competitors include outlets owned or operated by fully integrated major oil companies or their dealers or jobbers, and other well-recognized national or regional retail outlets, often selling gasoline or merchandise at very competitive prices. Several non-traditional retailers such as supermarkets, club stores and mass merchants are in the retail business. These non-traditional gasoline retailers have obtained a significant share of the transportation fuels market and we expect their market share to grow. Because of their diversity, integration of operations, experienced management and greater financial resources, these companies may be better able to withstand volatile market conditions or levels of low or no profitability in the retail segment of the market. In addition, these retailers may use promotional pricing or discounts, both at the pump and in the store, to encourage in-store merchandise sales. These activities by our competitors could pressure us to offer similar discounts, adversely affecting our profit margins. Additionally, the loss of market share by our convenience stores to these and other retailers relating to either gasoline or merchandise could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The development, availability and marketing of alternative and competing fuels in the retail market could adversely impact our business. We compete with other industries that provide alternative means to satisfy the energy and fuel needs of our consumers. Increased competition from these alternatives as a result of governmental regulations, technological advances and consumer demand could have an impact on pricing and demand for our products and our profitability.

30

Table of Contents

We are subject to interruptions of supply and increased costs as a result of our reliance on third-party transportation of crude oil and refined products.

We utilize the services of third parties to transport crude oil and refined products to and from our refineries. In addition to our own operational risks discussed above, we could experience interruptions of supply or increases in costs to deliver refined products to market if the ability of the pipelines, railways or vessels to transport crude oil or refined products is disrupted because of weather events, accidents, governmental regulations or third-party actions. A prolonged disruption of the ability of the pipelines, railways or vessels to transport crude oil or refined products to or from one or more of our refineries could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may incur losses to our business as a result of our forward-contract activities and derivative transactions.

We currently use commodity derivative instruments, and we expect to enter into these types of transactions in the future. A failure of a futures commission merchant or counterparty to perform would affect these transactions. To the extent the instruments we utilize to manage these exposures are not effective, we may incur losses related to the ineffective portion of the derivative transaction or costs related to moving the derivative positions to another futures commission merchant or counterparty once a failure has occurred.

We have significant debt obligations; therefore, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be harmed by a deterioration of our credit profile, a decrease in debt capacity or unsecured commercial credit available to us, or by factors adversely affecting credit markets generally.

At December 31, 2015, our total debt obligations for borrowed money and capital lease obligations were \$12.5 billion, including \$5.7 billion of obligations of MPLX. We may incur substantial additional debt obligations in the future. Our indebtedness may impose various restrictions and covenants on us that could have material adverse consequences, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to changing economic, regulatory and industry conditions;

- limiting our ability to compete and our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry;

- limiting our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders;

- limiting our ability to borrow additional funds; and

- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, thereby reducing funds available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, share repurchases, dividends and other purposes.

A decrease in our debt or commercial credit capacity, including unsecured credit extended by third-party suppliers, or a deterioration in our credit profile could increase our costs of borrowing money and/or limit our access to the capital markets and commercial credit, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have a trade receivables securitization facility that provides liquidity of up to \$1.0 billion depending on the amount of eligible domestic trade accounts receivables. In periods of lower prices, we may not have sufficient eligible accounts receivables to support full availability of this facility.

Historic or current operations could subject us to significant legal liability or restrict our ability to operate.

We currently are defending litigation and anticipate we will be required to defend new litigation in the future. Our operations, including liabilities assumed by MPLX in the MarkWest Merger, and those of our predecessors could expose us to litigation and civil claims by private plaintiffs for alleged damages related to contamination of the environment or personal injuries caused by releases of hazardous substances from our facilities, products liability, consumer credit or privacy laws, product pricing or antitrust laws or any other laws or regulations that apply to our operations. While an adverse outcome in most litigation matters would not be expected to be material to us, in class-action litigation, large classes of plaintiffs may allege damages relating to extended periods of time or other alleged facts and circumstances that could increase the amount of potential damages. Attorneys general and other government officials may pursue litigation in which they seek to recover civil damages from companies on behalf of a state or its citizens for a variety of claims, including violation of consumer protection and product pricing laws or natural resources damages. We are defending litigation of that type and anticipate that we will be required to defend

new litigation of that type in the future. If we are not able to successfully defend such litigation, it may result in liability to our company that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We do not have insurance covering all of these potential liabilities. In addition to substantial liability, plaintiffs in

31

Table of Contents

litigation may also seek injunctive relief which, if imposed, could have a material adverse effect on our future business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

A portion of our workforce is unionized, and we may face labor disruptions that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Approximately 36 percent of our refining employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Certain hourly employees at our Canton, Catlettsburg, Galveston Bay and Texas City refineries are represented by the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers Union under labor agreements that are due to expire in 2019. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters represents certain hourly employees at our Detroit refinery under a labor agreement that is also scheduled to expire in 2019. In addition, they represent certain hourly employees at Speedway under agreements that cover certain outlets in New York and New Jersey that expire between on March 14, 2016 and June 30, 2016. These contracts may be renewed at an increased cost to us. In addition, we have experienced, or may experience, work stoppages as a result of labor disagreements. Any prolonged work stoppages disrupting operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

One of our subsidiaries acts as the general partner of a publicly traded master limited partnership, MPLX, which may involve a greater exposure to certain legal liabilities than existed under our historic business operations.

One of our subsidiaries acts as the general partner of MPLX, a publicly traded master limited partnership. Our control of the general partner of MPLX may increase the possibility of claims of breach of fiduciary duties including claims of conflicts of interest related to MPLX. Any liability resulting from such claims could have a material adverse effect on our future business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If foreign ownership of our stock 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, which we refer to collectively as 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, corporations 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.

We are subject to certain continuing contingent liabilities of Marathon Oil relating to taxes and other matters and to potential liabilities pursuant to the tax sharing agreement we entered into with Marathon Oil that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Although the Spinoff occurred in mid-2011, certain liabilities of Marathon Oil could become our obligations. For example, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") and related rules and regulations, each corporation that was a member of the Marathon Oil consolidated tax reporting group during any taxable period or portion of any taxable period ending on or before the effective time of the Spinoff is jointly and severally liable for the federal income tax liability of the entire Marathon Oil consolidated tax reporting group for that taxable period. In connection with the Spinoff, we entered into a tax sharing agreement with Marathon Oil that allocates the responsibility for prior period taxes of the Marathon Oil consolidated tax reporting group between us and Marathon Oil. However, if Marathon Oil is unable to pay any prior period taxes for which it is responsible, we could be required to pay the entire amount of such taxes. Other provisions of federal law establish similar liability for other matters, including laws governing tax-qualified pension plans as well as other contingent liabilities.

Also pursuant to the tax sharing agreement, following the Spinoff we are responsible generally for all taxes attributable to us or any of our subsidiaries, whether accruing before, on or after the Spinoff. We also agreed to be responsible for, and indemnify Marathon Oil with respect to, all taxes arising as a result of the Spinoff (or certain internal restructuring transactions) failing to qualify as transactions under Sections 368(a) and 355 of the Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent such tax liability arises as a result of any breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or other obligation by us or certain affiliates made in connection with the issuance of the private letter ruling relating to the Spinoff or in the tax sharing agreement. In addition, we agreed to indemnify Marathon Oil for specified tax-related liabilities associated with our 2005 acquisition of the minority interest in our refining joint

venture from Ashland Inc. Our indemnification obligations to Marathon Oil and its subsidiaries, officers and directors are not limited or subject to any cap. If we are required to indemnify Marathon Oil and its subsidiaries and their respective officers and directors under the tax sharing agreement, we may be subject to substantial liabilities. At this time, we cannot precisely quantify the amount of these liabilities that have been assumed pursuant to the tax sharing agreement, and there can be no assurances as to their final amounts. The tax liabilities described in this paragraph could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation and cash flows.

Table of Contents

The Spinoff could be determined not to qualify as a tax-free transaction, and Marathon Oil and its stockholders could be subject to material amounts of taxes and, in certain circumstances, we could be required to indemnify Marathon Oil for material taxes pursuant to indemnification obligations under the tax sharing agreement.

Marathon Oil received a private letter ruling from the IRS, to the effect that, among other things, the distribution of shares of MPC common stock in the Spinoff qualifies as tax-free to Marathon Oil, us and Marathon Oil stockholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Sections 355 and 368(a) and related provisions of the Code. If the factual assumptions or representations made in the private letter ruling request are inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect, then Marathon Oil would not be able to continue to rely on the ruling. We are not aware of any facts or circumstances that would cause the assumptions or representations that were relied on in the private letter ruling to be inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect. If, notwithstanding receipt of the private letter ruling, the Spinoff were determined not to qualify under Section 355 of the Code, Marathon Oil would be subject to tax as if it had sold its shares of common stock of our company in a taxable sale for their fair market value and would recognize a taxable gain in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of such shares over its tax basis in such shares.

With respect to taxes and other liabilities that could be imposed on Marathon Oil in connection with the Spinoff (and certain related transactions) as a result of a final determination that is inconsistent with the anticipated tax consequences as set forth in the private letter ruling, we would be liable to Marathon Oil under the tax sharing agreement for any such taxes or liabilities attributable to actions taken by or with respect to us, any of our affiliates, or any person that, after the Spinoff, is our affiliate. We may be similarly liable if we breach specified representations or covenants set forth in the tax sharing agreement. If we are required to indemnify Marathon Oil for taxes incurred as a result of the Spinoff (or certain related transactions) being taxable to Marathon Oil, it would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have potential liabilities pursuant to the separation and distribution agreement we entered into with Marathon Oil in connection with the Spinoff that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In connection with the Spinoff, we entered into a separation and distribution agreement with Marathon Oil that provides for, among other things, the principal corporate transactions that were required to affect the Spinoff, certain conditions to the Spinoff and provisions governing the relationship between our company and Marathon Oil with respect to and resulting from the Spinoff. Among other things, the separation and distribution agreement provides for indemnification obligations designed to make us financially responsible for substantially all liabilities that may exist relating to our downstream business activities, whether incurred prior to or after the Spinoff, as well as certain obligations of Marathon Oil assumed by us. Our obligations to indemnify Marathon Oil under the circumstances set forth in the separation and distribution agreement could subject us to substantial liabilities. Marathon Oil also agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities. However, third parties could seek to hold us responsible for any of the liabilities retained by Marathon Oil, and there can be no assurance that the indemnity from Marathon Oil will be sufficient to protect us against the full amount of such liabilities, that Marathon Oil will be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations or that Marathon Oil's insurers will cover us for liabilities associated with occurrences prior to the Spinoff. Moreover, even if we ultimately succeed in recovering from Marathon Oil or its insurers any amounts for which we are held liable, we may be temporarily required to bear these losses ourselves. If Marathon Oil is unable to satisfy its indemnification obligations, the underlying liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may not realize the growth opportunities and commercial synergies that are anticipated from the MarkWest Merger.

The benefits that are expected to result from the MarkWest Merger will depend, in part, on MPLX's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and commercial synergies as a result of the MarkWest Merger. MPLX's success in realizing these growth opportunities and commercial synergies, and the timing of this realization, depends on the successful integration of MPLX and MarkWest. There is a significant degree of difficulty and management distraction inherent in the process of integrating an acquisition as sizable as MarkWest. The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of MPLX and MarkWest. Members of our senior management may be required to devote considerable amounts of time to this integration process, which will decrease

the time they will have to manage our company, maintain relationships with employees, customers or suppliers, attract new customers and develop new strategies. If senior management is not able to effectively manage the integration process, or if any significant business activities are interrupted as a result of the integration process, our business could suffer. There can be no assurance that MPLX will successfully or cost-effectively integrate MarkWest. The failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Even if MPLX is able to integrate MarkWest successfully, this integration may not result in the realization of the full benefits of the growth opportunities and commercial synergies that we currently expect from this integration, and we cannot guarantee that these benefits will be achieved within anticipated time frames or at all. For example, MPLX may not be able to eliminate duplicative costs. Moreover, MPLX may incur substantial expenses in connection with the integration of MarkWest. While it is anticipated that certain expenses will be incurred to achieve commercial synergies, such expenses are difficult to estimate accurately, and may exceed current estimates. Accordingly, the benefits from the MarkWest Merger may be offset by costs incurred to, or delays in, integrating the businesses. Significant acquisitions in the future will involve the integration of new assets or businesses and present substantial risks that could adversely affect our business, financial conditions, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition to the MarkWest Merger, significant future transactions involving the addition of new assets or businesses will present potential risks, which may include, among others:

- Inaccurate assumptions about future synergies, revenues, capital expenditures and operating costs;
- An inability to successfully integrate 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; and
- The incurrence of other significant charges, such as impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets, asset devaluation or restructuring charges.

A significant decrease or delay in oil and natural gas production in MPLX's areas of operation, whether due to sustained declines in oil, natural gas and NGL prices, natural declines in well production, or otherwise, may adversely affect MPLX's business, results of operations and financial condition, and could reduce MPLX's ability to make distributions to us.

A significant portion of MPLX's operations are dependent upon production from oil and natural gas reserves and wells, which will naturally decline over time, which means that MPLX's cash flows associated with these wells will also decline over time. To maintain or increase throughput levels and the utilization rate of MPLX's facilities, MPLX must continually obtain new oil, natural gas, NGL and refined product supplies, which depends in part on the level of successful drilling activity near its facilities.

We have no control over the level of drilling activity in the areas of MPLX's 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, among other things, prevailing and projected energy prices, drilling costs per Mcf or barrel, demand for hydrocarbons, operational challenges, access to downstream markets, the level of reserves, geological considerations, governmental regulations and the availability and cost of capital. Because of these factors, even if new oil or natural gas reserves are discovered in areas served by MPLX assets, producers may choose not to develop those reserves. If MPLX is not able to obtain new supplies of oil or natural gas to replace the natural decline in volumes from existing wells, throughput on MPLX pipelines and the utilization rates of MPLX facilities would decline, which could have a material adverse effect on MPLX's business, results of operations and financial condition and could reduce MPLX's ability to make distributions to us.

Decreases in energy prices can decrease 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 local demand, production levels, changes in interstate pipeline gas quality specifications, imports and exports, seasonality and weather conditions, economic and political conditions domestically and internationally and governmental regulations. Sustained periods of low prices could result in producers also significantly curtailing or limiting their oil and gas drilling operations which could substantially delay the production and delivery of volumes of oil, gas and NGLs to MPLX's facilities and adversely affect MPLX's revenues and cash available for distribution to us. This impact may also be exacerbated due to the extent of MPLX's

commodity-based contracts, which are more directly impacted by changes in gas and NGL prices than its 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, MPLX's purchase and resale of gas and NGLs in the ordinary course exposes MPLX to significant risk of volatility in gas or NGL prices due to the potential difference in the time of the purchases and sales and the potential difference in the price associated with each transaction, and direct exposure may also occur naturally as a result of MPLX's production processes. The significant fluctuation and decline in natural gas, NGL

Table of Contents

and oil prices currently occurring has adversely impacted MPLX's unit price, thereby increasing its distribution yield and cost of capital. Such impacts could adversely impact MPLX's ability to execute its long term organic growth projects, satisfy obligations to its 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.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Changes in environmental or other laws or regulations may reduce our refining and marketing gross margin and may result in substantial capital expenditures and operating costs that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Various laws and regulations are expected to impose increasingly stringent and costly requirements on our operations, which may reduce our refining and marketing gross margin. 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,
- pollution prevention,
- greenhouse gas emissions,
- characteristics and composition of gasoline and diesel fuels,
- public and employee safety and health, 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, crude oil and feedstock sources and production processes. We may be required to make expenditures to modify operations, install pollution control equipment, perform site cleanups or curtail operations that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Because the issue of climate change continues to receive scientific and political attention, there is the potential for further laws and regulations that could affect our operations. The U.S. pledge in 2009, as part of the Copenhagen Accord, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 17 percent below 2005 levels by 2020 remains in effect and was reaffirmed in the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan. The 2015 Paris UN Climate Change Conference Agreement aims to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement does not legally require parties to the Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but the U.S.'s future activities in response to the Paris Agreement may result in regulations to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In October 2015, the EPA finalized regulations to reduce carbon emissions from new, modified, and reconstructed power plants (new source performance standards) and from existing power plants (existing source performance standards; also known as the Clean Power Plan). Through the regulations, the EPA is requiring a reduction in nationwide carbon emissions from the power generation sector by 32 percent below 2005 levels. These standards could increase our electricity costs and potentially reduce the reliability of our electricity supply. In February 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court stayed implementation of the Clean Power Plan until the legal challenge filed by several states and industry could be heard by the courts.

The Obama administration has also developed the social cost of carbon ("SCC"), which is to be used by the EPA and other federal agencies in regulatory cost-benefit analyses to take into account alleged broad economic consequences associated with changes to emissions of greenhouse gases. The SCC was first issued in 2010. In 2013, the Obama administration significantly increased the estimate to \$36 per ton. In response to the regulated community and Congress' critiques of how the SCC was developed, the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") provided an opportunity to comment on the SCC. In July 2015, the OMB issued a response to comments and a revised technical support document explaining adjustments to the SCC calculations. Additionally, in December 2014, the White House Council on Environmental Quality issued new draft guidance for assessing greenhouse gas emissions under the National Environmental Policy Act, adding for the first time language that requires that analyses also include the impact of climate change on projects, including using the SCC when analyzing costs and benefits of a project. While

the impact of a higher SCC in future regulations is not known at this time, it may result in increased costs to our operations.

35

Table of Contents

An article on the social cost of methane has also been published and was used by the EPA in its regulatory impact analysis of the proposed emission standards for new and modified sources in the oil and natural gas sector. These regulations were proposed pursuant to President Obama's Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions as part of the Administration's efforts to reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by up to 45 percent from 2012 levels by 2025. The finalization of these regulations could directly impact MPLX by creating delays in the construction and installation of new facilities due to more stringent permitting requirements, increasing costs to reduce GHG emissions or requiring aggregation of emissions from separate facilities for permitting purposes. These regulations may also impact us by increasing the costs of domestic crude supplies.

In the future, Congress may again consider legislation on greenhouse gas emissions or a carbon tax. Other measures to address greenhouse gas emissions are in various phases of review or implementation in the U.S. These measures include state actions to develop statewide or regional programs to impose emission reductions. Private party litigation is pending against federal and certain state governmental entities seeking additional greenhouse gas emission reductions beyond those currently being undertaken. These actions could result in increased costs to operate and maintain our facilities, capital expenditures to install new emission controls and costs to administer any carbon trading or tax programs implemented. Although uncertain, these developments could increase our costs, reduce the demand for the products we sell and create delays in our obtaining air pollution permits for new or modified facilities.

In October 2015, the EPA reduced the primary (health) ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") to 70 ppb from the prior ozone level of 75 ppb. The EPA is expected to finalize new ozone attainment and nonattainment designations by late 2017, using 2014-2016 air quality monitor data. The lower primary ozone standard may not be attainable in some areas and could result in the cancellation or delay of capital projects at our facilities or increased costs related to an increase in the production of low Reid vapor pressure (RVP) gasoline.

The EISA establishes increases in fuel mileage standards and contains a second Renewable Fuel Standard commonly referred to as RFS2. Increases in fuel mileage standards and the increased use of renewable fuels (including ethanol and advanced biofuels) may reduce demand for refined products. Governmental regulations encouraging the use of new or alternative fuels could also pose a competitive threat to our operations. Specifically, the RFS2 required the total volume of renewable transportation fuels sold or introduced annually in the U.S. to reach 36.0 billion gallons by 2022. The RFS2 presents production and logistics challenges for both the renewable fuels and petroleum refining industries, and may continue to require additional capital expenditures or expenses by us to accommodate increased renewable fuels use. Gasoline consumption has been lower than forecasted by the EPA, which has led to concerns that the renewable fuel volumes may not be met. The 2014, 2015, and 2016 renewable fuel standards were finalized and published on December 14, 2015. The final standards are lower than the statutory requirements but nevertheless result in volumes that breach the ethanol "blendwall." The advanced biofuels program, a subset of the RFS2 requirements, creates uncertainties and presents challenges of supply, and may require that we and other refiners and other obligated parties purchase credits from the EPA to meet our obligations.

Tax incentives and other subsidies have also made renewable fuels more competitive with refined products than they otherwise would have been, which may further reduce refined product margins.

On March 3, 2014, the EPA signed the final Tier 3 fuel standards. The final Tier 3 fuel standards require, among other things, a lower annual average sulfur level in gasoline to no more than 10 parts ppm beginning in calendar year 2017. In addition, gasoline refiners and importers may not exceed a maximum per-gallon sulfur standard of 80 ppm, while retailers may not exceed a maximum per-gallon sulfur standard of 95 ppm. We anticipate that we will spend an estimated \$750 million to \$1 billion between 2014 and 2019 for capital expenditures necessary to comply with these standards.

Federal, state and local legislation and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing could delay or impede producer's gas production or result in reduced volumes available for MPLX to gather, process and fractionate. MPLX does not conduct hydraulic fracturing operations, but it does provide gathering, processing and fractionation services with respect to natural gas and natural gas liquids produced by its customers as a result of such operations. If federal, state or local laws or regulations that significantly restrict hydraulic fracturing are adopted, such legal requirements could make it more difficult to complete natural gas wells in shale formations and increase producers' costs of compliance.

Severe weather events may adversely affect our facilities and ongoing operations.

For a variety of reasons, natural and/or anthropogenic, some members of the scientific community believe that climate changes could occur that could have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts and floods and other climatic events; if any such effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations.

Table of Contents

Plans we may have to expand existing assets or construct new assets are subject to risks associated with societal and political pressures and other forms of opposition to the future development, transportation and use of carbon-based fuels. Such risks could adversely impact our business and ability to realize certain growth strategies.

Our anticipated growth and planned expenditures are based upon the assumption that societal sentiment will continue to enable and existing regulations will remain intact to allow for the future development, transportation and use of carbon-based fuels. A portion of our growth strategy is dependent on our ability to expand existing assets and to construct additional assets. However, policy decisions relating to the production, refining, transportation and marketing of carbon-based fuels are subject to political pressures and the influence of environmental and other special interest groups. The construction of new refinery processing units or crude oil or refined products pipelines, or the extension or expansion of existing assets, involve numerous political and legal uncertainties, many of which may cause significant delays or cost increases and most of which are beyond our control. Delays or cost increases related to capital spending programs involving engineering, procurement and construction of facilities (including improvements and repairs to our existing facilities) could adversely affect our ability to achieve forecasted internal rates of return and operating results, thereby limiting our ability to grow and generate cash flows.

Large capital projects can take many years to complete, and market conditions could deteriorate significantly between the project approval date and the project startup date, negatively impacting project returns. If we are unable to complete capital projects at their expected costs and in a timely manner, or if the market conditions assumed in our project economics deteriorate, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

Delays or cost increases related to capital spending programs involving engineering, procurement and construction of facilities could materially adversely affect our ability to achieve forecasted internal rates of return and operating results. Delays in 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:

- denial of or delay in receiving requisite regulatory approvals and/or permits;
- unplanned increases in the cost of construction materials or labor;
- 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; and
- nonperformance by, or disputes with, vendors, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors.

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 business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The availability of crude oil and increases in crude oil prices may reduce profitability and refining and marketing gross margins.

The profitability of our operations depends largely on the difference between the cost of crude oil and other feedstocks we refine and the selling prices we obtain for refined products. A portion of our crude oil is purchased from various foreign national oil companies, producing companies and trading companies, including suppliers from Canada, the Middle East and various other international locations. The market for crude oil and other feedstocks is largely a world market. We are, therefore, subject to the attendant political, geographic and economic risks of such a market. If one or more major supply sources were temporarily or permanently eliminated, we believe adequate alternative supplies of crude oil would be available, but it is possible we would be unable to find alternative sources of supply. If we are unable to obtain adequate crude oil volumes or are able to obtain such volumes only at unfavorable prices, our operations, sales of refined products and refining and marketing gross margins could be adversely affected, materially and adversely impacting our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

Worldwide political and economic developments could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition to impacting crude oil and other feedstock supplies, political and economic factors in global markets could have a material adverse effect on us in other ways. Hostilities in the Middle East or the occurrence or threat of future terrorist attacks could adversely affect the economies of the U.S. and other developed countries. A lower level of economic activity could result in a decline in energy consumption, which could cause our revenues and margins to decline and limit our future growth prospects. These risks could lead to increased volatility in prices for refined products, NGLs and natural gas. Additionally, these risks could increase instability in the financial and insurance markets and make it more difficult and/or costly for us to access capital and to obtain the insurance coverage that we consider adequate. Additionally, tax policy, legislative or regulatory action and commercial restrictions could reduce our operating profitability. For example, the U.S. government could prevent or restrict exports of refined products, NGLs, natural gas or the conduct of business with certain foreign countries.

Compliance with and changes in tax laws could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to extensive tax liabilities, including federal and state income taxes and transactional taxes such as excise, sales and use, payroll, franchise, withholding and property taxes. New tax laws and regulations and changes in existing tax laws and regulations could result in increased expenditures by us for tax liabilities in the future and could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, many tax liabilities are subject to periodic audits by taxing authorities, and such audits could subject us to interest and penalties. Terrorist attacks aimed at our facilities or that impact our customers or the markets we serve could adversely affect our business.

The U.S. government has issued warnings that energy assets in general, including the nation's refining, pipeline and terminal infrastructure, may be future targets of terrorist organizations. The threat of terrorist attacks has subjected our operations to increased risks. Any future terrorist attacks on our facilities, those of our customers and, in some cases, those of other pipelines, could have a material adverse effect on our business. Similarly, any future terrorist attacks that severely disrupt the markets we serve could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

The recent lifting of the U.S. crude oil export ban could adversely affect crack spreads or crude oil price differentials and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Since the 1970s, the U.S. has restricted the ability of producers to export domestic crude oil. In December 2015, U.S. lawmakers passed legislation to lift the crude oil export ban. The lifting of the crude oil export ban may cause the price of domestic crude oil to rise, potentially impacting crack spreads and price differentials between domestic and foreign crude oils. A deterioration of crack spreads or price differentials between domestic and foreign crude oils could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Relating to Ownership of Our Common Stock

Provisions in our corporate governance documents could operate to delay or prevent a change in control of our company, dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our capital stock or affect its liquidity.

The existence of some provisions within our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of us that a stockholder may consider favorable. These include provisions:

- providing that our board of directors fixes the number of members of the board;
- providing for the division of our board of directors into three classes with staggered terms;
- providing that only our board of directors may fill board vacancies;
- limiting who may call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibiting stockholder action by written consent, thereby requiring stockholder action to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders;
- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings;
-

establishing supermajority vote requirements for certain amendments to our restated certificate of incorporation and stockholder proposals for amendments to our amended and restated bylaws;
providing that our directors may only be removed for cause;

38

Table of Contents

authorizing a large number of shares of common stock that are not yet issued, which would allow our board of directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, thereby protecting the continuity of our management, or which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of persons seeking to obtain control of us; and authorizing the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock, which could be issued by our board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt.

We believe these provisions protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our board of directors and by providing our board of directors time to assess any acquisition proposal, and are not intended to make us immune from takeovers. However, these provisions apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition.

Our restated certificate of incorporation also authorizes us to issue, without the approval of our stockholders, one or more classes or series of preferred stock having such designation, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional and other special rights, including preferences over our common stock respecting dividends and distributions, as our board of directors generally may determine. The terms of one or more classes or series of preferred stock could dilute the voting power or reduce the value of our common stock. For example, we could grant holders of preferred stock the right to elect some number of our board of directors in all events or on the happening of specified events or the right to veto specified transactions. Similarly, the repurchase or redemption rights or liquidation preferences we could assign to holders of preferred stock could affect the residual value of our common stock.

Finally, to facilitate compliance with the Maritime Laws, our restated certificate of incorporation limits the aggregate percentage ownership by non-U.S. citizens of our common stock or any other class of our capital stock to 23 percent of the outstanding shares. We may prohibit transfers that would cause ownership of our common stock or any other class of our capital stock by non-U.S. citizens to exceed 23 percent. Our restated certificate of incorporation also authorizes us to effect any and all measures necessary or desirable to monitor and limit foreign ownership of our common stock or any other class of our capital stock. These limitations could have an adverse impact on the liquidity of the market for our common stock if holders are unable to transfer shares to non-U.S. citizens due to the limitations on ownership by non-U.S. citizens. Any such limitation on the liquidity of the market for our common stock could adversely impact the market price of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The location and general character of our refineries, convenience stores and other important physical properties have been described by segment under Item 1. Business and are incorporated herein by reference. The plants and facilities have been constructed or acquired over a period of years and vary in age and operating efficiency. In addition, we believe that our properties and facilities are adequate for our operations and that our facilities are adequately maintained. As of December 31, 2015, we were the lessee under a number of cancellable and noncancellable leases for certain properties, including land and building space, office equipment, storage facilities and transportation equipment. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 24 for additional information regarding our leases.

The following tables set forth certain information relating to our crude and products pipeline systems, storage assets, gas processing facilities, fractionation facilities, natural gas gathering systems and NGL pipelines as of December 31, 2015.

MPLX

Pipeline System or Storage Asset	Origin	Destination	Diameter (inches)	Length (miles)	Capacity ^(a)	Associated MPC refinery
Crude oil pipeline systems (mbpd):						
Patoka, IL to Lima, OH crude system	Patoka, IL	Lima, OH	20"-22"	304	249	Detroit, Canton
Catlettsburg, KY and Robinson, IL crude system	Patoka, IL	Catlettsburg, KY & Robinson, IL	20"-24"	484	495	Catlettsburg, Robinson
Detroit, MI crude system ^(b)	Samaria & Romulus, MI	Detroit, MI	16"	61	197	Detroit
Wood River, IL to Patoka, IL crude system ^(b)	Wood River & Roxana, IL	Patoka, IL	12"-22"	115	314	All Midwest refineries
Inactive pipelines				44	N/A	
Total				1,008	1,255	
Products pipeline systems (mbpd):						
Garyville, LA products system	Garyville, LA	Zachary, LA	20"-36"	72	389	Garyville
Texas City, TX products system	Texas City, TX	Pasadena, TX	16"-36"	42	215	Texas City, Galveston Bay
ORPL products system	Various	Various	6"-14"	518	244	Catlettsburg, Canton
Robinson, IL products system ^(b)	Various	Various	10"-16"	1,171	582	Robinson
Louisville, KY Airport products system	Louisville, KY	Louisville, KY	6"-8"	14	29	Robinson
Inactive pipelines ^(b)				83	N/A	
Total				1,900	1,459	
Wood River, IL barge dock (mbpd)					78	Garyville
Storage assets (thousand barrels):						

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Neal, WV butane cavern ^(c)	1,000	Catlettsburg
Patoka, IL tank farm	2,626	All Midwest refineries
Wood River, IL tank farm	419	All Midwest refineries
Martinsville, IL tank farm	738	Detroit, Canton
Lebanon, IN tank farm	750	Detroit, Canton
Total	5,533	

All capacities reflect 100 percent of the pipeline systems' and barge dock's average capacity in thousands of barrels per day and 100 percent of the available storage capacity of our butane cavern and tank farms in thousands of barrels.

(b) Includes pipelines leased from third parties.

(c) The Neal, WV butane cavern is 100 percent owned by MPLX.

Table of Contents

The throughputs in the following tables are based on days in operation since the MarkWest Merger.

Gas Processing Complexes	Location	Design Throughput Capacity (MMcf/d) ^(a)	Natural Gas Throughput (MMcf/d) ^{(b)(c)}	Utilization of Design Capacity ^(b)	
Keystone Complex	Butler County, PA	410	275	67	%
Houston Complex	Washington County, PA	555	320	58	%
Majorsville Complex	Marshall County, WV	1,070	938	88	%
Mobley Complex	Wetzel County, WV	720	616	86	%
Sherwood Complex	Doddridge County, WV	1,200	815	68	%
Cadiz Complex	Harrison County, OH	525	475	90	%
Seneca Complex	Noble County, OH	800	661	83	%
Kenova Complex ^(d)	Wayne County, WV	160	111	69	%
Boldman Complex ^(d)	Pike County, KY	70	40	57	%
Cobb Complex	Kanawha County, WV	65	26	40	%
Kermit Complex ^{(d)(e)}	Mingo County, WV	32	N/A	N/A	
Langley Complex	Langley, KY	325	66	20	%
Carthage Complex	Panola County, TX	600	516	86	%
Western Oklahoma Complex	Custer and Beckham Counties, OK	425	300	71	%
Javelina Complex	Corpus Christi, TX	142	114	80	%
Total		7,067	5,273	75	%

^(a) Centrahoma processing capacity of 300 MMcf/d is not included in this table as we own a non-operating interest.

^(b) Natural gas throughput is a weighted average for days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

^(c) NGL throughput includes volumes from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

^(d) A portion of the gas processed at the Boldman plant, and all of the gas processed at the Kermit plant, is further processed at the Kenova plant to recover additional NGLs.

^(e) The Kermit processing plant is operated by a third party solely to prevent liquids from condensing in the gathering and transmission pipelines upstream of our Kenova plant. We do not receive Kermit gas volume information but do receive all of the liquids produced at the Kermit Complex. As such, the design capacity has been excluded from the subtotal.

Fractionation Complexes	Location	Design Throughput Capacity (mbpd)	NGL Throughput (mbpd) ^{(a)(b)}	Utilization of Design Capacity ^(a)	
Keystone Complex ^{(c)(d)}	Butler County, PA	47	10	21	%
Houston Complex ^(c)	Washington County, PA	60	62	103	%
Hopedale Complex ^{(c)(e)}	Harrison County, OH	120	109	91	%
Ohio Condensate Complex ^(f)	Harrison County, OH	23	17	74	%
Siloam Complex ^(g)	South Shore, KY	24	12	50	%
Javelina Complex	Corpus Christi, TX	11	9	82	%
Total		285	219	77	%

^(a) NGL throughput is a weighted average for days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

^(b) NGL throughput includes volumes from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

^(c) The MPLX Houston, Hopedale and Keystone Complexes have above ground NGL storage with a usable capacity of 26 million gallons, large scale truck and rail loading. In addition, the Houston Complex has large scale truck

unloading. MPLX also has access to up to an additional 50 million gallons of propane storage capacity that can be utilized in the Marcellus Shale, Utica Shale and Appalachia region under an agreement with a third party that expires in 2018. Lastly, MPLX has up to nine million gallons of butane storage and eleven million gallons of propane storage with third parties that can be utilized in the Marcellus Shale and Utica Shale.

(d) Includes 33 mpbd of de-propanization only capacity.

(e) Our Hopedale Complex is jointly owned by MarkWest Liberty Midstream and MarkWest Utica EMG, respectively. We account for MarkWest Utica EMG as an equity method investment.

(f) The Ohio Condensate Complex is owned by MarkWest Utica EMG Condensate. We account for Ohio Condensate as an equity method investment.

Our Siloam Complex has both above ground, pressurized NGL storage facilities, with usable capacity of two million gallons, and underground storage facilities, with usable capacity of ten million gallons. Product can be

(g) received by truck, pipeline or rail and can be transported from the facility by truck, rail or barge. This facility has large scale truck and rail loading and unloading capabilities, and a river barge facility capable of loading barges up to 840,000 gallons.

Table of Contents

De-ethanization Complexes	Location	Design Throughput Capacity (mbpd)	Natural Gas Throughput (mbpd) ^{(a)(b)}	Utilization of Design Capacity ^(a)
Keystone Complex	Butler County, PA	20	10	50 %
Houston Complex	Washington County, PA	40	21	53 %
Majorsville Complex	Marshall County, WV	40	42	105 %
Sherwood Complex	Doddridge County, WV	40	10	32 %
Cadiz Complex	Harrison County, OH	40	6	15 %
Javelina Complex	Corpus Christi, TX	18	15	83 %
Total		198	104	54 %

(a) NGL throughput is a weighted average for days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

(b) NGL throughput includes volumes from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

Natural Gas Gathering Systems	Location	Design Throughput Capacity (MMcf/d)	Natural Gas Throughput (MMcf/d) ^{(a)(b)}	Utilization of Design Capacity ^(a)
Keystone System	Butler County, PA	227	200	88 %
Houston System	Washington County, PA	917	689	75 %
Ohio Gathering System ^(c)	Harrison and Monroe Counties, OH	1,291	743	61 %
Jefferson Gas System ^(d)	Jefferson County, OH	250	2	2 %
East Texas System	Harrison and Panola Counties, TX	680	628	92 %
Western Oklahoma System	Wheeler County, TX and Roger Mills, Ellis, Custer, Beckham and Washita Counties, OK	585	333	57 %
Southeast Oklahoma System	Hughes, Pittsburg and Coal Counties, OK	1,265	432	34 %
Eagle Ford System	Dimmit County, TX	45	36	80 %
Other Systems ^(e)	Various	95	12	13 %
Total		5,355	3,075	60 %

(a) Natural gas throughput is a weighted average for days in operation. The utilization of design capacity has been calculated using the weighted average design throughput capacity.

(b) NGL throughput includes volumes from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

(c) The Ohio Gathering System is owned by Ohio Gathering, which we account for as an equity method investment. The Jefferson Gas System is owned by Jefferson Dry Gas, which is a joint venture between MarkWest Liberty

(d) Midstream and EMG MWE Dry Gas Holdings, LLC. We account for Jefferson Dry Gas as an equity method investment.

(e) Excludes lateral pipelines where revenue is not based on throughput.

Table of Contents

NGL Pipeline	Location	Design Throughput Capacity (mbpd)	NGL Throughput (mbpd) ^(a)	Utilization of Design Capacity
Sherwood to Mobley propane and heavier liquids pipeline	Doddridge County, WV to Wetzel County, WV	45	31	69 %
Mobley to Majorsville propane and heavier liquids pipeline	Wetzel County, WV to Marshall County, WV	80	22	28 %
Majorsville to Houston propane and heavier liquids pipeline	Marshall County, WV to Washington County, PA	47	42	89 %
Majorsville to Hopedale propane and heavier liquids pipeline	Marshall County, WV to Harrison County, OH	90	50	56 %
Third party processing plant to Keystone ethane and heavier liquids pipeline	Butler County, PA	32	7	22 %
Keystone to Mariner West ethane pipeline ^(b)	Butler County, PA to Beaver County, PA	35	10	29 %
Houston to Ohio River ethane pipeline ^(c)	Washington County, PA to Beaver County, PA	57	15	26 %
Majorsville to Houston ethane pipeline ^(b)	Marshall County, WV to Washington County, PA	60	50	83 %
Sherwood to Mobley ethane pipeline	Doddridge County, WV to Wetzel County, WV	27	9	33 %
Mobley to Fort Beeler ethane pipeline	Wetzel County, WV to Marshall County, WV	64	9	14 %
Fort Beeler to Majorsville ethane pipeline	Marshall County, WV	45	9	20 %
Seneca to Hopedale liquids pipeline	Noble County, OH to Harrison County, OH	172	26	15 %
Langley to Siloam liquids pipeline ^(d)	Langley, KY to South Shore, KY	17	9	53 %
East Texas liquids pipeline	Panola County, TX	39	27	69 %

^(a) NGL throughput includes volumes from December 4, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

^(b) This pipeline is FERC-regulated.

^(c) This is the section of the Mariner West pipeline, which is FERC-regulated, leased to and operated by Sunoco Logistics Partners LP.

NGLs transported through the Langley to Ranger and Ranger to Kenova pipelines are combined with NGLs

^(d) recovered at the Kenova facility. The design capacity and volume reported for the Langley to Siloam pipeline represent the combined NGL stream.

Crude Oil Pipeline	Location	Design Throughput Capacity	NGL Throughput (mbpd)	Utilization of Design Capacity
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		(mbpd)			
Michigan crude pipeline	Manistee County, MI to Crawford County, MI	60	9	15	%

MPC-Retained Assets and Investments

As of December 31, 2015, we owned undivided joint interests in the following common carrier crude oil pipeline systems.

Pipeline System	Origin	Destination	Diameter (inches)	Length (miles)	Ownership Interest	Operated by MPL
Capline	St. James, LA	Patoka, IL	40"	644	33	% Yes
Maumee	Lima, OH	Samaria, MI	22"	95	26	% No
Total				739		

43

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2015, we had partial ownership interests in the following pipeline companies.

Pipeline Company	Origin	Destination	Diameter (inches)	Length (miles)	Ownership Interest	Operated by MPL
Crude oil pipeline companies:						
Illinois Extension Pipeline Company LLC	Flanagan, IL	Patoka, IL	24"	168	35	% No
LOCAP LLC	Clovelly, LA	St. James, LA	48"	57	59	% No
LOOP LLC (LOOP)	Offshore Gulf of Mexico	Clovelly, LA	48"	48	51	% No
North Dakota Pipeline Company LLC ^{(a)(b)}	Plentywood, MT	Clearbrook, MN	TBD	TBD	38	% No
Total				273		
Products pipeline companies:						
Ascension Pipeline Company LLC ^(a)	Riverside, LA	Garyville	TBD	TBD	50	% No
Centennial Pipeline LLC ^(c)	Beaumont, TX	Bourbon, IL	24"-26"	795	50	% Yes
Explorer Pipeline Company	Lake Charles, LA	Hammond, IN	12"-28"	1,883	25	% No
Muskegon Pipeline LLC	Griffith, IN	Muskegon, MI	10"	170	60	% Yes
Wolverine Pipe Line Company	Chicago, IL	Bay City & Ferrysburg, MI	6"-18"	743	6	% No
Total				3,591		

^(a) The pipeline diameter and length for these companies will be determined when these pipeline projects are placed into service.

^(b) We own 38 percent of the Class B units in this entity. Upon completion of the Sandpiper pipeline project, which is to construct a pipeline running from Beaver Lodge, North Dakota to Superior, Wisconsin and targeted for completion in early 2019, our Class B units will be converted to an approximate 27 percent ownership interest in the Class A units of this entity.

^(c) Includes 692 miles of inactive pipeline.

We also own 183 miles of private crude oil pipelines and 658 miles of private refined products pipelines that are operated by MPL for the benefit of our Refining & Marketing segment on a cost recovery basis. The following table provides additional information on these assets.

Private Pipeline Systems	Diameter (inches)	Length (miles)	Capacity (mbpd)
Crude oil pipeline systems:			
Lima, OH to Canton, OH	12"-16"	153	85
St. James, LA to Garyville, LA	30"	20	620
Other	6"-14"	2	15
Inactive pipelines		8	N/A
Total		183	720
Products pipeline systems:			
Louisville, KY to Lexington, KY ^(a)	8"	87	36
Woodhaven, MI to Detroit, MI	4"	26	12
Illinois pipeline systems	4"-12"	118	39
Texas pipeline systems	8"	103	45
Ohio pipeline systems	4"-12"	57	32
Inactive pipelines		267	N/A
Total		658	164

^(a) We own a 65 percent undivided joint interest in the Louisville, KY to Lexington, KY system.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned or leased 60 private tanks with storage capacity of approximately 6.5 million barrels, which are located along MPL and ORPL pipelines.

Table of Contents

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. Some of these matters are discussed below.

Litigation

We are a party to a number of lawsuits and other proceedings and cannot predict the outcome of every such matter with certainty. 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.

In July 2015, a purported class action lawsuit asserting claims challenging the MarkWest Merger was filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware by a purported unitholder of MarkWest. In August 2015, two similar putative class action lawsuits were filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware by plaintiffs who purport to be unitholders of MarkWest. On September 9, 2015, these lawsuits were consolidated into one action pending in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, now captioned *In re MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. Unitholder Litigation*. On October 1, 2015, the plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint against the individual members of the board of directors of MarkWest Energy GP, L.L.C. (the “MarkWest GP Board”), MPLX, MPLX GP LLC, the general partner of MPLX (“MPLX GP”) MPC and Sapphire Holdco LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX, asserting in connection with the MarkWest Merger and related disclosures that, among other things, (i) the MarkWest GP Board breached its duties in approving the MarkWest Merger with MPLX and (ii) MPC, MPLX, MPLX GP, and Sapphire Holdco LLC aided and abetted such breaches. On February 4, 2016, the Court approved a stipulation and proposed order to dismiss all claims with prejudice as to the named plaintiffs, but for the Court to retain jurisdiction to adjudicate an application for a mootness fee by the plaintiffs’ counsel for an award of attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of expenses. We intend to vigorously defend against any application for a mootness fee and do not expect the resolution of such matter to have a material adverse effect.

In May 2015, the Kentucky attorney general filed a lawsuit against our wholly-owned subsidiary, Marathon Petroleum Company LP (“MPC LP”), in the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky asserting claims under federal and state antitrust statutes, the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, and state common law. The complaint, as amended in July 2015, alleges that MPC LP used deed restrictions, supply agreements with customers and exchange agreements with competitors to unreasonably restrain trade in areas within Kentucky and seeks declaratory relief, unspecified damages, civil penalties, restitution and disgorgement of profits. At this early stage, the ultimate outcome of this litigation remains uncertain, and neither the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome nor the ultimate liability, if any, can be determined, and we are unable to estimate a reasonably possible loss (or range of loss) for this matter. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in this matter.

In May 2007, the Kentucky attorney general filed a lawsuit against us and Marathon Oil in state court in Franklin County, Kentucky for alleged violations of Kentucky’s emergency pricing and consumer protection laws following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. The lawsuit alleges that we overcharged customers by \$89 million during September and October 2005. The complaint seeks disgorgement of these sums, as well as penalties, under Kentucky’s emergency pricing and consumer protection laws. We are vigorously defending this litigation. We believe that this is the first lawsuit for damages and injunctive relief under the Kentucky emergency pricing laws to progress this far and it contains many novel issues. In May 2011, the Kentucky attorney general amended his complaint to include a request for immediate injunctive relief as well as unspecified damages and penalties related to our wholesale gasoline pricing in April and May 2011 under statewide price controls that were activated by the Kentucky governor on April 26, 2011 and which have since expired. The court denied the attorney general’s request for immediate injunctive relief, and the remainder of the 2011 claims likely will be resolved along with those dating from 2005. If the lawsuit is resolved unfavorably in its entirety, it could materially impact our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. However, management does not believe the ultimate resolution of this litigation will have a material adverse effect.

Table of Contents

Environmental Proceedings

On February 17, 2016, MarkWest Liberty Bluestone, L.L.C., a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX (“MarkWest Liberty Bluestone”), received a draft Consent Agreement and Final Order (“CAFO”) from the EPA alleging violations of the Clean Air Act arising from an EPA compliance inspection conducted in July 2012 at our Sarsen Facility, a gas processing facility located in Pennsylvania. This inspection occurred shortly after MarkWest Liberty Bluestone had acquired the facility from a third party and we were already conducting an internal self-assessment audit. The CAFO alleges certain violations including the failure to comply with monitoring, tagging, recordkeeping and repair requirements with respect to certain pumps and/or valves at the facility. The alleged violations also include the failure to comply with certain emissions reduction and permit application requirements. The CAFO sets forth a proposed civil penalty of \$285,078. MarkWest Liberty Bluestone believes there are substantial defenses and disputable issues regarding the alleged claims and the proposed penalty as set forth in the CAFO and MarkWest Liberty Bluestone will be asserting those defenses and issues in discussions with the EPA.

As previously disclosed, in August 2012 the Federal District Court in Michigan entered our Flare Consent Decree with the EPA that included a civil penalty of \$460,000 and injunctive relief designed to ensure good combustion and flare minimization practices were employed at 22 flares located at six of our refineries. We have since requested an amendment to the Flare Consent Decree to provide an extension of time to install flare gas recovery systems as required under the existing Flare Consent Decree. In February 2016, the United States Department of Justice informed us the amendment to the Flare Consent Decree could include a civil penalty in excess of \$100,000.

In January 2016, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (“MDEQ”) issued an Enforcement Notice to MPC LP indicating MDEQ intends to pursue enforcement for two Violation Notices issued to MPC LP in 2015. The Violation Notices both allege exceedances of air emissions limitations at our Detroit refinery. It is possible the MDEQ could seek penalties in excess of \$100,000 in connection with this matter.

On July 6, 2015, officials from the EPA and the United States Department of Justice entered a pipeline launcher/receiver site utilized for pipeline pigging operations in Washington County, Pennsylvania of MarkWest Liberty Midstream & Resources, L.L.C., a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX (“MarkWest Liberty Midstream”), pursuant to a search warrant issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the search, the governmental officials presented MarkWest Liberty Midstream with a subpoena to provide documents related to the design, construction, operation, maintenance, modification, inspection, assessment, repair of, and/or emissions from MarkWest Liberty Midstream’s pipeline facilities located in Pennsylvania. MarkWest Liberty Midstream is providing information in response to the subpoena and related requests for information from the relevant agencies, and is in discussions with the relevant agencies regarding issues associated with the search and subpoena and its operations of, or supplementary permitting obligations for, its pipeline facilities in the Northeast. Immediately following the July 6, 2015 search, MarkWest Liberty Midstream commenced its own assessment of its operations of launcher/receiver facilities. MarkWest Liberty Midstream’s review to date has determined that other than potentially having to obtain minor source permits at a relatively small number of individual sites, MarkWest Liberty Midstream’s operations have been conducted in a manner fully protective of its employees and the public, and in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It is possible that, in connection with any potential civil or criminal enforcement action associated with this matter, MarkWest Liberty Midstream will incur material assessments, penalties or fines, incur material defense costs and expenses, be required to modify our operations or construction activities which could increase operating costs and capital expenditures, or be subject to other obligations or restrictions that could restrict or prohibit our activities, any or all of which could adversely affect our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The amount of any potential assessments, penalties, fines, requirements, modifications, costs or expenses that may be incurred in connection with any potential enforcement action cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

On March 21, 2014, MarkWest Liberty Midstream received a Draft Consent Order from the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (“WVDEP”) incorporating 16 separate inspections in 2013 of various operations and construction sites with claimed regulatory violations relating to erosion and sediment control measures, damage in 2013 to a portion of the Marcellus NGL pipeline in Wetzel County, West Virginia which resulted from

landslides and associated issues, pipeline borings and other disparate matters. The Draft Consent Order aggregated those matters and proposed a total aggregate administrative penalty of \$115,120 for all of the various alleged claims, as well as the development of an approved remediation plan and certain provisions for approval of pipeline boring plans and other construction related activities in West Virginia going forward. MarkWest Liberty Midstream and WVDEP entered into a final Consent Order resolving all alleged violations, which became effective on November 2, 2015. Pursuant to the final Consent Order, MarkWest Liberty Midstream paid a penalty of \$76,450 and submitted a corrective action plan to the WVDEP, and will periodically provide the WVDEP with information relating to slips impacting or having the potential to impact waters of the State of West Virginia.

Table of Contents

On January 3, 2013, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (“LDEQ”) issued a consolidated compliance order and notice of potential penalty alleging violations related to self-reported air emission events occurring at our Garyville, Louisiana refinery between the years of 2005 and 2011. In January 2016, we settled this matter with LDEQ by agreeing to reimburse LDEQ for \$27,500 in costs incurred and pay \$765,000 to fund a beneficial environmental project. The settlement also resolved self-reported events occurring during 2012 and 2013.

During 2001, we entered into a New Source Review consent decree and settlement of alleged Clean Air Act and other violations with the EPA covering our refineries. The settlement committed us to specific control technologies and implementation schedules for environmental expenditures and improvements to our refineries, which are now complete. We are working with the EPA to terminate the New Source Review consent decree.

We are involved in a number of other environmental proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. While the ultimate outcome and impact on us cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe the resolution of these environmental proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

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

Our common stock is listed on the NYSE and traded under the symbol "MPC." As of February 12, 2016, there were 35,819 registered holders of our common stock.

The following table reflects intraday high and low sales prices of and dividends declared on our common stock by quarter:

Dollars per share	2015			2014		
	High Price	Low Price	Dividends	High Price	Low Price	Dividends
Quarter 1	\$54.16	\$37.62	\$0.25	\$47.44	\$40.34	\$0.21
Quarter 2	53.07	48.41	0.25	48.85	38.97	0.21
Quarter 3	60.38	43.42	0.32	46.45	37.84	0.25
Quarter 4	59.99	46.03	0.32	48.97	37.32	0.25
Year	60.38	37.62	1.14	48.97	37.32	0.92

On April 29, 2015, our board of directors approved a two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend, which was distributed on June 10, 2015, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 20, 2015. All historical share and per share data included in this report have been retroactively restated on a post-split basis.

Dividends

Our board of directors intends to declare and pay dividends on our common stock based on our financial condition and consolidated results of operations. On January 30, 2016, our board of directors approved a 32 cent per share dividend, payable March 10, 2016 to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 17, 2016.

Dividends on our common stock are limited to our legally available funds.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table sets forth a summary of our purchases during the quarter ended December 31, 2015, of equity securities that are registered by MPC pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^(a)	Average Price Paid per Share ^(b)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ^(c)
10/01/15-10/31/15	1,363,637	\$48.52	1,360,100	\$ 2,887,242,698
11/01/15-11/30/15	1,107,948	54.17	1,107,500	2,827,251,439
12/01/15-12/31/15	1,241,947	53.16	1,241,700	2,761,241,964
Total	3,713,532	51.76	3,709,300	

The amounts in this column include 3,537, 448 and 247 shares of our common stock delivered by employees to (a) MPC, upon vesting of restricted stock, to satisfy tax withholding requirements in October, November and December, respectively.

Amounts in this column reflect the weighted average price paid for shares purchased under our share repurchase (b) authorizations and for shares tendered to us in satisfaction of employee tax withholding obligations upon the vesting of restricted stock granted under our stock plans. The weighted average price includes commissions paid to brokers on shares purchased under our share repurchase authorizations.

On July 30, 2015, we announced that our board of directors had approved an additional \$2.0 billion share (c) repurchase authorization through July 31, 2017. This authorization is in addition to the previous \$2.0 billion authorization announced July 30, 2014 and expiring on July 31, 2016, which had approximately \$760 million remaining as of December 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Selected financial data for periods subsequent to our June 2011 Spinoff from Marathon Oil were derived from our consolidated financial statements. Selected financial data for periods prior to the Spinoff were derived from the results of the RM&T Business, which represented a combined reporting entity. The following table should be read in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

(In millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2015 ^(a)	2014 ^(a)	2013 ^(a)	2012	2011
Statements of Income Data					
Revenues	\$72,051	\$97,817	\$100,160	\$82,243	\$78,638
Income from operations	4,692	4,051	3,425	5,347	3,745
Net income	2,868	2,555	2,133	3,393	2,389
Net income attributable to MPC	2,852	2,524	2,112	3,389	2,389
Per Share Data^(b)					
Net income attributable to MPC per share:					
Basic	\$5.29	\$4.42	\$3.34	\$4.97	\$3.35
Diluted	\$5.26	\$4.39	\$3.32	\$4.95	\$3.34
Dividends per share	\$1.14	\$0.92	\$0.77	0.60	0.225
Statements of Cash Flows Data					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$4,061	\$3,110	\$3,405	\$4,492	\$3,309
Additions to property, plant and equipment	1,998	1,480	1,206	1,369	1,185
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired ^(a)	1,218	2,821	1,515	190	74
Common stock repurchased	965	2,131	2,793	1,350	—
Dividends paid	613	524	484	407	160
December 31,					
(In millions)	2015 ^(a)	2014 ^(a)	2013 ^(a)	2012	2011
Balance Sheets Data^(c)					
Total assets	\$43,115	\$30,425	\$28,367	\$27,203	\$25,722
Long-term debt, including capitalized leases ^(d)	11,925	6,602	3,378	3,341	3,284

On December 4, 2015, MPLX merged with MarkWest. On September 30, 2014, we acquired Hess' Retail

^(a) Operations and Related Assets. On February 1, 2013, we acquired the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets. Data presented subsequent to these acquisitions include amounts for these operations.

^(b) We completed a two-for-one stock split in June 2015. All historical per share data has been retroactively restated on a post-split basis. The number of weighted average shares for 2015, 2014, 2013 and 2012 reflect the impacts of shares of common stock repurchased under our share repurchase plans.

^(c) We adopted the updated FASB debt issuance cost standard as of June 30, 2015 and applied the changes retrospectively to the prior periods presented. We reclassified unamortized debt issuance costs related to term debt from other noncurrent assets to long-term debt.

^(d) Includes amounts due within one year. During 2011, we issued \$3.0 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes, which replaced a portion of the debt payable to Marathon Oil and subsidiaries. During 2014, we issued \$1.95 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes and entered into a \$700 million term loan agreement to fund a portion of the Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets acquisition. Also during 2014, MPLX entered into a \$250 million term loan agreement and drew upon its credit facility to fund a portion of its purchase of additional interest in Pipe Line Holdings from MPC. During 2015, MPLX issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes and repaid the outstanding amounts under its bank revolving credit facility. In connection with the MarkWest Merger on December 4, 2015, MPLX assumed MarkWest Senior Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$4.1 billion and used its credit facility to repay \$850 million of the \$943 million of borrowings under MarkWest's credit facility. Also during 2015, we issued \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes and

used \$763 million of the net proceeds to extinguish our obligation for the \$750 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.500% senior notes due in 2016.

Table of Contents

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

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the information included under Item 1. Business, Item 1A. Risk Factors, Item 6. Selected Financial Data and Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes various forward-looking statements concerning trends or events potentially affecting our business. You can identify our forward-looking statements by words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “objective,” “expect,” “forecast,” “goal,” “intend,” “plan,” “predict,” “project,” “potential,” “seek,” “target,” “could,” “may,” “should,” “would,” “will” or other similar expressions that indicate the uncertainty of future events or outcomes. In accordance with “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, these statements are accompanied by cautionary language identifying important factors, though not necessarily all such factors, which could cause future outcomes to differ materially from those set forth in forward-looking statements.

Corporate Overview

We are an independent petroleum refining and marketing, retail and midstream company. We currently own and operate seven refineries, all located in the United States, with an aggregate crude oil refining capacity of approximately 1.8 mmbpcd. Our refineries supply refined products to resellers and consumers within our market areas, including the Midwest, Northeast, East Coast, Southeast and Gulf Coast regions of the United States. We distribute refined products to our customers through one of the largest private domestic fleets of inland petroleum product barges, one of the largest terminal operations in the United States, and a combination of MPC-owned and third-party-owned trucking and rail assets. We are one of the largest wholesale suppliers of gasoline and distillates to resellers within our market area.

We have two strong retail brands: Speedway® and Marathon®. We believe that Speedway LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary, operates the second largest chain of company-owned and operated retail gasoline and convenience stores in the United States, with approximately 2,770 convenience stores in 22 states throughout the Midwest, East Coast and Southeast. The Marathon brand is an established motor fuel brand in the Midwest and Southeast regions of the United States, and is available through approximately 5,600 retail outlets operated by independent entrepreneurs in 19 states.

Through our ownership interests in MPLX and its wholly-owned subsidiary, MarkWest, we believe we are one of the largest processors of natural gas in the United States and the largest processor and fractionator in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions. Our integrated midstream energy asset network links producers of natural gas and NGLs from some of the largest supply basins in the United States to domestic and international markets. Our midstream gathering and processing operations include: natural gas gathering, processing and transportation; and NGL gathering, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing. Our assets include approximately 5,400 MMcf/d of gathering capacity, 7,100 MMcf/d of natural gas processing capacity and 500 mbpd of fractionation capacity as of December 31, 2015. We also own 5,000 miles of gas gathering and NGL pipelines and have ownership interests in over 50 gas processing plants, over 10 NGL fractionation facilities and one condensate stabilization facility. As of December 31, 2015, we owned, leased or had ownership interests in approximately 8,400 miles of crude oil and refined product pipelines to deliver crude oil to our refineries and other locations and refined products to wholesale and retail market areas. Overall, we are one of the largest independent petroleum product refining, marketing, retail and transportation businesses in the United States and the largest east of the Mississippi.

Our operations consist of three reportable operating segments: Refining & Marketing; Speedway; and Midstream. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the nature of the products and services they offer. See Item 1. Business for additional information on our segments.

Refining & Marketing – refines crude oil and other feedstocks at our seven refineries in the Gulf Coast and Midwest regions of the United States, purchases refined products and ethanol for resale and distributes refined products through various means, including barges, terminals and trucks that we own or operate. We sell refined products to wholesale marketing customers domestically and internationally, buyers on the spot market, our Speedway business segment and to independent entrepreneurs who operate Marathon® retail outlets.

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Speedway – sells transportation fuels and convenience products in the retail market in the Midwest, East Coast and Southeast.

Midstream – includes the operations of MPLX and certain other related operations. Following the MarkWest Merger, we changed the name of this segment from Pipeline Transportation to Midstream to reflect its expanded business activities. There were no changes to the historical financial information reported for this segment. The Midstream segment gathers, processes and transports natural gas; gathers, transports, fractionates, stores and markets natural gas liquids and transports and stores crude oil and refined products.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Results

Select results for 2015 and 2014 are reflected in the following table.

(In millions, except per share data)	2015	2014
Income from Operations by segment		
Refining & Marketing	\$4,186	\$3,609
Speedway	673	544
Midstream	289	280
Net income attributable to MPC	\$2,852	\$2,524
Net income attributable to MPC per diluted share	\$5.26	\$4.39

Net income attributable to MPC increased \$328 million, or \$0.87 per diluted share, in 2015 compared to 2014, primarily due to our Refining & Marketing segment.

Refining & Marketing segment income from operations increased in 2015 compared to 2014, primarily due to higher crack spreads, favorable effects of changes in market structure on crude oil acquisition prices, more favorable net product price realizations compared to spot market reference prices and lower direct operating costs. These positive impacts were partially offset by unfavorable crude oil and feedstock acquisition costs relative to benchmark LLS crude oil, the unfavorable effect of lower commodity prices on volumetric gains and a lower of cost or market ("LCM") inventory valuation charge of \$345 million.

Speedway segment income from operations increased in 2015 compared to 2014, primarily due to the full year benefit in 2015 from the financial results of the locations acquired along the East Coast and Southeast on September 30, 2014, as well as higher light product margin.

Midstream segment income from operations increased in 2015 compared to 2014, primarily due to the financial results of MarkWest, which are reflected in Midstream segment income from the December 4, 2015 merger date, partially offset by \$30 million of merger transaction costs.

MPLX LP

MPLX is a publicly traded master limited partnership that was formed by us to own, operate, develop and acquire pipelines and other midstream assets related to the transportation and storage of crude oil, refined products and other hydrocarbon-based products. On December 4, 2015, MPLX merged with MarkWest, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX.

Prior to the MarkWest Merger, we owned a 71.5 percent interest in MPLX, which included our two percent general partner interest. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding at the time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into the right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX and as of December 31, 2015, our ownership interest in MPLX was 20.4 percent, including our two percent general partner interest. Due to our general partner interest, we have determined that we control MPLX and therefore we consolidate MPLX and record a noncontrolling interest for the 79.6 percent interest owned by the public.

Upon completion of the MarkWest Merger, MPLX assumed an aggregate principal amount of \$4.1 billion in senior notes issued by MarkWest and MarkWest Energy Finance Corporation. On December 22, 2015, MPLX completed offers to exchange any and all outstanding MarkWest Senior Notes for (1) up to \$4.1 billion aggregate principal amount of new notes issued by MPLX having the same maturity and interest rates as the MarkWest Senior Notes and (2) cash of \$1 for each \$1,000 of principal amount exchanged. As of December 31, 2015, the exchange was completed on all the MarkWest Senior Notes except for 1.6 percent, or \$63 million. In addition, MarkWest's existing credit facility was terminated and the approximately \$943 million outstanding under MarkWest's bank revolving credit facility was repaid with \$850 million of borrowings under MPLX's bank revolving credit facility and \$93 million in cash.

MPLX's initial assets consisted of a 51 percent general partner interest in Pipe Line Holdings, which owns a network of common carrier crude oil and product pipeline systems and associated storage assets in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions of the United States, and a 100 percent interest in a butane storage cavern in West Virginia. We originally retained a 49 percent limited partner interest in Pipe Line Holdings.

Table of Contents

On May 1, 2013, we sold a five percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$100 million, which was financed by MPLX with cash on hand.

On March 1, 2014, we sold a 13 percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$310 million. MPLX financed this transaction with \$40 million of cash on-hand and \$270 million of borrowings on its bank revolving credit facility. On December 1, 2014, we sold and contributed interests in Pipe Line Holdings totaling 30.5 percent to MPLX for \$600 million in cash and 2.9 million MPLX common units valued at \$200 million. MPLX financed the sales portion of this transaction with \$600 million of borrowings on its bank revolving credit facility.

The sales and contribution of our interests in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX resulted in a change of our ownership in Pipe Line Holdings, but not a change in control. We accounted for these sales as transactions between entities under common control and did not record a gain or loss.

On December 8, 2014, MPLX completed a public offering of 3.5 million common units at a price to the public of \$66.68 per common unit, with net proceeds of \$221 million. MPLX used the net proceeds from this offering to repay borrowings under its bank revolving credit facility and for general partnership purposes. On December 10, 2014, we exercised our right to maintain our two percent general partner interest in MPLX by purchasing 130 thousand general partner units for \$9 million.

On February 12, 2015, MPLX completed an underwritten public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of four percent unsecured senior notes due February 15, 2025. The Senior Notes were offered at a price to the public of 99.64 percent of par. The net proceeds of this offering were used by MPLX to repay the amounts outstanding under its bank revolving credit facility, as well as for general partnership purposes.

On December 4, 2015, we sold our remaining 0.5 percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$12 million. As a result, MPLX now owns 100 percent of Pipe Line Holdings.

Distributions from MPLX

Upon payment of the second-quarter distribution, the financial tests required for conversion of all of the MPLX subordinated units, which were owned by a subsidiary of MPC, were met. Accordingly, the subordinated units converted into common units on a one-for-one basis effective August 17, 2015, the first business day following the payment of the second quarter distribution.

The following table summarizes the cash distributions we received from MPLX during 2015 and 2014.

(In millions)	2015	2014
Cash distributions received from MPLX:		
General partner distributions, including IDRs	\$21	\$4
Limited partner distributions	97	72
Total	\$118	\$76

The market value of the 56.9 million MPLX common units we owned at February 12, 2016 was \$1.04 billion based on the February 12, 2016 closing unit price of \$18.30. Over time, we also believe there will be substantial value attributable to our two percent general partnership interest.

On January 25, 2016, MPLX declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.50 per common unit, which was payable February 12, 2016. MPC's portion of this distribution was approximately \$70 million.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4 for additional information on MPLX.

Table of Contents

Acquisitions and Investments

On December 4, 2015, MPLX merged with MarkWest, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into a right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX representing limited partner interests in MPLX, plus a one-time cash payment of \$6.20 per unit. Each Class B unit of MarkWest outstanding immediately prior to the merger was converted into the right to receive one Class B unit of MPLX having substantially similar rights, including conversion and registration rights, and obligations that the Class B units of MarkWest had immediately prior to the merger. At closing, we contributed \$1.23 billion in cash to MPLX to pay the cash consideration to MarkWest common unitholders. We will contribute an additional total of \$50 million in cash to MPLX for the cash consideration to be paid upon the conversion of the MPLX Class B units to MPLX common units in equal installments in July 2016 and July 2017, respectively. These contributions are with respect to MPC's existing interests in MPLX (including IDRs) and not in consideration of new units or other equity interest in MPLX. We assigned the total consideration transferred of \$8.6 billion, including the \$7.3 billion fair value of the equity consideration and the \$1.3 billion of cash contributions, to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities and noncontrolling interest assumed in the MarkWest Merger, with the excess recorded as goodwill. As a result, we recognized total assets acquired of \$11.6 billion, including \$8.4 billion of property, plant and equipment and \$2.5 billion of equity investments, and total liabilities and noncontrolling interests assumed of \$5.5 billion, including \$4.6 billion of assumed debt. The excess of the total consideration transferred over the fair value of the net assets acquired of \$2.5 billion was recorded as goodwill in our Midstream segment. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if warranted due to events or changes in circumstances. See the Critical Accounting Estimates - Impairment Assessments of Long-Lived Assets, Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Equity Investments section for a discussion of recent circumstances which may impact the assessment of this goodwill. Our financial results and operating statistics reflect the results of MarkWest from the date of the acquisition.

Consistent with our strategy to grow our midstream business, the MarkWest Merger combines one of the nation's largest processors of natural gas and the largest processor and fractionator in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions with a rapidly growing crude oil and refined products logistics partnership sponsored by MPC. The complementary aspects of the highly diverse asset base of MarkWest, MPLX and MPC provide significant additional opportunities across multiple segments of the hydrocarbon value chain. The combined entity will further MarkWest's leading midstream presence in the Marcellus and Utica shales by allowing it to pursue additional midstream projects, which should allow producer customers to achieve superior value for their growing production in these important shale regions. In addition, the combination provides significant vertical integration opportunities, as MPC is a large consumer of NGLs.

In September 2015, we acquired a 50 percent ownership interest in a new joint venture with Crowley Maritime Corporation through our investment in Crowley Ocean Partners, which is included in our Refining & Marketing segment. The joint venture will operate and charter four new Jones Act product tankers, most of which will be leased to MPC. Contributions to the joint venture with respect to each vessel will occur at the vessel's delivery. During 2015, we contributed \$72 million in connection with delivery of the first two vessels. The remaining two vessels are expected to be delivered by the third quarter of 2016. We account for our ownership interest in Crowley Ocean Partners as an equity method investment. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 25 for information on our conditional guarantee of the indebtedness of the joint venture and future contributions to Crowley Ocean Partners.

On September 30, 2014, we acquired from Hess all of its retail locations, transport operations and shipper history on various pipelines, including approximately 40 mbpd on Colonial Pipeline, for \$2.82 billion. We refer to these assets as "Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets" and substantially all of these assets are part of our Speedway segment. This acquisition significantly expands our Speedway presence from nine to 22 states throughout the East Coast and Southeast and is aligned with our strategy to grow higher-valued, stable cash flow businesses. This acquisition also enables us to further leverage our integrated refining and transportation operations, providing an outlet for assured sales from our refining system. The transaction was funded with a combination of debt and available cash. Our

financial results and operating statistics reflect the results for Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets from the date of the acquisition.

53

Table of Contents

In July 2014, we exercised our option to acquire a 35 percent ownership interest in Enbridge Inc.'s SAX pipeline which runs from Flanagan, Illinois to Patoka, Illinois. This option resulted from our agreement to be the anchor shipper on the SAX pipeline and our commitment to the Sandpiper pipeline project as discussed below. During 2015, we made contributions of \$147 million to Illinois Extension Pipeline to fund our portion of the construction costs for the SAX project. We have contributed \$267 million since project inception. The pipeline became operational in December 2015. Our investment in the pipeline is included in our Midstream segment.

On April 1, 2014, we purchased a facility in Cincinnati, Ohio from Felda Iffco Sdn Bhd, Malaysia for \$40 million. The plant currently produces biodiesel, glycerin and other by-products. The capacity of the plant is approximately 60 million gallons per year.

In March 2014, we acquired from Chevron Raven Ridge Pipe Line Company an additional seven percent interest in Explorer for \$77 million, bringing our ownership interest to 25 percent. Due to this increase in our ownership percentage, we now account for our investment in Explorer using the equity method of accounting and report Explorer as a related party. Explorer owns approximately 1,900 miles of refined products pipeline from Lake Charles, Louisiana to Hammond, Indiana.

In November 2013, we agreed with Enbridge Energy Partners to serve as an anchor shipper for the Sandpiper pipeline, which will run from Beaver Lodge, North Dakota to Superior, Wisconsin. We also agreed to fund 37.5 percent of the construction of the Sandpiper pipeline project, which is currently estimated to cost \$2.6 billion, of which approximately \$1.0 billion is our share. We made contributions of \$71 million during 2015 and have contributed \$287 million since project inception. In exchange for our commitment to be an anchor shipper and our investment in the project, we will earn an approximate 27 percent equity interest in Enbridge Energy Partners' North Dakota System when the Sandpiper pipeline is placed into service. The anticipated in-service date for the pipeline is likely to be delayed to early 2019. The project schedule and cost estimates remain under review. Enbridge Energy Partners' North Dakota System currently includes approximately 240 miles of crude oil gathering pipelines connected to a transportation pipeline that is approximately 730 miles long. We will also have the option to increase our ownership interest to approximately 30 percent through additional investments in future system improvements.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 for additional information on these acquisitions and investments. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 25 for information regarding our future contributions to the SAX pipeline project and the Sandpiper pipeline project.

Share Repurchases

Since January 1, 2012, our board of directors has approved \$10.0 billion in total share repurchase authorizations and we have repurchased a total of \$7.24 billion of our common stock, leaving \$2.76 billion available for repurchases as of December 31, 2015. Under these authorizations, we have acquired 198 million shares at an average cost per share of \$36.65.

Liquidity

As of December 31, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1.13 billion and no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding under our \$2.5 billion bank revolving credit facility or \$1.0 billion trade receivables securitization facility. As of December 31, 2015, eligible trade receivables supported borrowings of \$668 million under the trade receivable securitization facility. MPLX had \$877 million of borrowings outstanding under its \$2 billion revolving credit agreement as of December 31, 2015.

The above discussion contains forward-looking statements with respect to the estimated construction costs, timing and completion of the Sandpiper project and the share repurchase authorizations. Factors that could affect the estimated construction costs, timing and completion of the Sandpiper pipeline project, include, but are not limited to, availability of materials and labor, unforeseen hazards such as weather conditions, delays in obtaining or conditions imposed by necessary government and third-party approvals and other risks customarily associated with construction projects. Factors that could affect the share repurchase authorizations and the timing of any repurchases include, but are not limited to, business conditions, availability of liquidity and the market price of our common stock. These factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.

Overview of Segments

Refining & Marketing

Refining & Marketing segment income from operations depends largely on our Refining & Marketing gross margin and refinery throughputs.

Our Refining & Marketing gross margin is the difference between the prices of refined products sold and the costs of crude oil and other charge and blendstocks refined, including the costs to transport these inputs to our refineries and the costs of products purchased for resale. The crack spread is a measure of the difference between market prices for refined products and crude oil,

Table of Contents

commonly used by the industry as a proxy for the refining margin. Crack spreads can fluctuate significantly, particularly when prices of refined products do not move in the same relationship as the cost of crude oil. As a performance benchmark and a comparison with other industry participants, we calculate Midwest (Chicago) and USGC crack spreads that we believe most closely track our operations and slate of products. LLS prices and a 6-3-2-1 ratio of products (6 barrels of LLS crude oil producing 3 barrels of unleaded regular gasoline, 2 barrels of ultra-low sulfur diesel and 1 barrel of three percent residual fuel oil) are used for these crack-spread calculations.

Refined product prices have historically moved relative to international crude oil prices like Brent crude. In recent years, domestic U.S. crude oils, such as WTI and LLS, have traded at prices less than Brent due to the growth in U.S. crude oil production, logistical constraints and other market factors. These price discounts had favorably impacted the LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spread. The decline in crude oil prices in 2015 has led to declines in sequential (month on month) onshore U.S. crude oil production and narrowed the LLS discount to Brent. With less near term production growth and the end of the ban on U.S. crude oil exports, LLS and Brent are expected to trade near parity.

Our refineries can process significant amounts of sour crude oil, which typically can be purchased at a discount to sweet crude oil. The amount of this discount, the sweet/sour differential, can vary significantly, causing our Refining & Marketing gross margin to differ from crack spreads based on sweet crude oil. In general, a larger sweet/sour differential will enhance our Refining & Marketing gross margin.

Future crude oil differentials will be dependent on a variety of market and economic factors, as well as U.S. energy policy.

The following table provides sensitivities showing an estimated change in annual net income due to potential changes in market conditions.

(In millions,
after-tax)

LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spread sensitivity ^(a) (per \$1.00/barrel change)	\$450
Sweet/sour differential sensitivity ^(b) (per \$1.00/barrel change)	220
LLS-WTI differential sensitivity ^(c) (per \$1.00/barrel change)	90
Natural gas price sensitivity (per \$1.00/million British thermal unit change)	140

(a) Weighted 40 percent Chicago and 60 percent USGC LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spreads and assumes all other differentials and pricing relationships remain unchanged.

(b) LLS (prompt) – [delivered cost of sour crude oil: Arab Light, Kuwait, Maya, Western Canadian Select and Mars].

(c) Assumes 20 percent of crude oil throughput volumes are WTI-based domestic crude oil.

In addition to the market changes indicated by the crack spreads, the sweet/sour differential and the discount of WTI to LLS, our Refining & Marketing gross margin is impacted by factors such as:

- the types of crude oil and other charge and blendstocks processed;
- our refinery yields;
- the selling prices realized for refined products;
- the impact of commodity derivative instruments used to hedge price risk;
- the cost of products purchased for resale; and
- the potential impact of LCM adjustments to inventories in periods of declining prices.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Costs of crude oil, refinery feedstocks and refined products are aggregated on a consolidated basis for purposes of assessing if the LIFO cost basis of these inventories may have to be written down to market values. At December 31, 2015, market values for these inventories, which totaled approximately 4.0 billion gallons, were lower than their LIFO cost basis and, as a result, we recorded an inventory valuation charge of \$345 million to cost of revenues to value these inventories at the lower of cost or market. Based on movements of refined product prices, future inventory valuation adjustments could have a negative or positive effect to earnings. Such losses are subject to reversal in subsequent periods if prices recover. In 2016, inventory market values have continued to decline and if they do not recover to December 31, 2015 levels by March 31, 2016, an additional inventory valuation charge would be required in first quarter 2016.

In the fourth quarter 2015, we recorded a LIFO charge of \$45 million as a result of decreased levels in refined products and crude inventory volumes. Since the LIFO costs for these layers were based on 2014 costs, the liquidation

of these layers resulted in a charge to income. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we recognized builds in our refined product and crude inventories. These builds were based on 2014 costs which were significantly higher than fourth quarter 2014 costs and resulted in a benefit of approximately \$240 million to income. For the full year, we recognized a LIFO charge of \$78 million in 2015 as compared to a LIFO benefit of \$265 million in 2014.

Table of Contents

Refining & Marketing segment income from operations is also affected by changes in refinery direct operating costs, which include turnaround and major maintenance, depreciation and amortization and other manufacturing expenses. Changes in manufacturing costs are primarily driven by the cost of energy used by our refineries, including purchased natural gas, and the level of maintenance costs. Planned major maintenance activities, or turnarounds, requiring temporary shutdown of certain refinery operating units, are periodically performed at each refinery. The following table lists the refineries that had significant planned turnaround and major maintenance activities for each of the last three years.

Year	Refinery
2015	Catlettsburg, Galveston Bay, Garyville and Robinson
2014	Catlettsburg, Galveston Bay, Garyville and Robinson
2013	Canton, Catlettsburg, Galveston Bay, Garyville and Robinson

The table below sets forth the location and daily crude oil refining capacity of each of our refineries at December 31 of each year.

Refinery	Crude Oil Refining Capacity (mbpcd)		
	2015	2014	2013
Garyville, Louisiana	539	522	522
Galveston Bay, Texas City, Texas	459	451	451
Catlettsburg, Kentucky	273	242	242
Robinson, Illinois	212	212	212
Detroit, Michigan	132	130	123
Canton, Ohio	93	90	80
Texas City, Texas	86	84	84
Total	1,794	1,731	1,714

Speedway

Our retail marketing gross margin for gasoline and distillate, which is the price paid by consumers less the cost of refined products, including transportation, consumer excise taxes and bankcard processing fees, impacts the Speedway segment profitability. Numerous factors impact gasoline and distillate demand throughout the year, including local competition, seasonal demand fluctuations, the available wholesale supply, the level of economic activity in our marketing areas and weather conditions. Gasoline demand in PADD 2 is estimated to have grown for the third consecutive year, increasing by 2.3 percent in 2015 and approaching 2007 levels after climbing by 0.5 percent in 2014. Meanwhile, gasoline demand in PADD 1 is estimated to have grown by 3.0 percent in 2015 after a 2.4 percent increase in 2014, returning to 2010 levels. Continuing economic growth and year-on-year declines in prices supported gasoline demand. Distillate demand in 2015 was softer than the very strong levels in 2014 which were supported by severe winter temperatures and a very strong harvest season. PADD 2 distillate demand is estimated to have declined by 2.8 percent in 2015 after climbing by 4.3 percent to a record level in 2014. Despite this decline, PADD 2 demand is estimated to have remained near pre-recession highs. PADD 1 estimated distillate demand declined 1.1 percent for 2016 with unseasonably warm weather in November and December after climbing by 4.9 percent in 2014. Market demand increases for gasoline and distillate generally increase the product margin we can realize. The gross margin on merchandise sold at convenience stores historically has been less volatile and has contributed substantially to Speedway's gross margin. More than half of Speedway's gross margin was derived from merchandise sales in 2015. Speedway's convenience stores offer a wide variety of merchandise, including prepared foods, beverages and non-food items.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. At December 31, 2015, market values for refined product inventories were lower than their LIFO cost basis and, as a result, we recorded an inventory valuation charge of \$25 million to cost of revenues to value these inventories at the lower of cost or market. Based on movements of refined product prices, future inventory valuation adjustments could have a negative or positive effect to earnings. Such losses are subject to reversal in subsequent periods if prices recover. In 2016, inventory market values have continued to decline and if they do not recover to December 31, 2015 levels by March 31, 2016, an additional inventory valuation

charge would be required in first quarter 2016.

Midstream

56

Table of Contents

NGL and natural gas prices are volatile and are impacted by changes in fundamental supply and demand, as well as market uncertainty, availability of NGL transportation and fractionation capacity and a variety of additional factors that are beyond our control. Our profitability is directly affected by prevailing commodity prices primarily as a result of processing or conditioning at our own or third party processing plants, purchasing and selling or gathering and transporting volumes of natural gas at index related prices and the cost of third party transportation and fractionation services. To the extent that commodity prices influence the level of natural gas drilling by our producer customers, such prices also affect profitability.

The profitability of our pipeline transportation operations primarily depends on tariff rates and the volumes shipped through the pipelines. A majority of the crude oil and refined product shipments on our common carrier pipelines serve our Refining & Marketing segment. The volume of crude oil that we transport is directly affected by the supply of, and refiner demand for, crude oil in the markets served directly by our crude oil pipelines. Key factors in this supply and demand balance are the production levels of crude oil by producers in various regions or fields, the availability and cost of alternative modes of transportation, the volumes of crude oil processed at refineries and refinery and transportation system maintenance levels. The volume of refined products that we transport is directly affected by the production levels of, and user demand for, refined products in the markets served by our refined product pipelines. In most of our markets, demand for gasoline and distillate peaks during the summer driving season, which extends from May through September of each year, and declines during the fall and winter months. As with crude oil, other transportation alternatives and system maintenance levels influence refined product movements.

Results of Operations

Consolidated Results of Operations

(In millions)	2015	2014	2015 vs. 2014 Variance	2013	2014 vs. 2013 Variance
Revenues and other income:					
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$72,051	\$97,817	\$(25,766)	\$100,160	\$(2,343)
Income from equity method investments	88	153	(65)	36	117
Net gain on disposal of assets	7	21	(14)	6	15
Other income	112	111	1	52	59
Total revenues and other income	72,258	98,102	(25,844)	100,254	(2,152)
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	55,583	83,770	(28,187)	87,401	(3,631)
Purchases from related parties	308	505	(197)	357	148
Inventory market valuation charge	370	—	370	—	—
Consumer excise taxes	7,692	6,685	1,007	6,263	422
Depreciation and amortization	1,646	1,326	320	1,220	106
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,576	1,375	201	1,248	127
Other taxes	391	390	1	340	50
Total costs and expenses	67,566	94,051	(26,485)	96,829	(2,778)
Income from operations	4,692	4,051	641	3,425	626
Net interest and other financial income (costs)	(318)	(216)	(102)	(179)	(37)
Income before income taxes	4,374	3,835	539	3,246	589
Provision for income taxes	1,506	1,280	226	1,113	167
Net income	2,868	2,555	313	2,133	422
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	31	(15)	21	10
Net income attributable to MPC	\$2,852	\$2,524	\$328	\$2,112	\$412

Net income attributable to MPC increased \$328 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$412 million in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to our Refining & Marketing segment income from operations, which increased

\$577 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$403 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in Refining & Marketing segment income from operations in 2015 was primarily due to higher crack spreads, favorable effects of changes in market structure on crude oil acquisition prices, more favorable net product price realizations compared to spot market reference prices and lower direct

Table of Contents

operating costs. These positive impacts were partially offset by unfavorable crude oil and feedstock acquisition costs relative to benchmark LLS crude oil, the unfavorable effect of lower commodity prices on volumetric gains and an LCM inventory valuation charge of \$345 million. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to more favorable net product price realizations and higher USGC and Chicago crack spreads, partially offset by narrower crude oil differentials and higher turnaround and other direct operating costs.

Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes) decreased \$25.77 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$2.34 billion in 2014 compared to 2013. The decrease in 2015 was primarily due to lower refined product sales prices partially offset by increases in refined product sales volumes. The decrease in 2014 was primarily due to lower refined product sales prices, partially offset by an increase in refined product sales volumes and higher merchandise sales for our Speedway segment primarily attributable to the convenience stores acquired along the East Coast and Southeast. MPC consolidated refined product sales increased 163 mbpd in 2015 compared to 2014 and 52 mbpd in 2014 compared to 2013.

Income from equity method investments decreased \$65 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$117 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The decrease in 2015 was primarily due to decreases in income from our ethanol affiliates of \$69 million, mainly due to lower ethanol prices. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to increases in income from our ethanol affiliates of \$68 million and income from our pipeline affiliates of \$49 million. The increase in income from our ethanol affiliates includes the affects of our acquisition of interests in TAAE, TACE and TAEI in August 2013. The higher income from our pipeline affiliates is primarily due to increases from LOOP and Explorer, which is now accounted for as an equity method investment following our acquisition of an increased ownership interest in this pipeline company.

Net gain on disposal of assets decreased \$14 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$15 million in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to the sale of two terminals and terminal assets in 2014.

Other income increased \$1 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$59 million in 2014 compared to 2013. Other income in 2015 was comparable to 2014. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to higher gains on sales of excess RINs of \$74 million, partially offset by an \$11 million impairment in 2014 of an investment in a company accounted for using the cost method.

Cost of revenues decreased \$28.19 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and decreased \$3.63 billion in 2014 compared to 2013. The decrease in 2015 was primarily due to:

- a decrease in refined product cost of sales of \$32.2 billion, primarily due to a decrease in our average crude oil costs of \$43.97 per barrel, partially offset by an increase in refined product sales volumes; and
- decreases in refinery direct operating costs of \$726 million, or \$1.40 per barrel of total refinery throughput, primarily due to significantly lower turnaround activity in 2015 and decreases in other manufacturing costs.

The decrease in 2014 was primarily due to:

- a decrease in refined product cost of sales of \$5.01 billion, primarily due to a decrease in our average crude oil costs of \$9.30 per barrel, partially offset by an increase in refined product sales volumes;
- partially offset by a increase in refinery direct operating costs of \$913 million, or \$1.37 per barrel of total refinery throughput, which included costs associated with significant planned turnaround activity; and
- an increase in merchandise cost of sales for our Speedway segment of \$327 million, primarily attributable to the convenience stores acquired from Hess.

Purchases from related parties decreased \$197 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$148 million in 2014 compared 2013. The decrease in 2015 was primarily due to decreases in prices and volumes of ethanol purchases from TAME, TACE and TAAE of \$149 million, decreases in volumes purchased from LOOP of \$36 million and decreases in volumes purchased from Explorer of \$19 million. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to acquisitions of ownership interests in TAAE in August 2013 and Explorer in March 2014, resulting in purchases from these companies totaling \$118 million in 2014 and \$24 million in 2013, being reported as purchases from related parties while purchases from these companies prior to these acquisitions were reported as cost of revenues. In addition, we also had an increase in purchases from LOOP of \$45 million in 2014.

Consumer excise taxes increased \$1.01 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$422 million in 2014 compared 2013, primarily due to increases in taxable refined product sales volumes, including the effects of the acquisition of Hess'

Retail Operations and Related Assets.

58

Table of Contents

Depreciation and amortization increased \$320 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$106 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to an impairment charge of \$144 million related to the cancellation of the ROUX project at our Garyville refinery and the depreciation of the fair value of assets acquired along the East Coast and Southeast on September 30, 2014 by our Speedway segment. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to completion of certain capital investments at our Galveston Bay refinery, an increase in the number of convenience stores in our Speedway segment and the implementation of corporate-level information technology projects, partially offset by an impairment of a light products terminal in 2013.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$201 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$127 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to increases in employee benefit costs, contract services and additional expenses related to the convenience stores acquired along the East Coast and Southeast, partially offset by a decrease in pension settlement expenses. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to increases in contract services, employee compensation and benefit expenses and credit card processing fees.

Other taxes increased \$1 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$50 million in 2014 compared to 2013. Other taxes in 2015 were comparable to 2014. The increase in the 2014 was primarily due to increases in property taxes of \$30 million, payroll taxes of \$27 million and environmental taxes of \$11 million, partially offset by decreases in other tax expenses. These increases were attributable to a number of factors including the acquisitions of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets and Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets and the absence of a Federal Oil Spill Tax refund received in 2013.

Net interest and other financial costs increased \$102 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$37 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to senior notes issued by MPC in September 2014 to finance the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets, higher levels of borrowings on MPLX's bank revolving credit facility used to fund the acquisition of Pipe Line Holdings and interest on the debt assumed from MarkWest. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to an increase in long-term debt related to the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets and MPLX's acquisition of additional interest in Pipe Line Holdings. We capitalized interest of \$37 million in 2015, \$27 million in 2014 and \$28 million in 2013. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 19 for further details.

Provision for income taxes increased \$226 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$167 million in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to our income before income taxes, which increased \$539 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$589 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The effective tax rates in 2015, 2014 and 2013 are slightly less than the U.S. statutory rate of 35 percent primarily due to certain permanent benefit differences, including the domestic manufacturing deduction, partially offset by state and local tax expense. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 12 for further details.

Segment Results**Revenues**

Revenues are summarized by segment in the following table.

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Refining & Marketing	\$64,192	\$91,734	\$94,910
Speedway	19,693	16,932	14,475
Midstream	751	597	537
Segment revenues	\$84,636	\$109,263	\$109,922

Items included in both revenues and costs:

Consumer excise taxes	\$7,692	\$6,685	\$6,263
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Refining & Marketing segment revenues decreased \$27.54 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$3.18 billion in 2014 compared to 2013. The decreases were primarily due to lower refined product sales prices, partially offset by increases in refined product sales volumes. The table below shows our Refining & Marketing segment refined product sales volumes and prices.

	2015	2014	2013
Refining & Marketing segment:			
Refined product sales volumes (thousands of barrels per day) ^(a)	2,289	2,125	2,075

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Refined product sales destined for export (thousands of barrels per day)	319	275	218
Average refined product sales prices (dollars per gallon)	\$1.74	\$2.71	\$2.87

^(a) Includes intersegment sales and sales destined for export.

59

Table of Contents

The table below shows the average refined product benchmark prices for our marketing areas.

(Dollars per gallon)	2015	2014	2013
Chicago spot unleaded regular gasoline	\$1.60	\$2.55	\$2.76
Chicago spot ultra-low sulfur diesel	1.62	2.80	3.01
USGC spot unleaded regular gasoline	1.55	2.49	2.69
USGC spot ultra-low sulfur diesel	1.58	2.71	2.97

Refining & Marketing intersegment sales to our Speedway segment increased \$1.11 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$1.62 billion in 2014 compared to 2013. The increases in intersegment refined product sales and sales volumes were primarily due to sales to the approximate 1,245 convenience stores acquired in September 2014 along the East Coast and Southeast.

	2015	2014	2013
Refining & Marketing intersegment sales to Speedway:			
Intersegment sales (in millions)	\$12,018	\$10,912	\$9,294
Refined product sales volumes (millions of gallons)	5,873	3,766	2,976
Average refined product sales prices (dollars per gallon)	\$1.74	\$2.89	\$3.11

Speedway segment revenues increased \$2.76 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$2.46 billion in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to increases in gasoline and distillate sales of \$1.43 billion and \$1.98 billion, respectively, and increases in merchandise sales of \$1.27 billion and \$476 million, respectively. The increases in gasoline and distillate sales were primarily due to volume increases of 2.1 billion gallons and 796 million gallons, respectively, primarily due to increases in the number of convenience stores, as noted in the table below, partially offset by decreases in gasoline and distillate selling prices of \$0.89 per gallon and \$0.20 per gallon, respectively. The increases in merchandise sales were primarily due to increases in the number of convenience stores and higher same store sales. The increase in the number of convenience stores for 2014 was primarily due to the acquisition of convenience stores along the East Coast and Southeast.

The following table includes certain revenue statistics for the Speedway segment.

	2015	2014	2013			
Convenience stores at period-end	2,766	2,746	1,478			
Gasoline & distillate sales (millions of gallons)	6,038	3,942	3,146			
Average gasoline & distillate sales prices (dollars per gallon)	\$2.36	\$3.25	\$3.45			
Merchandise sales (in millions)	\$4,879	\$3,611	\$3,135			
Same store gasoline sales volume (period over period)	(0.3))%	(0.7))%	0.5	%
Same store merchandise sales (period over period) ^(a)	4.1	%	5.0	%	4.3	%

^(a) Excludes cigarettes.

Midstream segment revenue increased \$154 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$60 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to the financial results of MarkWest, which are reflected in Midstream segment income from the December 4, 2015 merger date. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to an increase in revenue related to volume deficiency credits and higher average tariffs received on crude oil and refined products shipped, partially offset by lower refined products and crude oil pipeline throughput volumes.

The following table shows operating statistics for our Midstream segment.

Midstream Operating Statistics	2015	2014	2013
Crude oil and refined product pipeline throughputs (mbpd) ^(a)	2,191	2,119	2,204
Gathering system throughput (MMcf/d) ^(b)	3,075		
Natural gas processed (MMcf/d) ^(b)	5,468		
C2 (ethane) + NGLs fractionated (mbpd) ^(b)	307		

^(a) On owned common-carrier pipelines, excluding equity method investments.

^(b) Beginning December 4, 2015, which was the effective date of the MarkWest Merger.

Table of Contents

Income from Operations

Income before income taxes and income from operations by segment are summarized in the following table.

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Income from operations by segment:			
Refining & Marketing	\$4,186	\$3,609	\$3,206
Speedway	673	544	375
Midstream ^(a)	289	280	210
Items not allocated to segments:			
Corporate and other unallocated items ^(a)	(308)	(286)	(271)
Pension settlement expenses ^(b)	(4)	(96)	(95)
Impairment ^(c)	(144)	—	—
Income from operations	4,692	4,051	3,425
Net interest and other financial income (costs)	(318)	(216)	(179)
Income before income taxes	\$4,374	\$3,835	\$3,246

Included in the Midstream segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are \$20 million, \$19 million and \$20 million,

^(a) respectively, of corporate overhead expenses attributable to MPLX. These expenses are not currently allocated to other segments.

^(b) See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 22.

^(c) See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 15.

Refining & Marketing segment income from operations increased \$577 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$403 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in Refining & Marketing segment income from operations in 2015 was primarily due to higher crack spreads, favorable effects of changes in market structure on crude oil acquisition prices, more favorable net product price realizations compared to spot market reference prices and lower direct operating costs. These positive impacts were partially offset by unfavorable crude oil and feedstock acquisition costs relative to benchmark LLS crude oil, the unfavorable effect of lower commodity prices on volumetric gains and an LCM inventory valuation charge of \$345 million. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to more favorable net product price realizations and higher USGC and Chicago crack spreads, partially offset by narrower crude oil differentials and higher turnaround and other direct operating costs.

The following table presents certain market indicators that we believe are helpful in understanding the results of our Refining & Marketing segment's business.

(Dollars per barrel)	2015	2014	2013
Chicago LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spread ^{(a)(b)}	\$10.67	\$9.56	\$8.16
USGC LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spread ^(a)	9.11	7.23	6.24
Blended 6-3-2-1 crack spread ^{(a)(c)}	9.70	8.11	6.97
LLS	52.35	96.90	107.38
WTI	48.76	92.91	98.05
LLS – WTI crude oil differential ^(d)	3.59	3.99	9.33
Sweet/Sour crude oil differential ^{(a)(d)}	6.10	6.97	8.53

^(a) All spreads and differentials are measured against prompt LLS.

^(b) Calculation utilizes USGC three percent residual fuel oil price as a proxy for Chicago three percent residual fuel oil price.

^(c) Blended Chicago/USGC crack spread is 38/62 percent in 2015, 38/62 percent in 2014 and 38/62 percent in 2013 based on MPC's refining capacity by region in each period.

^(d) LLS (prompt) – [delivered cost of sour crude oil: Arab Light, Kuwait, Maya, Western Canadian Select and Mars]. Based on the market indicators above and our refinery throughputs, we estimate the following impacts on Refining & Marketing segment income from operations for 2015 compared to 2014 and for 2014 compared to 2013:

• The Chicago LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spread increased \$1.11 per barrel in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$1.40 in 2014 compared to 2013, which had positive impacts on segment income of \$400 million and \$354 million,

respectively.

The USGC LLS 6-3-2-1 crack spread increased \$1.88 per barrel in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$0.99 per barrel in 2014 compared to 2013 which had positive impacts on segment income of \$940 million and \$407 million, respectively.

61

Table of Contents

The LLS-WTI crude oil differential narrowed \$0.40 per barrel in 2015 compared to 2014. This decrease was offset by an increase in volume resulting in a positive impact on segment income of \$6 million. The LLS-WTI crude oil differential narrowed \$5.34 per barrel in 2014 compared to 2013, which had negative impacts on segment income of \$695 million.

The sweet/sour crude oil differential narrowed \$0.87 per barrel in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$1.56 per barrel in 2014 compared to 2013, which had negative impacts on segment income of \$27 million and \$489 million, respectively.

The market indicators shown above use spot market values and an estimated mix of crude purchases and products sold. Differences in our results compared to these market indicators, including product price realizations, mix and crude costs as well as the effects of market structure on our crude oil acquisition prices, and other items like refinery yields and other feedstock variances, had an estimated negative impact on Refining & Marketing segment income of \$1.03 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and an estimated positive impact \$1.35 billion in 2014 compared to 2013. We estimate the negative impact for 2015 was primarily due to unfavorable crude oil acquisition costs relative to LLS, the unfavorable effect of lower commodity prices on volumetric gains, the price differential of charge and blend stock relative to crude oil and the LCM inventory valuation charge, partially offset by changes in market structure and refined product selling prices. We estimate the positive impact for 2014 was primarily due to more favorable net product price realizations as compared to spot market values and a LIFO accounting benefit.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, we recorded a LIFO charge of \$45 million as a result of decreased levels in refined products and crude inventory volumes. Since the LIFO costs for these layers were based on 2014 costs, the liquidation of these layers resulted in a charge to income. In the fourth quarter of 2014, we recognized builds in our refined product and crude inventories. These builds were based on 2014 costs which were significantly higher than fourth quarter 2014 costs and resulted in a benefit of approximately \$240 million to income. For the full year, we recognized a LIFO charge of \$78 million in 2015 as compared to LIFO benefits of \$265 million in 2014 and \$135 million in 2013.

The following table summarizes our refinery throughputs.

	2015	2014	2013
Refinery throughputs (thousands of barrels per day):			
Crude oil refined	1,711	1,622	1,589
Other charge and blendstocks	177	184	213
Total	1,888	1,806	1,802
Sour crude oil throughput percent	55	52	53
WTI-priced crude oil throughput percent	20	19	21

The following table includes certain key operating statistics for the Refining & Marketing segment.

	2015	2014	2013
Refining & Marketing gross margin (dollars per barrel) ^(a)	\$15.25	\$15.05	\$13.24
Refinery direct operating costs (dollars per barrel): ^(b)			
Planned turnaround and major maintenance	\$1.13	\$1.80	\$1.20
Depreciation and amortization	1.39	1.41	1.36
Other manufacturing ^(c)	4.15	4.86	4.14
Total	\$6.67	\$8.07	\$6.70

(a) Sales revenue less cost of refinery inputs and purchased products, divided by total refinery throughputs. Excludes the LCM inventory valuation charge.

(b) Per barrel of total refinery throughputs.

(c) Includes utilities, labor, routine maintenance and other operating costs.

Table of Contents

Refinery direct operating costs decreased \$1.40 per barrel in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$1.37 per barrel in 2014 compared to 2013, which include a decrease in planned turnaround and major maintenance costs of \$0.67 per barrel and an increase of \$0.60 per barrel, respectively, and a decrease in other manufacturing costs of \$0.71 per barrel and an increase of \$0.72 per barrel, respectively. The decrease in planned turnaround and major maintenance costs for 2015 was primarily attributable to the Galveston Bay, Robinson and Garyville refineries, partially offset by an increase at the Detroit refinery. The increase in planned turnaround and major maintenance costs for 2014 was primarily attributable to the Galveston Bay, Robinson and Catlettsburg refineries, partially offset by decreases at the Garyville and Canton refineries. The decrease in other manufacturing costs was primarily attributable to lower energy costs and routine maintenance costs for 2015. The increase in other manufacturing costs was primarily attributable to higher energy costs, catalyst expenses and routine maintenance costs for 2014.

We purchase RINs to satisfy a portion of our RFS2 compliance. Our expenses associated with purchased RINs were \$212 million in 2015, \$141 million in 2014 and \$264 million in 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to a \$46 million charge in the second quarter to recognize increased estimated costs for compliance based on the renewable fuel standards for 2014 and 2015 proposed by the EPA in May 2015 and finalized in November 2015, particularly those for bio-mass based diesel and advanced biofuels. The remaining increase was primarily due to increased purchases of biomass based diesel RINs, at an increased average cost in 2015 as compared to 2014, partially offset by decreased purchases of ethanol RINs, at a decreased average cost in 2015 as compared to 2014. The decrease in 2014 was primarily due to decreases in the average cost of ethanol and biomass-based biodiesel RINs and decreases in our estimated advanced biofuel and ethanol obligation volumes.

Speedway segment income from operations increased \$129 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$169 million in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to increases in our gasoline and distillate gross margin of \$401 million and \$246 million, respectively, and increases in our merchandise gross margin of \$393 million and \$150 million, respectively, partially offset by higher operating expenses. The increases were primarily attributable the full year effect of the locations acquired along the East Coast and Southeast on September 30, 2014. The increases in merchandise gross margin were related to a combination of higher merchandise and food sales and improved margins. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we recognized an LCM inventory valuation charge of \$25 million.

The following table includes margin statistics for the Speedway segment.

	2015	2014	2013
Gasoline & distillate gross margin (dollars per gallon) ^(a)	\$0.1823	\$0.1775	\$0.1441
Merchandise gross margin (in millions)	\$1,368	\$975	\$825
Merchandise gross margin percent	28.0	% 27.0	% 26.3

The price paid by consumers less the cost of refined products, including transportation, consumer excise taxes and ^(a) bankcard processing fees, divided by gasoline and distillate sales volume. Excludes LCM inventory valuation charge.

Midstream segment income from operations increased \$9 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$70 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to the financial results of MarkWest, which are reflected in Midstream segment income from the December 4, 2015 MarkWest Merger date, partially offset by \$30 million of transaction costs. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to higher pipeline transportation revenue and an increase in income from our pipeline affiliates, which was primarily attributable to our investment in LOOP, partially offset by an increase in operating expenses primarily attributable to the proposed Cornerstone pipeline project and pipeline maintenance costs.

Corporate and other unallocated expenses increased \$22 million in 2015 compared to 2014 and \$15 million in 2014 compared to 2013. The increase in 2015 was primarily due to a lower allocation of employee benefit costs to the segments. The increase in 2014 was primarily due to costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets in 2014.

Unallocated items also included an impairment charge of \$144 million recorded in the third quarter of 2015 related to the cancellation of the ROUX project at our Garyville refinery. The charge reflects the write-off of all costs capitalized on the project through September 30, 2015, including front-end engineering and long lead time equipment. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 17 for additional information on the impairment.

We recorded pretax pension settlement expenses of \$4 million in 2015, \$96 million in 2014 and \$95 million in 2013 resulting from the level of employee lump sum retirement distributions that occurred during these years.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Our cash and cash equivalents balance was \$1.13 billion at December 31, 2015 compared to \$1.49 billion at December 31, 2014. Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the past three years is presented in the following table.

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$4,061	\$3,110	\$3,405
Investing activities	(3,441)	(4,543)	(2,756)
Financing activities	(987)	635	(3,217)
Total	\$(367)	\$(798)	\$(2,568)

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$951 million in 2015 compared to 2014, primarily due to increased operating results, excluding non-cash charges such as the LCM inventory valuation charge and ROUX project impairment, partially offset by unfavorable changes in working capital of \$330 million compared to 2014. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$295 million in 2014 compared to 2013, primarily due to unfavorable changes in working capital of \$892 million compared to 2013, partially offset by an increase in net income of \$422 million and non-cash adjustments of \$175 million. The above changes in working capital exclude changes in short-term debt.

For 2015, changes in working capital were a net \$1.02 billion use of cash, primarily due to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, partially offset by decreases in current receivables and inventories. Changes from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2015 per the consolidated balance sheets, excluding the impact of acquisitions, were as follows:

- Accounts payable decreased \$1.92 billion from year-end 2014, primarily due to lower crude oil payable prices and volumes.

- Current receivables decreased \$1.13 billion from year-end 2014, primarily due to lower refined product and crude oil receivable prices and lower crude oil receivable volumes.

- Inventories decreased \$417 million from year-end 2014, primarily due to a \$370 million LCM inventory valuation charge and lower refined product and crude oil inventory volumes.

For 2014, changes in working capital were a net \$694 million use of cash, primarily due to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and an increase in inventories, partially offset by a decrease in current receivables.

Excluding the impact of acquisitions, accounts payable decreased \$1.65 billion from year-end 2013, primarily due to lower crude oil payable prices, partially offset by higher crude oil payable volumes; inventories decreased \$796 million from year-end 2013, primarily due to higher refined product and crude oil inventory volumes; and current receivables decreased \$1.63 billion from year-end 2013, primarily due to lower refined product and crude oil receivable prices.

For 2013, changes in working capital were a net \$198 million source of cash, primarily due to an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, partially offset by increases in current receivables and inventory volumes. Accounts payable increased \$1.45 billion from year-end 2012, primarily due to higher crude oil payable volumes, and current receivables increased \$949 million from year-end 2012, primarily due to higher refined product receivable volumes attributable to an increase in refined product sales volumes. Both of these increases are associated with the Galveston Bay refinery acquired in February 2013. Changes in inventories were a \$305 million use of cash in 2013, primarily due to higher refined product and crude oil inventory volumes.

Cash flows used in investing activities decreased \$1.10 billion in 2015 compared to 2014 and increased \$1.79 billion in 2014 compared to 2013. The investing activity is further discussed below.

Table of Contents

The consolidated statements of cash flows exclude changes to the consolidated balance sheets that did not affect cash. A reconciliation of additions to property, plant and equipment to total capital expenditures and investments follows for each of the last three years.

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Additions to property, plant and equipment per consolidated statements of cash flows	\$1,998	\$1,480	\$1,206
Non-cash additions to property, plant and equipment	5	4	—
Asset retirement expenditures	1	2	—
Increase (decrease) in capital accruals	94	95	73
Investments in equity method investees	331	413	124
Total capital expenditures and investments before acquisitions	2,429	1,994	1,403
Acquisitions ^(a)	13,854	2,744	1,386
Total capital expenditures and investments	\$16,283	\$4,738	\$2,789

The 2015 acquisitions include the MarkWest Merger. The 2014 acquisitions include the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets. The 2013 acquisitions include the acquisition of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets. The acquisition numbers above include property, plant and equipment, equity investments, intangibles and goodwill. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 for further details.

Capital expenditures and investments for each of the last three years are summarized by segment below.

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Capital expenditures and investments: ^{(a)(b)}			
Refining & Marketing	\$1,143	\$1,104	\$2,094
Speedway	501	2,981	296
Midstream	14,447	543	234
Corporate and Other ^(c)	192	110	165
Total	\$16,283	\$4,738	\$2,789

^(a) Capital expenditures include changes in capital accruals.

Includes \$13.85 billion in 2015 for the MarkWest Merger, \$2.71 billion in 2014 for the acquisition of Hess' Retail

^(b) Operations and Related Assets and \$1.36 billion in 2013 for the acquisition of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5.

^(c) Includes capitalized interest of \$37 million, \$27 million and \$28 million for 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The MarkWest Merger comprised 85 percent of our total capital expenditures and investments, excluding capitalized interest, in 2015. The acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets comprised 58 percent of our total capital expenditures and investments, excluding capitalized interest, in 2014. The acquisition of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets comprised 49 percent of our total capital expenditures and investments, excluding capitalized interest, in 2013.

Cash provided by disposal of assets totaled \$21 million, \$27 million and \$16 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Net investments were a \$327 million use of cash in 2015 compared to a \$404 million use of cash in 2014 and a \$74 million use of cash in 2013. The change in 2015 compared to 2014 was primarily due to a decrease in contributions to the SAX pipeline project of \$121 million and the 2014 investment in Explorer, partially offset by contributions to Crowley Ocean Partners of \$72 million. The change in 2014 compared to 2013 was primarily due to increases in contributions to the Sandpiper and SAX pipeline projects of \$287 million and our investment in Explorer of \$77 million, partially offset by a return of capital from our ethanol affiliates of \$9 million.

Financing activities were a \$987 million use of cash in 2015, a \$635 million source of cash in 2014 and a \$3.22 billion use of cash in 2013. The sources of cash in 2015 primarily consisted of net long-term borrowings. The sources of cash primarily consisted of net long-term debt borrowings in 2014 and proceeds from the issuance of MPLX common units in 2014. The uses of cash in all three years primarily consisted of common stock repurchases and dividend payments.

In addition, uses of cash in 2015 and 2014 included payments to the seller of the Galveston Bay refinery under the contingent earnout provisions of the purchase and sale agreement.

Long-term debt borrowings and repayments were a net \$767 million source of cash in 2015 compared to a \$3.25 billion source of cash in 2014 and a \$21 million use of cash in 2013. During 2015, we used \$763 million of the net proceeds from the issuance of \$1.5 billion of MPC senior notes to extinguish our obligation for the \$750 million aggregate principal amount of

Table of Contents

senior notes due in 2016 and MPLX used proceeds from its issuance of \$500 million aggregate of principal amount of MPLX senior notes to repay \$385 million outstanding under the MPLX bank revolving credit facility. During 2014, we issued \$1.95 billion aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes and borrowed \$700 million under a term loan credit agreement to finance the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets. In addition, MPLX had net borrowings of \$635 million under its bank revolving credit agreement and term loan agreement. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 19 for additional information on our long-term debt.

Cash used in common stock repurchases totaled \$965 million in 2015, \$2.13 billion in 2014 and \$2.79 billion in 2013 associated with the share repurchase plans authorized by our board of directors. The table below summarizes our total share repurchases. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 9 for further discussion of the share repurchase plans.

(In millions, except per share data)

	2015	2014	2013
Number of shares repurchased ^(a)	19	49	74
Cash paid for shares repurchased	\$965	\$2,131	\$2,793
Effective average cost per delivered share	\$50.31	\$44.31	\$38.07

^(a) Shares repurchased in 2013 includes 2 million shares received under the November 2012 ASR program, which were paid for in 2012.

Cash used in dividend payments totaled \$613 million in 2015, \$524 million in 2014 and \$484 million in 2013. The increases were primarily due to increases in our base dividend, partially offset by a decrease in the number of outstanding shares of our common stock as a result of share repurchases. Dividends per share were \$1.14 in 2015, \$0.92 in 2014 and \$0.77 in 2013.

Cash proceeds from the issuance of MPLX common units were \$221 million in 2014. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 4 for further discussion of MPLX.

Derivative Instruments

See Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk for a discussion of derivative instruments and associated market risk.

Capital Resources

Our liquidity totaled \$4.3 billion at December 31, 2015 consisting of:

(In millions)	December 31, 2015		
	Total Capacity	Outstanding Borrowings	Available Capacity
Bank revolving credit facility ^(a)	\$2,500	\$—	\$2,500
Trade receivables securitization facility ^(b)	668	—	668
Total	\$3,168	\$—	\$3,168
Cash and cash equivalents			1,127
Total liquidity			\$4,295

^(a) Excludes MPLX's \$2 billion bank revolving credit facility, which had \$877 million of borrowings and \$8 million of letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2015.

^(b) Availability under our \$1.0 billion trade receivables securitization facility is a function of refined product selling prices, which will be lower in a sustained lower price environment. As of January 31, 2016, eligible trade receivables supported borrowings of \$507 million.

Because of the alternatives available to us, including internally generated cash flow and access to capital markets, including a commercial paper program, we believe that our short-term and long-term liquidity is adequate to fund not only our current operations, but also our near-term and long-term funding requirements, including capital spending programs, the repurchase of shares of our common stock, dividend payments, defined benefit plan contributions, repayment of debt maturities and other amounts that may ultimately be paid in connection with contingencies.

MPC Bank Revolving Credit Facility – We have a \$2.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility (“revolving credit facility”) in place with a maturity date of September 14, 2017. Our revolving credit facility includes letter of credit issuing capacity of up to \$2.0 billion and swingline loan capacity of up to \$100 million. We may increase our borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility by up to an additional \$500 million, subject to certain

conditions including the consent of the lenders whose commitments would be increased. In addition, the maturity date may be extended for up to two additional one-year periods subject to the approval of lenders holding greater than 50 percent of the commitments then outstanding, provided that the commitments of any non-consenting lenders will terminate on the then-effective maturity date.

Table of Contents

Borrowings under our revolving credit facility bear interest, at our election, at either the Adjusted LIBO Rate (as defined in our revolving credit facility) plus a margin or the Alternate Base Rate (as defined in our revolving credit facility) plus a margin. We are charged various fees and expenses in connection with our revolving credit facility, including administrative agent fees, commitment fees on the unused portion of our borrowing capacity and fees related to issued and outstanding letters of credit. The applicable margin to the benchmark interest rates and margin to the benchmark commitment fees payable under our revolving credit facility fluctuate from time-to-time based on the credit ratings.

There were no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2015.

Trade receivables securitization facility – On December 18, 2013, we entered into a three-year, \$1.3 billion trade receivables securitization facility (“trade receivables facility”), with a group of financial institutions that act as committed purchasers, conduit purchasers, letter of credit issuers and managing agents under the trade receivables facility. The trade receivables facility is evidenced by a Receivables Purchase Agreement and a Second Amended and Restated Receivables Sale Agreement. In October 2015, we reduced the maximum capacity under the trade receivables facility from \$1.3 billion to \$1.0 billion.

The trade receivables facility consists of one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, Marathon Petroleum Company LP (“MPC LP”), selling or contributing on an on-going basis all of its trade receivables (including trade receivables acquired from Marathon Petroleum Trading Canada LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPC LP), together with all related security and interests in the proceeds thereof, without recourse, to another wholly-owned, bankruptcy-remote special purpose subsidiary, MPC Trade Receivables Company LLC (“TRC”), in exchange for a combination of cash, equity or a subordinated note issued by TRC to MPC LP. TRC, in turn, has the ability to finance its purchase of the receivables from MPC LP by selling undivided ownership interests in qualifying trade receivables, together with all related security and interests in the proceeds thereof, without recourse, to the purchasing group in exchange for cash proceeds. The trade receivables facility also provides for the issuance of letters of credit up to \$1.0 billion, provided that the aggregate credit exposure of the purchasing group, including outstanding letters of credit, may not exceed the lesser of \$1.0 billion or the balance of our eligible trade receivables at any one time.

To the extent that TRC retains an ownership interest in the receivables it has purchased or received from MPC LP, such interest will be included in our consolidated financial statements solely as a result of the consolidation of the financial statements of TRC with those of MPC. The receivables sold or contributed to TRC are available first and foremost to satisfy claims of the creditors of TRC and are not available to satisfy the claims of creditors of MPC. TRC has granted a security interest in all of its assets to the purchasing group to secure its obligations under the Receivables Purchase Agreement.

Proceeds from the sale of undivided percentage ownership interests in qualifying receivables under the trade receivables facility will be reflected as debt on our consolidated balance sheet. We will remain responsible for servicing the receivables sold to the purchasing group. TRC pays floating-rate interest charges and usage fees on amounts outstanding under the trade receivables facility, if any, and certain other fees related to the administration of the facility and letters of credit that are issued and outstanding under the trade receivables facility.

As of December 31, 2015, eligible trade receivables supported borrowings of \$668 million. There were no borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2015. Availability under our trade receivables securitization facility is a function of refined product selling prices, which will be lower in a sustained lower price environment.

MPLX Credit Agreement – MPLX is party to a credit agreement, dated as of November 20, 2014, and amended as of October 27, 2015 (“MPLX credit agreement”), providing for a \$2 billion bank revolving credit facility with a maturity date of December 4, 2020 and an outstanding \$250 million term loan facility with a maturity date of November 20, 2019.

The MPLX credit agreement includes letter of credit issuing capacity of up to \$250 million and swingline loan capacity of up to \$100 million. The revolving borrowing capacity under the MPLX credit agreement may be increased by up to an additional \$500 million, subject to certain conditions, including the consent of the lenders whose commitments would increase. In addition, the maturity date of the bank revolving credit facility may be extended from time-to-time during its term to a date that is one year after the then-effective date, subject to the approval of lenders holding the majority of the loans and commitments then outstanding, provided that the commitments of any

non-consenting lenders will be terminated on the then-effective maturity date.

The term loan facility was drawn in full on November 20, 2014. The maturity date for the term loan facility may be extended for up to two additional one-year periods subject to the consent of the lenders holding a majority of the outstanding term loan borrowings, provided that the portion of the term loan borrowings held by any non-consenting lenders will continue to be due and payable on the original then-effective date. The borrowings under this facility during 2015 were at an average interest rate of 1.7 percent.

Table of Contents

Borrowings under the MPLX credit agreement bear interest, at our election, at either the Adjusted LIBO Rate or the Alternate Base Rate (as defined in the MPLX credit agreement) plus a specified margin. MPLX is charged various fees and expenses in connection with the agreement, including administrative agent fees, commitment fees on the unused portion of the borrowing capacity and fees with respect to issued and outstanding letters of credit. The applicable margin to the benchmark interest rates and the commitment fees payable under the MPLX credit agreement fluctuate from time-to-time based on MPLX's credit ratings.

During 2015, MPLX borrowed \$992 million under the bank revolving credit facility, at an average interest rate of 1.6 percent, per annum, and repaid \$500 million of these borrowings. At December 31, 2015, MPLX had \$877 million of borrowings and \$8.0 million of letters of credit outstanding under the bank revolving credit facility, resulting in total unused loan availability of \$1.1 billion.

We may also utilize a commercial paper program in the future to provide funding for short-term working capital needs. Commercial paper maturities are generally limited to 90 days. As of December 31, 2015, we have no borrowings under a commercial paper program.

Debt-to-Total-Capital Ratio

As described in further detail below, the increase in debt as of year-end 2015 compared to year-end 2014 was primarily related to debt assumed by MPLX as part of the MarkWest Merger and increased MPC borrowings. Equity also increased primarily due to the issuance of MPLX units with the MarkWest Merger. Our debt-to-total capital ratio (total debt to total debt-plus-equity) was 38 percent and 37 percent at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

	December 31,	
(In millions)	2015	2014
Long-term debt due within one year	\$29	\$27
Long-term debt	11,896	6,575
Total debt	\$11,925	\$6,602
Calculation of debt-to-total capital ratio:		
Total debt	\$11,925	\$6,602
Plus equity	19,675	11,390
Total debt plus equity	\$31,600	\$17,992
Debt-to-total capital ratio	38	% 37

Equity - On December 4, 2015, MPLX merged with MarkWest, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into a right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX representing limited partner interests in MPLX, plus a one-time cash payment of \$6.20 per unit. Each Class B unit of MarkWest outstanding immediately prior to the merger was converted into the right to receive one Class B unit of MPLX having substantially similar rights, including conversion and registration rights, and obligations that the Class B units of MarkWest had immediately prior to the merger. The total fair value of the equity consideration issued by MPLX resulted in a \$7.3 billion increase to Total Equity based on the MPLX closing price of \$32.62 per unit as of December 3, 2015. Of this amount, \$5.8 billion was reflected as noncontrolling interest for the portion of MPLX owned by the public and the remaining \$1.5 billion was reflected as MPC equity on our balance sheet.

MPC Senior Notes – On December 14, 2015, we completed a public offering of \$1.5 billion in aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes (“MPC senior notes”), consisting of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2018, \$650 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2020 and \$250 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due 2045. The net proceeds from the offering of the MPC senior notes were \$1.49 billion, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses. We used approximately \$763 million of the net proceeds from this offering to fund the extinguishment of our obligation for the \$750 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.500% senior notes due 2016. As a result of the retirement of our 2016 senior notes, we recorded a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$5 million. We intend to use the remaining net proceeds for general corporate purposes, which may include investments in and advances to our affiliates and subsidiaries, including MPLX. Interest on each series of MPC senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15,

commencing on June 15, 2016.

The senior notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of ours and rank equally with all our other existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

68

Table of Contents

MPLX and MarkWest Senior Notes – In connection with the MarkWest Merger, MPLX assumed MarkWest’s outstanding debt, which included \$4.1 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes. On December 22, 2015, approximately \$4.04 billion aggregate principal amount of MarkWest’s outstanding senior notes were exchanged for an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$4.04 billion of new unsecured senior notes issued by MPLX in an exchange offer and consent solicitation undertaken by MPLX and MarkWest.

The new MPLX senior notes consist of approximately \$710 million aggregate principal amount of 5.500% senior notes due February 15, 2023, approximately \$989 million aggregate principal amount of 4.500% senior notes due July 15, 2023, approximately \$1.15 billion aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due December 1, 2024 and approximately \$1.19 billion aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due June 1, 2025. Interest on each series of new MPLX senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15th and August 15th of each year with respect to the 5.500% 2023 senior notes, on January 15th and July 15th of each year with respect to the 4.500% 2023 senior notes and on June 1st and December 1st of each year with respect to the 4.875% 2024 senior notes and the 4.875% 2025 senior notes.

After giving effect to the exchange offer and consent solicitation referred to above, as of December 31, 2015, MarkWest had outstanding approximately \$40 million aggregate principal amount of 5.500% senior notes due February 15, 2023, approximately \$11 million aggregate principal amount of 4.500% senior notes due July 15, 2023, approximately \$1 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due December 1, 2024 and approximately \$11 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due June 1, 2024. Interest on each series of the MarkWest senior notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15th and August 15th of each year with respect to the 5.500% 2023 senior notes, on January 15th and July 15th of each year with respect to the 4.500% 2023 senior notes and on June 1st and December 1st of each year with respect to the 4.875% 2024 senior notes and the 4.875% 2025 senior notes.

On February 12, 2015, MPLX completed a public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of four percent unsecured senior notes due February 15, 2025. The net proceeds, which were approximately \$495 million after deducting underwriting discounts, were used to repay the amounts outstanding under the MPLX bank revolving credit facility, as well as for general partnership purposes. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15th and August 15th of each year.

The term loan agreement, the MPC bank revolving credit facility and the MPLX credit agreement contain representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants and events of default that we consider usual and customary for agreements of these types. The financial covenant included in the term loan agreement and the MPC bank revolving credit facility requires us to maintain, as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, a ratio of Consolidated Net Debt to Total Capitalization (as defined in the term loan agreement and the MPC bank revolving credit facility) of no greater than 0.65 to 1.00. As of December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with this debt covenant with a ratio of Consolidated Net Debt to Total Capitalization of 0.33 to 1.00, as well as the other covenants contained in the term loan agreement and the MPC bank revolving credit facility.

The MPLX credit agreement includes certain representations and warranties, affirmative and restrictive covenants and events of default that we consider to be usual and customary for an agreement of this type. The MPLX credit agreement includes 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 for certain acquisitions completed and capital projects undertaken during the relevant period. Other covenants restrict MPLX and certain of its subsidiaries from incurring debt, creating liens on its assets and entering into transactions with affiliates. As of December 31, 2015, MPLX was in compliance with the covenants contained in the MPLX credit agreement, including a ratio of Consolidated Total Debt to Consolidated EBITDA of 4.6 to 1.0.

Our intention is to maintain an investment grade credit profile. As of December 31, 2015, the credit ratings on our and MPLX’s senior unsecured debt were at or above investment grade level as follows.

Company	Rating Agency	Rating
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MPC	Moody's	Baa2 (stable outlook)
	Standard & Poor's	BBB (stable outlook)
	Fitch	BBB (stable outlook)
MPLX	Moody's	Baa3 (stable outlook)
	Standard & Poor's	BBB- (stable outlook)
	Fitch	BBB- (stable outlook)

The ratings reflect the respective views of the rating agencies. 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.

Table of Contents

Neither the revolving credit facility, the MPLX credit agreement nor our trade receivables securitization facility contains credit rating triggers that would result in the acceleration of interest, principal or other payments in the event that our credit ratings are downgraded. However, any downgrades of our senior unsecured debt to below investment grade ratings would increase the applicable interest rates, yields and other fees payable under the revolving credit facility and our trade receivables securitization facility. In addition, a downgrade of our senior unsecured debt rating to below investment grade levels could, under certain circumstances, decrease the amount of trade receivables that are eligible to be sold under our trade receivables securitization facility, impact our ability to purchase crude oil on an unsecured basis and could result in us having to post letters of credit under existing transportation services agreements.

Capital Requirements

Our board approved a 2016 capital spending and investment plan of \$4.2 billion towards the end of 2015. In light of current market conditions and revisions to expected completion dates for certain projects, we expect 2016 capital spending and investments to be \$3.0 billion, excluding capitalized interest. Additional details related to expected 2016 capital spending and investments are discussed in the Capital Budget Outlook section below.

Pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement for the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets, we may be required to pay the seller a contingent earnout of up to \$700 million over six years, subject to certain conditions. In June 2015, we paid BP \$189 million for the second period's contingent earnout and have paid BP \$369 million to-date for the first two year's contingent earnout. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes 5 and 17.

While we have no required contributions to our pension plans for 2016, we may make voluntary contributions at our discretion.

On February 1, 2016, our board of directors approved a 32 cents per share dividend, payable March 10, 2016 to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 17, 2016.

Since January 1, 2012, our board of directors has approved \$10.0 billion in total share repurchase authorizations and we have repurchased a total of \$7.24 billion of our common stock, leaving \$2.76 billion available for repurchases as of December 31, 2015. Under these authorizations, we have acquired 198 million shares at an average cost per share of \$36.65.

We may utilize various methods to effect the repurchases, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated share repurchases or open market solicitations for shares, 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 discontinued at any time.

The above discussion contains forward-looking statements with respect to our capital requirements. Forward-looking statements about our capital requirements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections and are not guarantees of future performance. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those included in our forward-looking statements regarding capital requirements include the availability of liquidity; changes to the expected construction costs and timing of pipeline projects; continued/further volatility in and/or degradation of market and industry conditions; the availability and pricing of crude oil and other feedstocks; slower growth in domestic and Canadian crude supply; the effects of the lifting of the U.S. crude oil export ban; completion of pipeline capacity to areas outside the U.S. Midwest; consumer demand for refined products; transportation logistics; the reliability of processing units and other equipment; MPC's ability to successfully implement growth opportunities; the market price of our common stock; modifications to MPLX earnings and distribution growth objectives; federal and state environmental, economic, health and safety, energy and other policies and regulations; MPC's ability to successfully achieve the strategic and other expected objectives relating to the MarkWest Merger. These factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. For additional information on forward-looking statements and risks that can affect our business, see "Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Contractual Cash Obligations

The table below provides aggregated information on our consolidated obligations to make future payments under existing contracts as of December 31, 2015. The contractual obligations detailed below do not include our contractual obligations to MPLX under various fee-based commercial agreements as these transactions are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(In millions)	Total	2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	Later Years
Long-term debt ^(a)	\$19,290	\$536	\$1,656	\$3,474	\$13,624
Capital lease obligations ^(b)	431	48	90	85	208
Operating lease obligations	1,194	243	328	240	383
Purchase obligations: ^(c)					
Crude oil, feedstock, refined product and renewable fuel contracts ^(d)	8,340	5,997	1,014	722	607
Transportation and related contracts	4,900	375	584	3,215	726
Contracts to acquire property, plant and equipment ^{(e)(f)}	1,599	865	734	—	—
Service, materials and other contracts ^(g)	2,222	558	608	403	653
Total purchase obligations	17,061	7,795	2,940	4,340	1,986
Other long-term liabilities reported in the consolidated balance sheet ^(h)	1,408	190	303	156	759
Total contractual cash obligations	\$39,384	\$8,812	\$5,317	\$8,295	\$16,960

Includes interest payments for our senior notes, term loans and the MPLX credit agreement and commitment and

(a) administrative fees for our credit agreement, the MPLX credit agreement and our trade receivables securitization facility.

(b) Capital lease obligations represent future minimum payments.

(c) Includes both short- and long-term purchases obligations.

(d) These contracts include variable price arrangements with estimated prices to be paid primarily based on futures curves.

(e) Includes \$632 million to fund 37.5 percent of the construction of the Sandpiper pipeline project.

(f) Includes \$331 million of contingent consideration associated with the acquisition of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 for additional information on this acquisition.

(g) Primarily includes contracts to purchase services such as utilities, supplies and various other maintenance and operating services.

(h) Primarily includes obligations for pension and other postretirement benefits including medical and life insurance, which we have estimated through 2024. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 22.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Off-balance sheet arrangements comprise those arrangements that may potentially impact our liquidity, capital resources and results of operations, even though such arrangements are not recorded as liabilities under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our off-balance sheet arrangements are limited to indemnities and guarantees that are described below. Although these arrangements serve a variety of our business purposes, we are not dependent on them to maintain our liquidity and capital resources, and we are not aware of any circumstances that are reasonably likely to cause the off-balance sheet arrangements to have a material adverse effect on liquidity and capital resources.

We have provided various guarantees related to equity method investees. In conjunction with the Spinoff, we entered into various indemnities and guarantees to Marathon Oil. These arrangements are described in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 25.

Capital Budget Outlook

We expect to spend \$3.0 billion in 2016 on capital projects and investments, excluding capitalized interest and any acquisitions we may make. This represents a 23 percent increase from our 2015 spending due to additional midstream capital spending resulting from the MarkWest Merger. The budget includes spending on refining, retail marketing and midstream projects as well as amounts designated for corporate activities. We continuously evaluate our capital budget and make changes as conditions warrant.

Refining & Marketing

The Refining & Marketing segment's forecasted 2016 capital spending and investments is \$1.3 billion, which includes approximately \$250 million for midstream related assets, approximately \$375 million for refining margin enhancement projects and approximately \$675 million for refinery-sustaining capital. A number of these projects span multiple years.

Table of Contents

The \$250 million forecasted for midstream related assets includes contributions to our ocean vessel equity affiliate as well as a number of projects in our terminal, transportation and rail operations.

The \$375 million forecasted for refining margin enhancement projects includes 2016 spending on the STAR program. The forecast also includes investments in the FCC units at our Garyville and Detroit refineries to increase our capacity to produce higher value alkylate and light products. At our Galveston Bay refinery, we will complete a hydrocracker project designed to increase our ULSD production by nine mbpd by shifting yields from gasoline. At our Robinson refinery, we expect to complete a project to increase the light crude oil processing capacity by 30 mbpcd in 2016, which will allow it to run 100 percent light crude oil. We will complete another project at our Galveston Bay refinery in mid-2016 which will increase export capabilities approximately 30 mbpd. We have another project at our Galveston Bay refinery to further increase export capabilities by 115 mbpd by 2018 for a total increase of 145 mbpd. The remaining \$675 million budget is primarily allocated to maintaining facilities and meeting regulatory requirements at our refineries.

Speedway

The Speedway segment's 2016 capital forecast of approximately \$300 million is focused on store remodels, particularly remodels of its recently converted stores along the East Coast, and building new stores in Speedway's core markets. The forecast includes approximately \$140 million for store conversions and remodels, which will drive incremental merchandise sales. The remaining budget is primarily for new convenience store construction and land acquisition to expand our markets and remodeling and rebuilding projects to upgrade and enhance our existing facilities. Also included in the capital budget are expenditures for technology, equipment and dispenser upgrades. We intend to continue growing Speedway's sales and profitability by focusing on the conversion and integration of acquired locations, from which we expect to realize increased merchandise sales and other synergies. We also remain focused on organic growth through remodeling stores, constructing new stores, rebuilding old stores, acquiring high quality stores through opportunistic acquisitions and improving margins at our existing operations. We have identified numerous opportunities for new convenience stores or store rebuilds in our existing market, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, as well as growth opportunities in Georgia, South Carolina and the Florida panhandle.

Midstream

The Midstream segment's forecasted 2016 capital spend of \$1.3 billion, including \$1.1 billion for MPLX which represents the mid-point of the growth capital spending forecast of \$800 million to \$1.2 billion plus approximately \$60 million for maintenance capital spending. MPLX is focused on projects attributed to MarkWest's ongoing development of natural gas and gas liquids infrastructure to support its producer customers, particularly those in the Marcellus and Utica shale regions. MarkWest is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX.

MPLX is continuing its development of the Cornerstone pipeline project to connect Utica Shale production in southeastern Ohio to our Canton refinery and related build-out opportunities, which is expected to cost approximately \$230 million, \$46 million of which has been spent to date, and is anticipated to be operational late in 2016.

Corporate and Other

The remaining 2016 capital forecast includes \$95 million, primarily related to an expansion project for our corporate headquarters and upgrades to information technology systems.

Table of Contents

Our opinions concerning liquidity and capital resources and our ability to avail ourselves in the future of the financing options mentioned in the above forward-looking statements are based on currently available information. If this information proves to be inaccurate, future availability of financing may be adversely affected. Factors that affect the availability of financing include our performance (as measured by various factors, including cash provided by operating activities), the state of worldwide debt and equity markets, investor perceptions and expectations of past and future performance, the global financial climate, and, in particular, with respect to borrowings, the levels of our outstanding debt and credit ratings by rating agencies. The discussion of liquidity and capital resources above also contains forward-looking statements regarding expected capital and investment spending, costs for projects under construction, project completion dates and expectations or projections about strategies and goals for growth, upgrades and expansion. The forward-looking statements about our capital and investment budget are based on current expectations, estimates and projections and are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from these expectations, estimates and projections and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. Some factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include prices of and demand for crude oil and refinery feedstocks and refined products, actions of competitors, delays in obtaining necessary third-party approvals, changes in labor, materials, and equipment costs and availability, planned and unplanned outages, the delay of, cancellation of or failure to implement planned capital projects, project cost overruns, disruptions or interruptions of our refining operations due to the shortage of skilled labor and unforeseen hazards such as weather conditions, acts of war or terrorist acts and the governmental or military response, and other operating and economic considerations. These factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. For additional information on forward-looking statements and risks that can affect our business, see “Disclosures Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Transactions with Related Parties

We believe that transactions with related parties were conducted under terms comparable to those with unrelated parties. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 7 for discussion of activity with related parties.

Environmental Matters and Compliance Costs

We have incurred and may continue to incur substantial capital, operating and maintenance, and remediation expenditures as a result of environmental laws and regulations. If these expenditures, as with all costs, are not ultimately reflected in the prices of our products and 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 the age and location of its operating facilities, marketing areas, production processes and whether it is also engaged in the petrochemical business or the marine transportation of crude oil and refined products.

Legislation and regulations pertaining to fuel specifications, climate change and greenhouse gas 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. For additional information see Item 1A.

Risk Factors.

Our environmental expenditures, including non-regulatory expenditures, for each of the last three years were:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Capital	\$222	\$102	\$50
Compliance: ^(a)			
Operating and maintenance	355	397	321
Remediation ^(b)	53	36	22
Total	\$630	\$535	\$393

^(a) Based on the American Petroleum Institute’s definition of environmental expenditures.

(b) These amounts include spending charged against remediation reserves, where permissible, but exclude non-cash provisions recorded 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.

Table of Contents

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 accounted for nine percent, five percent and four percent of capital expenditures excluding the MarkWest Merger and the acquisitions of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets and Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Our environmental capital expenditures are expected to approximate \$356 million, or twelve percent, of total capital expenditures in 2016. Predictions beyond 2016 can only be broad-based estimates, which have varied, and will continue to vary, due to the ongoing evolution of specific regulatory requirements, the possible imposition of more stringent requirements and the availability of new technologies, among other matters. Based on currently identified projects, we anticipate that environmental capital expenditures will be approximately \$539 million in 2017; however, 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 – Environmental Matters, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires us 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. Accounting estimates are considered to be critical if (1) 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 (2) 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.

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 does 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.

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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.

74

Table of Contents

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 a market or income approach for recurring fair value measurements and endeavor to use the best information available. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 17 for disclosures regarding our fair value measurements.

Significant uses of fair value measurements include:

- assessment of impairment of long-lived assets;
- assessment of impairment of intangible assets;
- assessment of impairment of goodwill;
- assessment of impairment of equity method investments;
- recorded values for acquisitions; and
- recorded values of derivative instruments.

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, 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 assumptions. Significant assumptions include:

• Future margins on products produced and sold. Our estimates of future product margins 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. Such estimates are consistent with those used in our planning and capital investment reviews.

• Future volumes. Our estimates of future refinery, pipeline throughput and natural gas and NGL processing volumes are based on internal forecasts prepared by our Refining & Marketing and Midstream segments operations personnel. 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.

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 products produced, a poor outlook for profitability, a significant reduction in pipeline throughput volumes, a significant reduction in natural gas or NGLs processed, significant reduction in refining margins, other changes to contracts or changes in the regulatory environment in which the asset or equity method investment is located.

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 generally is the refinery and associated distribution system level for Refining & Marketing segment assets, site level for Speedway segment convenience stores, the plant level or pipeline system level and the customer relationship for our customer contract intangibles for Midstream segment assets. If the sum of the undiscounted estimated pretax 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.

Unlike long-lived assets, goodwill and intangibles must be tested for impairment at least annually, or 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. At December 31, 2015, we had a total of \$4.0 billion of goodwill recorded on our consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of our reporting units exceeded book value for each of our reporting units in 2015.

The carrying values of certain reporting units in our Midstream segment equaled their fair values as of the date of the MarkWest Merger. Any decrease in the fair value of these reporting units going forward could result in an impairment charge to the approximate \$2.5 billion of goodwill recorded in connection with the MarkWest Merger.

Table of Contents

In February of 2016, MPLX common units were trading at a price per unit which is significantly lower than the price per unit used to calculate the merger consideration and the resulting goodwill that was assigned to certain reporting units in our Midstream segment.

The significant assumptions which were used to develop the estimates of the fair values recorded in acquisition accounting and the resulting goodwill assigned to the reporting units included discount rates, growth rates and customer attrition rates. If MPLX experiences negative events related to these assumptions or if the market price of MPLX common units continues to trade at a low level in 2016, MPLX may need to assess whether this is a change in circumstances that indicates it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting units to which they assigned goodwill in connection with the MarkWest Merger is less than their carrying value and, if so, evaluate goodwill for impairment.

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, 2015, we had \$3.62 billion of investments in equity method investments recorded on our consolidated balance sheet.

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.

Centennial experienced a significant reduction in shipment volumes in the second half of 2011 that has continued through 2015. At December 31, 2015, Centennial was not shipping product. As a result, we continued to evaluate the carrying value of our equity investment in Centennial. We concluded that no impairment was required given our assessment of its fair value based on market participant assumptions for various potential uses and future cash flows of Centennial's assets. If market conditions were to change and the owners of Centennial are unable to find an alternative use for the assets, there could be a future impairment of our Centennial interest. As of December 31, 2015, our equity investment in Centennial was \$37 million and we had a \$34 million guarantee associated with 50 percent of Centennial's outstanding debt. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 25 for additional information on the debt guarantee.

The above discussion contains forward-looking statements with respect to the carrying value of our Centennial equity investment. Factors that could affect the carrying value of our Centennial equity investment include, but are not limited to, a change in business conditions, a further decline or improvement in the long-term outlook of the potential uses of Centennial's assets and the pursuit of different strategic alternatives for such assets. These factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements.

Acquisitions

In accounting for business combinations, acquired assets and 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 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 related future cash inflows and outflows and apply an appropriate discount rate; the cost approach, which requires estimates of replacement 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 from the projected results used to determine fair value.

For the customer contract intangibles for our Midstream segment, we must estimate the expected life of the relationships with our customers on an individual basis. 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 from the projected results used to determine fair value.

Table of Contents

The fair value of the contingent consideration we expect to pay to BP is re-measured each quarter using an income approach, with changes in fair value recorded in cost of revenues. The amount of cash to be paid under the arrangement is based on both a market-based crack spread and refinery throughput volumes for the months during which the contract applies, as well as established thresholds that cap the annual and total payment. We used internal and external forecasts for the crack spread and internal forecasts for refinery throughput volumes and applied an appropriate risk-adjusted discount rate to the range of cash flows indicated by various scenarios to determine the fair value of the arrangement. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 5 for additional information on our acquisitions. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 17 for additional information on fair value measurements.

Derivatives

We record all derivative instruments at fair value. Substantially all of our commodity derivatives are cleared through exchanges which provide active trading information for identical derivatives and do not require any assumptions in arriving at fair value. Fair value estimation for all our derivative instruments is discussed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 17. Additional information about derivatives and their valuation may be found in Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

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 (a) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) 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.

MarkWest Utica EMG, a natural gas and NGL processing joint venture, is a VIE; however, we are not considered to be the primary beneficiary. As a result, it is accounted for under the equity method. Changes in the design or nature of the activities of this entity, or our involvement with the entity, 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 consolidation of the entity which would have a significant impact on our financial statements. Ohio Gathering is a subsidiary of MarkWest Utica EMG and is a VIE. If we were to consolidate MarkWest Utica EMG, Ohio Gathering would need to be assessed for consolidation or deconsolidation.

Variable Interest Entities are discussed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 6 .

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Obligations

Accounting for pension and other postretirement benefit obligations involves numerous assumptions, the most significant of which relate to the following:

- the discount rate for measuring the present value of future plan obligations;
- the expected long-term return on plan assets;
- the rate of future increases in compensation levels;

health care cost projections; and
the mortality table used in determining future plan obligations.

77

Table of Contents

We utilize the work of third-party actuaries to assist in the measurement of these obligations. We have selected different discount rates for our funded pension plans and our unfunded retiree health care plans due to the different projected benefit payment patterns. The selected rates are compared to various similar bond indexes for reasonableness. In determining the assumed discount rates, we use our third-party actuary's discount rate model. This model calculates an equivalent single discount rate for the projected benefit plan cash flows using a yield curve derived from Aa bond yields. The yield curve represents a series of annualized individual spot discount rates from 0.5 to 99 years. The bonds used have an average rating of Aa or higher by a recognized rating agency and generally only non-callable bonds are included. Outlier bonds that have a yield to maturity that deviate significantly from the average yield within each maturity grouping are not included. Each issue is required to have at least \$250 million par value outstanding.

Of the assumptions used to measure the year-end obligations and estimated annual net periodic benefit cost, the discount rate has the most significant effect on the periodic benefit cost reported for the plans. Decreasing the discount rates of 3.65 percent for our pension plans and 4.15 percent for our other postretirement benefit plans by 0.25 percent would increase pension obligations and other postretirement benefit plan obligations by \$42 million and \$32 million, respectively, and would increase defined benefit pension expense and other postretirement benefit plan expense by \$2 million and \$4 million, respectively.

The long-term asset rate of return assumption considers the asset mix of the plans (currently targeted at approximately 51 percent equity securities and 49 percent fixed income securities for the primary funded pension plan), past performance and other factors. Certain components of the asset mix are modeled with various assumptions regarding inflation and returns. In addition, our long-term asset rate of return assumption is compared to those of other companies and to historical returns for reasonableness. After evaluating activity in the capital markets, along with the current and projected plan investments, we reduced the asset rate of return for our primary plan from 7.00 percent to 6.75 percent effective for 2015. We used the 7.00 percent long-term rate of return to determine our 2014 defined benefit pension expense. Decreasing the 6.75 percent asset rate of return assumption by 0.25 percent would increase our defined benefit pension expense by \$4 million.

Compensation change assumptions are based on historical experience, anticipated future management actions and demographics of the benefit plans.

Health care cost trend assumptions are developed based on historical cost data, the near-term outlook and an assessment of likely long-term trends.

We utilized the 2015 mortality tables from the U.S. Society of Actuaries.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 22 includes detailed information about the assumptions used to calculate the components of our annual defined benefit pension and other postretirement plan expense, as well as the obligations and accumulated other comprehensive loss reported on the year-end balance sheets.

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 in the consolidated statements of income, except for tax deficiencies unrelated to income taxes, which are recorded as other taxes. 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.

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.

Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

As discussed in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements, certain new financial accounting pronouncements will be effective for our financial statements in the future.

Table of Contents

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

General

We are exposed to market risks related to the volatility of crude oil and refined product prices. We employ various strategies, including the use of commodity derivative instruments, to hedge the risks related to these price fluctuations. We are also exposed to market risks related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. As of December 31, 2015, we did not have any financial derivative instruments to hedge the risks related to interest rate fluctuations; however, we have used them in the past, and we continually monitor the market and our exposure and may enter into these agreements again in the future. We are at risk for changes in fair value of all of our derivative instruments; however, such risk should be mitigated by price or rate changes related to the underlying commodity or financial transaction.

We believe that our use of derivative instruments, along with our risk assessment procedures and internal controls, does not expose us to material adverse consequences. While the use of derivative instruments could materially affect our results of operations in particular quarterly or annual periods, we believe that the use of these instruments will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or liquidity.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes 17 and 18 for more information about the fair value measurement of our derivatives, as well as the amounts recorded in our consolidated balance sheets and statements of income. We do not designate any of our commodity derivative instruments as hedges for accounting purposes.

Commodity Price Risk

Refining & Marketing

Our strategy is to obtain competitive prices for our products and allow operating results to reflect market price movements dictated by supply and demand. We use a variety of commodity derivative instruments, including futures and options, as part of an overall program to hedge commodity price risk. We also authorize the use of the market knowledge gained from these activities to do a limited amount of trading not directly related to our physical transactions.

We use commodity derivative instruments on crude oil and refined product inventories to hedge price risk associated with inventories above or below LIFO inventory targets. We also use derivative instruments related to the acquisition of foreign-sourced crude oil and ethanol blended with refined petroleum products to hedge price risk associated with market volatility between the time we purchase the product and when we use it in the refinery production process or it is blended. In addition, we may use commodity derivative instruments on fixed price contracts for the sale of refined products to hedge risk by converting the refined product sales to market-based prices. The majority of these derivatives are exchange-traded contracts. We closely monitor and hedge our exposure to market risk on a daily basis in accordance with policies approved by our board of directors. Our positions are monitored daily by a risk control group to ensure compliance with our stated risk management policy.

Midstream

NGL and natural gas prices are volatile and are impacted by changes in fundamental supply and demand, as well as market uncertainty, availability of NGL transportation and fractionation capacity and a variety of additional factors that are beyond MPLX's control. MPLX's profitability is directly affected by prevailing commodity prices primarily as a result of processing or conditioning at its own or third party processing plants, purchasing and selling or gathering and transporting volumes of natural gas at index related prices and the cost of third party transportation and fractionation services. To the extent that commodity prices influence the level of natural gas drilling by MPLX's producer customers, such prices also affect profitability. To protect MPLX financially against adverse price movements and to maintain more stable and predictable cash flows so that it can meet its cash distribution objectives, debt service and capital plans, MPLX executes a strategy governed by its risk management policy. MPLX has a committee comprised of senior management that oversees risk management activities, continually monitors the risk management program and adjusts its strategy as conditions warrant. Derivative contracts utilized for crude oil, natural gas and NGLs are swaps and options traded on the OTC market and fixed price forward contracts. As a result of MPLX's current derivative positions, it believes that it has mitigated a portion of its expected commodity price risk through the fourth quarter of 2016. MPLX 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 MPLX has derivative positions in excess of the product delivered or expected to be delivered, the excess derivative positions may be terminated.

Table of Contents

MPLX management conducts a standard credit review on counterparties to derivative contracts, and it has provided the counterparties with a guaranty as credit support for its obligations. A separate agreement with certain counterparties allows MarkWest Liberty Midstream to enter into derivative positions without posting cash collateral. MPLX uses standardized agreements that allow for offset of certain positive and negative exposures in the event of default or other terminating events, including bankruptcy.

Open Derivative Positions and Sensitivity Analysis

The table below sets forth information relating to our significant open commodity derivative contracts as of December 31, 2015.

December 31, 2015				
	Position	Total Barrels (In thousands)	Weighted Average Price (Per barrel)	Benchmark
Crude Oil ^(a)				
Exchange-traded	Long	14,517	\$38.38	CME and ICE Crude ^{(c)(d)}
Exchange-traded	Short	(22,989)	\$41.29	CME and ICE Crude ^{(c)(d)}
OTC	Short	(110)	\$63.56	
	Position	Total Gallons (In thousands)	Weighted Average Price (Per gallon)	Benchmark
Refined Products ^(b)				
Exchange-traded	Long	221,256	\$1.19	CME Heating Oil and RBOB ^{(c)(e)}
Exchange-traded	Short	(203,700)	\$1.20	CME Heating Oil and RBOB ^{(c)(e)}
OTC	Short	(28,239)	\$0.50	
OTC (MarkWest Liberty)	Short	(15,599)	\$0.85	

^(a) 100 percent of exchange-traded contracts expire in the first quarter of 2016.

^(b) 100 percent of exchange-traded contracts expire in the first quarter of 2016.

^(c) Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”).

^(d) Intercontinental Exchange (“ICE”).

^(e) Reformulated gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (“RBOB”).

Sensitivity analysis of the incremental effects on income from operations (“IFO”) of hypothetical 10 percent and 25 percent increases and decreases in commodity prices for open commodity derivative instruments as of December 31, 2015 is provided in the following table.

(In millions)	Change in IFO from a Hypothetical Price Increase of		Change in IFO from a Hypothetical Price Decrease of	
	10%	25%	10%	25%
As of December 31, 2015				
Crude	\$(20)	\$(51)	\$25	\$62
Refined products	2	6	(2)	(6)
Embedded derivatives	(3)	(8)	3	8

We remain at risk for possible changes in the market value of commodity derivative instruments; however, such risk should be mitigated by price changes in the underlying physical commodity. Effects of these offsets are not reflected in the above sensitivity analysis.

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. Changes to the portfolio after December 31, 2015

would cause future IFO effects to differ from those presented above.

80

Table of Contents**Interest Rate Risk**

We are impacted by interest rate fluctuations related to our debt obligations. At December 31, 2015, our debt was primarily comprised of the \$2.25 billion aggregate principal amount of fixed rate senior notes issued February 1, 2011, the \$1.95 billion aggregate principal amount of fixed rate senior notes issued September 5, 2014, the \$500 million aggregate principal amount of fixed rate MPLX senior notes issued February 12, 2015, the \$1.50 billion aggregate principal amount of fixed rate senior notes issued December 15, 2015 and the \$4.04 billion aggregate principal amount of fixed rate MPLX senior notes issued December 22, 2015. Additionally, we have \$1.83 billion of variable rate term debt.

Sensitivity analysis of the effect of a hypothetical 100-basis-point change in interest rates on long-term debt as of December 31, 2015 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.

(In millions)	Fair Value ^(b)	Change in Fair Value	Change in Net Income for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2015	
Long-term debt ^(a)				
Fixed-rate	\$9,539	\$798	(c) n/a	
Variable-rate	1,827	n/a	11	(d)

^(a) Excludes capital leases.

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

^(c) Assumes a 100-basis point decrease in the weighted average yield-to-maturity at December 31, 2015.

^(d) Assumes a 100-basis-point change in interest rates. The change in net income was based on the weighted average balance of debt outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2015.

At December 31, 2015, our portfolio of long-term debt was comprised of fixed-rate instruments and variable-rate borrowings under the term loan agreement, the MPLX term loan facility and MPLX bank revolving credit facility. The fair value of our fixed-rate debt is relatively sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Our sensitivity to interest rate declines and corresponding increases in the fair value of our debt portfolio unfavorably affects our results of operations and cash flows only when we elect to repurchase or otherwise retire fixed-rate debt at prices above carrying value. Interest rate fluctuations generally do not impact the fair value of borrowings under the term loan agreement, the MPLX term loan facility and MPLX bank revolving credit facility, but may affect our results of operations and cash flows.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We are impacted by foreign exchange rate fluctuations related to some of our purchases of crude oil denominated in Canadian dollars. We did not utilize derivatives to hedge our market risk exposure to these foreign exchange rate fluctuations in 2015.

Counterparty Risk

We are subject to risk of loss resulting from nonpayment by our customers to whom we provide services or sell natural gas or NGLs. We believe that certain contracts would allow us to pass those losses through to our customers, thus reducing our risk, when we are selling NGLs and acting as our producer customers' agent. Our credit exposure related to these customers is represented by the value of our trade 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.

We are subject to risk of loss resulting from nonpayment or nonperformance by counterparties or future commission merchants. Our credit exposure related to commodity derivative instruments is represented by the fair value of

contracts with a net positive fair value at the reporting date. These outstanding instruments expose us to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to the agreements. Should the creditworthiness of one or more of our counterparties decline, our ability to mitigate nonperformance risk is limited to a counterparty agreeing to either a voluntary termination and subsequent cash settlement or a novation of the derivative contract to a third party. In the event of a counterparty default, we may sustain a loss and our cash receipts could be negatively impacted. This counterparty credit risk does not apply to our embedded derivative as the overall value is a liability. We regularly review the creditworthiness of counterparties and futures commission merchants and enter into master netting agreements when appropriate.

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements

These quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk include forward-looking statements with respect to management's opinion about risks associated with the use of derivative instruments. These statements are based on certain assumptions with respect to market prices and industry supply of and demand for crude oil, other refinery feedstocks, refined products and ethanol. If these assumptions prove to be inaccurate, future outcomes with respect to our use of derivative instruments may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements.

82

Table of Contents

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Index

	Page
<u>Management's Responsibilities for Financial Statements</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>85</u>
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements:	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>87</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>88</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>89</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>91</u>
<u>Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)</u>	<u>141</u>
<u>Supplementary Statistics (Unaudited)</u>	<u>142</u>

Table of Contents

Management's Responsibilities for Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries ("MPC") are the responsibility of management 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.

MPC seeks to assure the objectivity and integrity of its 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 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/ Gary R. Heminger

Gary R. Heminger
President and
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Timothy T. Griffith

Timothy T. Griffith
Senior Vice President
and Chief Financial
Officer

/s/ John J. Quaid

John J. Quaid
Vice President and
Controller

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

MPC's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). 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 our chief executive officer and chief financial officer. Based on the results of this evaluation, MPC's management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

Management has excluded MarkWest (as defined in footnote 4) from the Company's assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 as it was acquired by the Company in a business combination on December 4, 2015. MarkWest represents approximately 26% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2015 and less than 1% of total revenues and other income for the year ended December 31, 2015. We plan to fully integrate the acquired businesses into our internal control over financial reporting in 2016.

The effectiveness of MPC's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

/s/ Gary R. Heminger

Gary R. Heminger
President and
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Timothy T. Griffith

Timothy T. Griffith
Senior Vice President
and Chief Financial
Officer

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders of Marathon Petroleum Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marathon Petroleum Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these 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 the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. 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 discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2015, the Company changed the manner in which it classifies its deferred taxes on the consolidated balance sheet.

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.

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As described in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded MarkWest (as defined in Note 4) from the Company's assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 as it was acquired by the Company in a business combination on December 4, 2015. We have also excluded MarkWest from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. MarkWest represents approximately 26% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2015 and less than 1% of total revenues and other income for the year ended December 31, 2015.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Toledo, Ohio
February 26, 2016

85

Table of ContentsMarathon Petroleum Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions, except per share data)	2015	2014	2013
Revenues and other income:			
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$72,051	\$97,817	\$100,160
Income from equity method investments	88	153	36
Net gain on disposal of assets	7	21	6
Other income	112	111	52
Total revenues and other income	72,258	98,102	100,254
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues (excludes items below)	55,583	83,770	87,401
Purchases from related parties	308	505	357
Inventory market valuation charge	370	—	—
Consumer excise taxes	7,692	6,685	6,263
Depreciation and amortization	1,646	1,326	1,220
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,576	1,375	1,248
Other taxes	391	390	340
Total costs and expenses	67,566	94,051	96,829
Income from operations	4,692	4,051	3,425
Net interest and other financial income (costs)	(318)	(216)	(179)
Income before income taxes	4,374	3,835	3,246
Provision for income taxes	1,506	1,280	1,113
Net income	2,868	2,555	2,133
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	31	21
Net income attributable to MPC	\$2,852	\$2,524	\$2,112
Per Share Data (See Note 8)			
Basic:			
Net income attributable to MPC per share	\$5.29	\$4.42	\$3.34
Weighted average shares outstanding	538	570	630
Diluted:			
Net income attributable to MPC per share	\$5.26	\$4.39	\$3.32
Weighted average shares outstanding	542	574	634
Dividends paid	\$1.14	\$0.92	\$0.77

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

Table of ContentsMarathon Petroleum Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Net income	\$2,868	\$2,555	\$2,133
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Defined benefit postretirement and post-employment plans:			
Actuarial changes, net of tax of \$21, (\$47) and \$174	34	(78	) 294
Prior service costs, net of tax of (\$24), (\$19) and (\$19)	(39	) (31	) (34
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5	) (109	) 260
Comprehensive income	2,863	2,446	2,393
Less comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	31	21
Comprehensive income attributable to MPC	\$2,847	\$2,415	\$2,372

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

Table of ContentsMarathon Petroleum Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions, except share data)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,127	\$1,494
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$12 and \$13	2,927	4,058
Inventories	5,225	5,642
Other current assets	192	145
Total current assets	9,471	11,339
Equity method investments	3,622	865
Property, plant and equipment, net	25,164	16,261
Goodwill	4,019	1,566
Other noncurrent assets	839	394
Total assets	\$43,115	\$30,425
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$4,743	\$6,661
Payroll and benefits payable	503	427
Consumer excise taxes payable	460	463
Accrued taxes	184	647
Long-term debt due within one year	29	27
Other current liabilities	426	354
Total current liabilities	6,345	8,579
Long-term debt	11,896	6,575
Deferred income taxes	3,285	2,014
Defined benefit postretirement plan obligations	1,179	1,099
Deferred credits and other liabilities	735	768
Total liabilities	23,440	19,035
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 25)		
Equity		
MPC stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no shares issued and outstanding (par value \$0.01 per share, 30 million shares authorized)	—	—
Common stock:		
Issued – 729 million and 726 million shares (par value \$0.01 per share, 1 billion shares authorized)	7	7
Held in treasury, at cost – 198 million and 179 million shares	(7,275	) (6,299
Additional paid-in capital	11,071	9,841
Retained earnings	9,752	7,515
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(318	) (313
Total MPC stockholders' equity	13,237	10,751
Noncontrolling interests	6,438	639
Total equity	19,675	11,390
Total liabilities and equity	\$43,115	\$30,425

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

Table of ContentsMarathon Petroleum Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$2,868	\$2,555	\$2,133
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,646	1,326	1,220
Inventory market valuation charge	370	—	—
Pension and other postretirement benefits, net	80	151	(124)
Deferred income taxes	134	(242)	23
Net gain on disposal of assets	(7)	(21)	(6)
Equity method investments, net	25	17	(18)
Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments	4	(3)	(21)
Changes in:			
Current receivables	1,292	1,642	(940)
Inventories	80	(786)	(305)
Current accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,400)	(1,547)	1,464
All other, net	(31)	18	(21)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,061	3,110	3,405
Investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(1,998)	(1,480)	(1,206)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,218)	(2,821)	(1,515)
Disposal of assets	21	27	16
Investments – acquisitions, loans and contributions	(331)	(413)	(151)
– redemptions, repayments and return of capital	4	9	77
All other, net	81	135	23
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,441)	(4,543)	(2,756)
Financing activities:			
Long-term debt – borrowings	2,993	3,793	—
– repayments	(2,226)	(548)	(21)
Debt issuance costs	(21)	(22)	(4)
Issuance of common stock	33	26	48
Common stock repurchased	(965)	(2,131)	(2,793)
Dividends paid	(613)	(524)	(484)
Net proceeds from issuance of MPLX LP common units	—	221	—
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(40)	(27)	(21)
Tax settlement with Marathon Oil Corporation	—	—	39
Contingent consideration payment	(175)	(172)	—
All other, net	27	19	19
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(987)	635	(3,217)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(367)	(798)	(2,568)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,494	2,292	4,860
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$1,127	\$1,494	\$2,292

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

Table of ContentsMarathon Petroleum Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Equity

(In millions)	MPC Stockholders' Equity						Total Equity
	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non-controlling Interests	
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$7	\$(1,253)	\$9,524	\$3,880	\$ (464)	\$411	\$12,105
Net income	—	—	—	2,112	—	21	2,133
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(485)	—	—	(485)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(21)	(21)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	260	—	260
Shares repurchased	—	(2,893)	100	—	—	—	(2,793)
Shares issued (returned) – stock-based compensation	—	(9)	47	—	—	—	38
Stock-based compensation	—	—	55	—	—	1	56
Tax settlement with Marathon Oil Corporation	—	—	39	—	—	—	39
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$7	\$(4,155)	\$9,765	\$5,507	\$ (204)	\$412	\$11,332
Net income	—	—	—	2,524	—	31	2,555
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(525)	—	—	(525)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(27)	(27)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(109)	—	(109)
Shares repurchased	—	(2,131)	—	—	—	—	(2,131)
Shares issued (returned) – stock-based compensation	—	(13)	26	—	—	—	13
Stock-based compensation	—	—	50	—	—	2	52
Issuance of MPLX LP common units	—	—	—	—	—	221	221
Other	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$7	\$(6,299)	\$9,841	\$7,515	\$ (313)	\$639	\$11,390
Net income	—	—	—	2,852	—	16	2,868
Dividends declared	—	—	—	(615)	—	—	(615)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(40)	(40)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
Shares repurchased	—	(965)	—	—	—	—	(965)
Shares issued (returned) – stock-based compensation	—	(11)	33	—	—	—	22
Stock-based compensation	—	—	69	—	—	16	85
Issuance of MPLX LP common units	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Issuance of MPLX LP common units - MarkWest Merger	—	—	1,481	—	—	5,579	7,060
Issuance of MPLX LP Class B units - MarkWest Merger	—	—	51	—	—	215	266
Tax effect of issuance of MPLX units - MarkWest Merger	—	—	(404)	—	—	—	(404)
Noncontrolling interest - MarkWest Merger	—	—	—	—	—	13	13

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Other						(1)	(1)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$7	\$(7,275)	\$11,071	\$9,752	\$ (318)	\$6,438	\$19,675	
(Shares in millions)							Common	Treasury	
							Stock	Stock	
Balance as of December 31, 2012						722	(56)	
Shares repurchased						—	(74)	
Shares issued – stock-based compensation						2	—		
Balance as of December 31, 2013						724	(130)	
Shares repurchased						—	(49)	
Shares issued – stock-based compensation						2	—		
Balance as of December 31, 2014						726	(179)	
Shares repurchased						—	(19)	
Shares issued (returned) – stock-based compensation						3	—		
Balance as of December 31, 2015						729	(198)	

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

Table of Contents

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

Description of the Business – Our business consists of refining and marketing, retail and midstream services conducted primarily in the Midwest, Gulf Coast, East Coast, Northeast and Southeast regions of the United States, through subsidiaries, including Marathon Petroleum Company LP, Speedway LLC and its subsidiaries (“Speedway”) and MPLX LP and its subsidiaries (“MPLX”).

See Note 10 for additional information about our operations.

Spinoff – On May 25, 2011, the Marathon Oil board of directors approved the spinoff of its Refining, Marketing & Transportation Business (“RM&T Business”) into an independent, publicly traded company, MPC, through the distribution of MPC common stock to the stockholders of Marathon Oil common stock (the “Spinoff”). MPC became an independent, publicly traded company on July 1, 2011.

Basis of Presentation – Our results of operations and cash flows consist of consolidated MPC activities. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

We completed a two-for-one stock split in June 2015. All historical share and per share data included in these consolidated financial statements has been retroactively restated on a post-split basis. Additionally, we adopted the updated FASB debt issuance cost standard as of June 30, 2015 and applied the changes retrospectively to the prior period presented. We also adopted the updated FASB deferred tax simplification standard in the fourth quarter of 2015. Since we have elected to apply this standard prospectively, the prior period has not been retrospectively adjusted.

2. Summary of Principal Accounting Policies

Principles applied in consolidation – These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our majority-owned, controlled subsidiaries and MPLX. Changes in ownership interest in consolidated subsidiaries that do not result in a change in control are recorded as an equity transaction. We own 20.4 percent of MPLX, including the two percent general partner interest. Due to our 100 percent ownership of the general partner interest, we have determined that we control MPLX and therefore we consolidate MPLX and record a noncontrolling interest for the 79.6 percent interest owned by the public.

Investments in entities over which we have significant influence, but not control, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. This includes entities in which we hold majority ownership but the minority shareholders have substantive participating rights. Income from equity method investments represents our proportionate share of net income generated by the equity method investees.

Equity method investments are generally carried at our share of net assets plus loans and advances. Such investments are assessed for impairment whenever changes in the facts and circumstances indicate an other than temporary loss in value has occurred. When the loss is deemed to be other than temporary, the carrying value of the equity method investment is written down to fair value, and the amount of the write-down is included in net income. 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.

Use of estimates – The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Revenue recognition – Revenues are recognized when products are shipped or services are provided to customers, title is transferred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. Costs associated with revenues are recorded in cost of revenues. Shipping and other transportation costs billed to our customers are presented on a gross basis in revenues and cost of revenues.

Rebates from vendors are recognized as a reduction of cost of revenues when the initiating transaction occurs. Incentives that are derived from contractual provisions are accrued based on past experience and recognized in cost of revenues. Rebates to customers are reflected as a reduction of revenue and are accrued for in accounts payable

on the consolidated balance sheets.

91

Table of Contents

Crude oil and refined product exchanges and matching buy/sell transactions – We enter into exchange contracts and matching buy/sell arrangements whereby we agree to deliver a particular quantity and quality of crude oil or refined products at a specified location and date to a particular counterparty and to receive from the same counterparty the same commodity at a specified location on the same or another specified date. The exchange receipts and deliveries are nonmonetary transactions, with the exception of associated grade or location differentials that are settled in cash. The matching buy/sell purchase and sale transactions are settled in cash. Both exchange and matching buy/sell transactions are accounted for as exchanges of inventory and no revenues are recorded. The exchange transactions are recognized at the carrying amount of the inventory transferred.

Consumer excise taxes – We are required by various governmental authorities, including countries, states and municipalities, to collect and remit taxes on certain consumer products. Such taxes are presented on a gross basis in revenues and costs and expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

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

Restricted cash – Restricted cash consists of cash and investments that must be maintained as collateral for letters of credit issued to certain third party producer customers. The balances will be outstanding until certain capital projects are completed and the third party releases the restriction. Restricted cash also consists of cash advances to be used for the operation and maintenance of an operated pipeline system. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the amount of restricted cash included in other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets were \$9 million and \$4 million, which is currently reflected in our Midstream segment.

Accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts – Our receivables primarily consist of customer accounts receivable. Customer receivables are recorded at the invoiced amounts and generally do not bear interest. Allowances for doubtful accounts are generally recorded when it becomes probable the receivable will not be collected and are booked to bad debt expense. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in customer accounts receivable and is based on historical write-off experience. We review the allowance quarterly and past-due balances over 180 days are reviewed individually for collectability.

Approximately 26 percent and 41 percent of our accounts receivable balances at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are related to sales of crude oil or refinery feedstocks to customers with whom we have master netting agreements. We have master netting agreements with more than 100 companies engaged in the crude oil or refinery feedstock trading and supply business or the petroleum refining industry. A master netting agreement generally provides for a once per month net cash settlement of the accounts receivable from and the accounts payable to a particular counterparty.

Inventories – Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market value. Cost of inventories is determined primarily under the LIFO method. Costs for crude oil, refinery feedstocks and refined product inventories are aggregated on a consolidated basis for purposes of assessing if the LIFO cost basis of these inventories may have to be written down to market value.

Derivative instruments – We use derivatives to economically hedge a portion of our exposure to commodity price risk and, historically, to interest rate risk. We also have limited authority to use selective derivative instruments that assume market risk. All derivative instruments (including derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) are recorded at fair value. Commodity derivatives are reflected on the consolidated balance sheets on a net basis by counterparty as they are governed by master netting agreements. Cash flows related to derivatives used to hedge commodity price risk and interest rate risk are classified in operating activities with the underlying transactions.

Fair value accounting hedges – We used interest rate swaps to hedge our exposure to interest rate risk associated with fixed interest rate debt in our portfolio. These interest rate swap agreements were terminated in 2012. Changes in the fair values of both the hedged item and the related derivative were recognized immediately in net income with an offsetting effect included in the basis of the hedged item. The net effect was to report in net income the extent to which the accounting hedge was not effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value. There was a gain on the termination of the agreements, which has been accounted for as an adjustment to our long-term debt balance. The gain was being amortized over the remaining life of the associated debt as a reduction of our interest expense, until the December 2015 extinguishment of our obligation for the associated debt. At such time, the remaining unamortized

gain was credited to net interest and other financial income (costs).

Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges –Derivatives that are not designated as accounting hedges may include commodity derivatives used to hedge price risk on (1) inventories, (2) fixed price sales of refined products, (3) the acquisition of foreign-sourced crude oil, (4) the acquisition of ethanol for blending with refined products, (5) the sale of NGLs, (6) the purchase of natural gas and (6) the purchase of electricity. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as accounting hedges are recognized immediately in net income.

Table of Contents

Concentrations of credit risk – All of our financial instruments, including derivatives, involve elements of credit and market risk. The most significant portion of our credit risk relates to nonperformance by counterparties. The counterparties to our financial instruments consist primarily of major financial institutions and companies within the energy industry. To manage counterparty risk associated with financial instruments, we select and monitor counterparties based on an assessment of their financial strength and on credit ratings, if available. Additionally, we limit the level of exposure with any single counterparty.

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, which range from two to 42 years. Such assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized based on the fair value of the asset.

When items of property, plant and equipment are sold or otherwise disposed of, any gains or losses are reported in net 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 expense is capitalized for qualifying assets under construction. Capitalized interest costs are included in property, plant and equipment and are depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

Goodwill and intangible assets – 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 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. The impairment test requires allocating goodwill and other assets and liabilities to reporting units. The fair value of each reporting unit is determined and compared to the book value of the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the book value, including goodwill, the implied fair value of goodwill is calculated. The excess, if any, of the book value over the implied fair value of goodwill is charged to net income.

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 not 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.

Major maintenance activities – Costs for planned turnaround, major maintenance and engineered project activities are expensed in the period incurred. These types of costs include contractor repair services, materials and supplies, equipment rentals and our labor costs.

Environmental costs – Environmental expenditures are capitalized if the costs mitigate or prevent future contamination or if the costs improve environmental safety or efficiency of the existing assets. 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 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 – The fair value of asset retirement obligations is recognized in the period in which the obligations are incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The majority of our recognized asset retirement liability relates to conditional asset retirement obligations for removal and disposal of fire-retardant material from certain refining facilities. The remaining recognized asset retirement liability relates to other refining assets, the removal of underground storage tanks at our leased convenience stores, certain pipelines and processing facilities and other related pipeline assets. The fair values recorded for such obligations are based on the most

probable current cost projections. The recorded asset retirement obligations are not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Asset retirement obligations have not been recognized for some 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. The asset retirement obligations principally include the hazardous material disposal and removal or dismantlement requirements associated with the closure of certain refining, terminal, retail, pipeline and processing assets.

Table of Contents

Our practice is to keep our assets in good operating condition through routine repair and maintenance of component parts in the ordinary course of business and by continuing to make improvements based on technological advances. As a result, we believe that generally these assets have no expected settlement date for purposes of estimating asset retirement obligations since the dates or ranges of dates upon which we would retire these assets cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Income taxes – Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recorded when it is more likely than not that they will be realized. The realization of deferred tax assets is assessed periodically based on several factors, primarily our expectation to generate sufficient future taxable income.

Stock-based compensation arrangements – The fair value of stock options granted to our employees is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The model employs various assumptions, based on management’s estimates at the time of grant, which impact the calculation of fair value and ultimately, the amount of expense that is recognized over the vesting period of the stock option award. Of the required assumptions, the expected life of the stock option award and the expected volatility of our stock price have the most significant impact on the fair value calculation. The average expected life is based on our historical employee exercise behavior. The assumption for expected volatility of our stock price reflects a weighting of 50 percent of our common stock implied volatility and 50 percent of MPC’s common stock historical volatility.

The fair value of restricted stock awards granted to our employees is determined based on the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of performance unit awards granted to our employees is estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo valuation model.

Our stock-based compensation expense is recognized based on management’s estimate of the awards that are expected to vest, using the straight-line attribution method for all service-based awards with a graded vesting feature. If actual forfeiture results are different than expected, adjustments to recognized compensation expense may be required in future periods. Unearned stock-based compensation is charged to equity when restricted stock awards are granted. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period and is adjusted if conditions of the restricted stock award are not met.

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, with any remaining difference recorded as goodwill or gain from a bargain purchase. For all material acquisitions, management engages an independent valuation specialist to assist with the determination of fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, noncontrolling interest, if any, and goodwill, based on recognized business valuation methodologies. 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, we will record any material adjustments to the initial estimate based on new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date. An income, market or cost valuation method may be utilized to estimate the fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interest, 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 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. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred in connection with each business combination.

Renewable fuel identification numbers – We purchase RINs to satisfy a portion of our RFS2 compliance. We record a short-term intangible asset, included in other current assets on the balance sheet, for RINs owned in excess of our anticipated current period compliance requirements. The asset value is based on the product of the excess RINs as of the balance sheet date, if any, and the average cost of our RINs. We record a current liability, included in other current liabilities on the balance sheet, when we are deficient RINs based on the product of the deficient RINs as of the

balance sheet date, if any, and the market price of the RINs at the balance sheet date. The cost of RINs used for compliance is reflected in cost of revenues. Any gains or losses on the sale or expiration of RINs are classified as other income. Proceeds from RIN sales are included in investing activities - all other, net on the cash flow statement.

Table of Contents

3. Accounting Standards

Recently Adopted

In November 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to simplify the balance sheet classification of deferred taxes. The update requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. The update does not change the existing requirement that only permits offsetting within a jurisdiction. The change is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The guidance may be applied either prospectively or retrospectively with early adoption permitted. Our early adoption of this standard in the fourth quarter of 2015 did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. We have elected to apply this standard prospectively, therefore, prior periods have not been retrospectively adjusted.

In April 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to simplify the presentation of debt issuance costs. The update requires that debt issue costs for term debt are to be presented on the balance sheet as a direct reduction of the term debt liability as opposed to a deferred charge within other noncurrent assets. The change is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted. Our early adoption of this standard in the second quarter of 2015 did not have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. In August 2015, the FASB subsequently issued a clarification as to the handling of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements that allows for the presentation of these costs as an asset. This clarification did not have any impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In June 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update for the elimination of the concept of development stage entity (“DSE”) from U.S. GAAP and removes the related incremental reporting. The standards update eliminates the additional financial statement requirements specific to a DSE and was adopted in the first quarter of 2015. In addition, the portion of the standard to amend the consolidation model that eliminates the special provisions in the VIE rules for assessing the sufficiency of the equity of a DSE is effective in the first quarter of 2016. Adoption of this standards update in the first quarter of 2015 and 2016 has not and is not expected to have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In April 2014, the FASB issued an accounting standards update that redefines the criteria for determining discontinued operations and introduces new disclosures related to these disposals. The updated definition of a discontinued operation is the disposal of a component (or components) of an entity or the classification of a component (or components) of an entity as held for sale that represents a strategic shift for an entity and has (or will have) a major impact on an entity’s operations and financial results. The standard requires disclosure of additional financial information for discontinued operations and individually material components not qualifying for discontinued operation presentation, as well as information regarding an entity’s continuing involvement with the discontinued operation. The accounting standards update was effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years. Adoption of this standards update in the first quarter of 2015 did not impact our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Not Yet Adopted

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

of the first reporting period the guidance is effective. Early adoption is permitted only for the amendment regarding presentation of liability's credit risk. We are in the process of determining the impact of the new standard on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update that eliminates the requirement to restate prior period financial statements for measurement period adjustments for business combinations. This update requires that the cumulative impact of a measurement period adjustment be recognized in the reporting period in which the adjustment is identified. The standard is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015 with early application permitted. Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Table of Contents

In May 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standard update that eliminates the requirement to categorize in the fair value hierarchy investments that are measured at net asset value using the practical expedient. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 and interim periods within the fiscal year. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted. While we expect adoption of this standard to affect our fair value hierarchy disclosures, we do not believe it will have an impact on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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

In February 2015, the FASB issued an accounting standards update making targeted changes to the current consolidation guidance. The new standard changes the considerations related to substantive rights, related parties, and decision making fees when applying the VIE consolidation model and eliminates certain guidance for limited partnerships and similar entities under the voting interest consolidation model. The update is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. We expect to continue to consolidate our master limited partnership, MPLX, after implementing this standard, but it will impact the determination of whether MPLX is a VIE and related disclosures. Otherwise the standard is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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

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

4. MPLX LP

MPLX is a publicly traded master limited partnership formed by us to own, operate, develop and acquire pipelines and other midstream assets related to the transportation and storage of crude oil, refined products and other hydrocarbon-based products. On December 4, 2015, MPLX and MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P. ("MarkWest") completed a merger, whereby MarkWest became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MPLX (the "MarkWest Merger"). MarkWest's operations include: natural gas gathering, processing and transportation; NGL gathering, transportation, fractionation, storage and marketing; and crude oil gathering and transportation.

Table of Contents

Prior to the MarkWest Merger, we owned a 71.5 percent interest in MPLX, which included the two percent general partner interest. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding at the time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into the right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX and, as of December 31, 2015, our ownership interest in MPLX was 20.4 percent, including the two percent general partner interest. Due to our 100 percent ownership of the general partner interest, we have determined that we control MPLX and therefore we consolidate MPLX and record a noncontrolling interest for the 79.6 percent interest owned by the public.

Sales and Contributions to MPLX

MPLX's initial assets consisted of a 51 percent general partner interest in MPLX Pipe Line Holdings LLC ("Pipe Line Holdings"), which owns a network of common carrier crude oil and product pipeline systems and associated storage assets in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions of the United States, and a 100 percent interest in a butane storage cavern in West Virginia.

On May 1, 2013, we sold a five percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$100 million, which was financed by MPLX with cash on-hand.

On March 1, 2014, we sold MPLX a 13 percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings for \$310 million. MPLX financed this transaction with \$40 million of cash on-hand and \$270 million of borrowings on its bank revolving credit facility.

On December 1, 2014, we sold and contributed interests in Pipe Line Holdings totaling 30.5 percent to MPLX for \$600 million in cash and 2.9 million MPLX common units valued at \$200 million. MPLX financed the sales portion of this transaction with \$600 million of borrowings on its bank revolving credit facility.

On December 4, 2015, we sold our remaining 0.5 percent interest in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX for \$12 million. As a result, MPLX now owns 100 percent of Pipe Line Holdings.

The sales and contribution of our interests in Pipe Line Holdings to MPLX resulted in a change of our ownership in Pipe Line Holdings, but not a change in control. We accounted for these sales as transactions between entities under common control and did not record a gain or loss.

Public Offerings

On December 8, 2014, MPLX completed a public offering of 3.5 million common units at a price to the public of \$66.68 per MPLX common unit, with net proceeds of \$221 million. MPLX used the net proceeds from this offering to repay borrowings under its bank revolving credit facility and for general partnership purposes. On December 10, 2014, we exercised our right to maintain our two percent general partner interest in MPLX by purchasing 130 thousand general partner units for \$9 million.

On February 12, 2015, MPLX completed a public offering of \$500 million aggregate principal amount of four percent unsecured senior notes due February 15, 2025. See Note 19 for more information.

Agreements

We have various long-term, fee-based transportation and storage services agreements with MPLX. Under these agreements, MPLX provides transportation and storage services to us, and we commit to provide MPLX with minimum quarterly throughput volumes on crude oil and refined products systems and minimum storage volumes of crude oil, refined products and butane. We also have agreements with MPLX which establish fees for operational and management services provided between us and MPLX and for executive management services and certain general and administrative services provided by us to MPLX. These transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

5. Acquisitions and Investments

Merger with MarkWest Energy Partners, L.P.

On December 4, 2015, MPLX completed the MarkWest Merger. Each common unit of MarkWest issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the MarkWest Merger was converted into a right to receive 1.09 common units of MPLX representing limited partner interests in MPLX, plus a one-time cash payment of \$6.20 per unit. We will contribute approximately \$1.28 billion of cash to MPLX to pay the aggregate cash consideration to MarkWest unitholders, without receiving any new equity from MPLX in exchange. At closing, we made a payment of \$1.23 billion to MarkWest common unitholders and the remaining \$50 million will be paid in equal amounts in July 2016 and July 2017, respectively, in connection with the conversion of the MPLX Class B units to MPLX common

units. Our financial results and operating statistics reflect the results of MarkWest from the date of the MarkWest Merger.

Table of Contents

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

(In millions)

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

The following table summarizes the preliminary purchase price allocation. Due to the proximity of the MarkWest Merger to December 31, 2015, we are still completing our analysis of the final purchase price allocation for property, plant and equipment, intangibles and deferred taxes. The estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities and noncontrolling interests assumed at the acquisition date, are as follows:

(In millions)

Cash and cash equivalents	\$12
Receivables	164
Inventories	33
Other current assets	44
Equity method investments	2,457
Property, plant and equipment, net	8,474
Other noncurrent assets	473
Total assets acquired	11,657
Accounts payable	322
Payroll and benefits payable	13
Accrued taxes	21
Other current liabilities	44
Long-term debt	4,567
Deferred income taxes	374
Deferred credit and other liabilities	151
Noncontrolling interests	13
Total liabilities and noncontrolling interest assumed	5,505
Net assets acquired excluding goodwill	6,152
Goodwill	2,454
Net assets acquired	\$8,606

Included in noncurrent assets is a \$468 million intangible asset related to customer contracts and relationships.

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. The estimated useful life of the customer contracts and relationships is 11 to 25 years.

The purchase price allocation resulted in the recognition of \$2.45 billion in goodwill by our Midstream segment, substantially all of which is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill represents the complimentary aspects of the highly diverse asset base of MarkWest and MPLX that will provide significant additional opportunities across the hydrocarbon value chain. In addition, the combination provides significant vertical integration opportunities, as MPC is a large consumer of NGLs.

We recognized \$36 million of transaction costs related to the MarkWest Merger. These costs were expensed and \$30 million is included in selling, general and administrative expenses and \$6 million is in net interest and other financial income (costs).

Table of Contents

The amounts of revenue and income from operations associated with the MarkWest Merger included in our consolidated statements of income for 2015 are as follows:

(In millions)	2015
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$120
Income from operations	32

Acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets

On September 30, 2014, we acquired from Hess Corporation ("Hess") all of Hess' retail locations, transport operations and shipper history on various pipelines, including approximately 40,000 barrels per day on Colonial Pipeline, for \$2.82 billion. We refer to these assets as "Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets." The transaction was funded with a combination of debt and available cash. The transaction provided for an adjustment for working capital, which was finalized with Hess during the first quarter of 2015, resulting in a \$3 million reduction to our total consideration.

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

(In millions)	
Cash	\$2,824
Net working capital adjustment estimate	(3)
Total fair value of consideration transferred	\$2,821

During the fourth quarter of 2014, an independent appraisal of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and other evaluations were completed and finalized. Updates to the preliminary fair value measurements of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were made during the fourth quarter of 2014. The following table summarizes the amounts assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date.

(In millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$49
Receivables	123
Inventories	165
Other current assets	8
Property, plant and equipment, net	2,063
Other noncurrent assets	111
Total assets acquired	2,519
Accounts payable	77
Payroll and benefits payable	15
Consumer excise taxes payable	64
Accrued taxes	4
Other current liabilities	10
Defined benefit postretirement plan obligations	2
Deferred credits and other liabilities	155
Total liabilities assumed	327
Net assets acquired excluding goodwill	2,192
Goodwill	629
Net assets acquired	\$2,821

Table of Contents

The purchase price allocation resulted in the recognition of \$629 million in goodwill by our Speedway segment. The goodwill primarily relates to the expected benefits of a significantly expanded retail platform that should enable growth in new markets, as well as the potential for higher merchandise sales by utilizing Speedway's marketing approach at the acquired locations. The goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

Other noncurrent assets includes a \$22 million intangible asset related to a trade name and \$72 million related to favorable lease contract terms. Deferred credits and other liabilities includes \$90 million related to unfavorable lease contract terms. The trade name is being amortized over its estimated useful life of two years based on the utilization of the assets. The favorable and unfavorable lease contract amounts are being amortized over the terms of the leases.

We recognized \$14 million of acquisition-related costs associated with Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets acquisition. These costs were expensed and were included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The amounts of revenue and income from operations associated with Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets included in our consolidated statements of income for 2014 are as follows:

(In millions)	2014
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$2,403
Income from operations	113

Acquisition of Refinery and Related Logistics and Marketing Assets

On February 1, 2013, we acquired from BP Products North America Inc. and BP Pipelines (North America) Inc. (collectively, "BP") the 451,000 barrel per calendar day refinery in Texas City, Texas, three intrastate natural gas liquid pipelines originating at the refinery, four light product terminals, branded-jobber marketing contract assignments for the supply of approximately 1,200 branded sites, a 1,040 megawatt electric cogeneration facility and a 50,000 barrel per day allocation of space on the Colonial Pipeline. We refer to these assets as the "Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets." We paid \$1.49 billion for these assets, which included \$935 million for inventory. The transaction was funded with cash on-hand. Pursuant to the purchase and sale agreement, we may also be required to pay to BP a contingent earnout of up to an additional \$700 million over six years. See Note 17 for additional information on the contingent consideration.

Neither goodwill nor a gain from a bargain purchase was recognized in conjunction with the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets acquisition.

We recognized \$7 million of acquisition-related costs associated with the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets acquisition. These costs were expensed and were included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Our refineries and related assets are operated as an integrated system. As the information is not available by refinery, it is not practicable to disclose the revenues and net income associated with the acquisition that were included in our consolidated statements of income for 2013.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents consolidated results assuming the MarkWest Merger occurred on January 1, 2014, the Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets acquisition occurred on January 1, 2013 and the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets acquisition occurred on January 1, 2012. The unaudited pro forma financial information does not give effect to potential synergies that could result from the transactions and is not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations.

(In millions, except per share data)	2015	2014	2013
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$73,760	\$108,605	\$114,148
Net income attributable to MPC	2,825	2,522	2,142
Net income attributable to MPC per share – basic	\$5.25	\$4.42	\$3.40
Net income attributable to MPC per share – diluted	5.21	4.39	3.38

Table of Contents

The unaudited pro forma information includes adjustments to align accounting policies, an adjustment to depreciation expense to reflect the fair value of property, plant and equipment, increased amortization expense related to identifiable intangible assets, adjustments to amortize the fair value adjustment for the debt assumed by MPLX, adjustments to reflect the change in our limited partner interest in MPLX resulting from the MarkWest Merger, additional interest expense related to financing the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets, as well as the related income tax effects.

Acquisition of Biodiesel Facility

On April 1, 2014, we purchased a facility in Cincinnati, Ohio from Felda Iffco Sdn Bhd, Malaysia for \$40 million. The plant currently produces biodiesel, glycerin and other by-products. The production capacity of the plant is approximately 60 million gallons per year.

Neither goodwill nor a gain from a bargain purchase was recognized in conjunction with the biodiesel facility acquisition.

Assuming the acquisition of the biodiesel facility in 2014 had been made at the beginning of any period presented, the consolidated pro forma results would not be materially different from reported results.

Investments in Ethanol Companies

On August 1, 2013, we acquired from Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. its interests in three ethanol companies for \$75 million. Under the purchase agreement, we acquired an additional 24 percent interest in The Andersons Clymers Ethanol LLC ("TACE"), bringing our ownership interest to 60 percent; a 34 percent interest in The Andersons Ethanol Investment LLC ("TAEI"), which holds a 50 percent ownership in The Andersons Marathon Ethanol LLC ("TAME"), bringing our direct and indirect ownership interest in TAME to 67 percent; and a 40 percent interest in The Andersons Albion Ethanol LLC ("TAAE"), which owns an ethanol production facility in Albion, Michigan. On October 1, 2013, our ownership interest in TAAE increased to 43 percent as a result of TAAE acquiring one of the owner's interest. We hold a noncontrolling interest in each of these entities and account for them using the equity method of accounting since the minority owners have substantive participating rights.

Investment in Ocean Vessel Joint Venture

In September 2015, we acquired a 50 percent ownership interest in a new joint venture with Crowley Maritime Corporation through our investment in Crowley Ocean Partners LLC ("Crowley Ocean Partners"), which is included in our Refining & Marketing segment. The joint venture will operate and charter four new Jones Act product tankers, most of which will be leased to MPC. Contributions to the joint venture with respect to each vessel will occur at the vessel's delivery. During 2015, we contributed \$72 million in connection with delivery of the first two vessels. The remaining two vessels are expected to be delivered by the third quarter of 2016. We account for our ownership interest in Crowley Ocean Partners as an equity method investment. See Note 25 for information on our conditional guarantee of the indebtedness of the joint venture and future contributions to Crowley Ocean Partners.

Investments in Pipeline Companies

In July 2014, we exercised our option to acquire a 35 percent ownership interest in Enbridge Inc.'s Southern Access Extension pipeline ("SAX") through our investment in Illinois Extension Pipeline Company, LLC ("Illinois Extension Pipeline"). During 2015, we made contributions of \$147 million to Illinois Extension Pipeline to fund our portion of the construction costs for the SAX project. We have contributed \$267 million since project inception. We account for our ownership interest in Illinois Extension Pipeline as an equity method investment. During the construction of the pipeline, our ownership interest in Illinois Extension Pipeline was considered a VIE. Upon completion and start up of the pipeline in December of 2015, a reassessment determined that our investment is no longer considered a VIE. Our investment in the pipeline and our share of its results are included in our Midstream segment.

In March 2014, we acquired from Chevron Raven Ridge Pipe Line Company an additional seven percent interest in Explorer Pipeline Company ("Explorer") for \$77 million, bringing our ownership interest to 25 percent. As a result of this increase in our ownership, we now account for our investment in Explorer using the equity method of accounting rather than the cost method. The cumulative impact of the change was applied as an adjustment to 2014 retained earnings.

In November 2013, we agreed to serve as an anchor shipper for the Sandpiper pipeline project and fund 37.5 percent of the construction costs of the project, which will become part of Enbridge Energy Partners L.P.'s ("Enbridge Energy

Partners”) North Dakota System. In exchange for these commitments, we will earn an approximate 27 percent equity interest in Enbridge Energy Partners’ North Dakota System when the Sandpiper pipeline is placed into service. The anticipated in-service date for the pipeline is likely to be delayed to early 2019. The project schedule and cost estimates remain under review. We also have the option to increase our ownership interest to approximately 30 percent through additional investments in future system

Table of Contents

improvements. We made contributions of \$71 million to North Dakota Pipeline Company LLC (“North Dakota Pipeline”) during 2015 and have contributed \$287 million since project inception, which are reflected in our Midstream segment. We account for our interest in North Dakota Pipeline using the equity method of accounting. See Note 25 for information on future contributions to North Dakota Pipeline.

6. Variable Interest Entities

MarkWest Utica EMG

On January 1, 2012, MarkWest Utica Operating Company, LLC (“Utica Operating”), a wholly-owned and consolidated subsidiary of MarkWest, and EMG Utica, LLC (“EMG Utica”) (together the “Members”), executed agreements to form a joint venture, MarkWest Utica EMG LLC (“MarkWest Utica EMG”), to develop significant natural gas gathering, processing and NGL fractionation, transportation and marketing infrastructure in eastern Ohio.

MarkWest has a 60 percent legal ownership interest in MarkWest Utica EMG. MarkWest Utica EMG’s inability to fund its planned activities without subordinated financial support qualify it as a VIE. Utica Operating is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary due to EMG Utica’s voting rights on significant matters. We account for our ownership interest in MarkWest Utica EMG as an equity method investment. MPLX receives engineering and construction and administrative management fee revenue and reimbursement for other direct personnel costs for operating MarkWest Utica EMG. Our maximum exposure to loss as a result of our involvement with MarkWest Utica EMG includes our equity investment, any additional capital contribution commitments and any operating expenses incurred by the subsidiary operator in excess of compensation received for the performance of the operating services. Our equity investment in MarkWest Utica EMG at December 31, 2015 was \$2.16 billion.

Ohio Gathering

Ohio Gathering Company, L.L.C. (“Ohio Gathering”) is a subsidiary of MarkWest Utica EMG and is engaged in providing natural gas gathering services in the Utica Shale in eastern Ohio. Ohio Gathering is a joint venture between MarkWest Utica EMG and Summit Midstream Partners (“Summit”). As of December 31, 2015, we had a 36 percent indirect ownership interest in Ohio Gathering. As this entity is a subsidiary of MarkWest Utica EMG, which is accounted for as an equity method investment, MPLX reports its portion of Ohio Gathering’s net assets as a component of its investment in MarkWest Utica EMG. MPLX receives engineering and construction and administrative management fee revenue and reimbursement for other direct personnel costs for operating Ohio Gathering.

7. Related Party Transactions

Our related parties included:

• Centennial Pipeline LLC (“Centennial”), in which we have a 50 percent noncontrolling interest. Centennial owns a refined products pipeline and storage facility.

• Crowley Ocean Partners, in which we have a 50 percent noncontrolling interest. Crowley Ocean Partners operates and charters Jones Act product tankers.

• Explorer, in which we have a 25 percent interest. Explorer owns and operates a refined products pipeline.

• Illinois Extension Pipeline, in which we have a 35 percent noncontrolling interest. Illinois Extension Pipeline owns and operates a crude oil pipeline.

• LOCAP LLC (“LOCAP”), in which we have a 59 percent noncontrolling interest. LOCAP owns and operates a crude oil pipeline.

• LOOP LLC (“LOOP”), in which we have a 51 percent noncontrolling interest. LOOP owns and operates the only U.S. deepwater oil port.

• MarkWest EMG Jefferson Dry Gas Gathering Company, L.L.C. (“MarkWest EMG Jefferson”), in which we have a 67 percent noncontrolling interest. Jefferson Dry Gas is engaged in dry natural gas gathering in the county of Jefferson, Ohio.

• MarkWest Utica EMG, in which we have a 60 percent noncontrolling interest. MarkWest Utica EMG owns and operates an NGL pipeline and natural gas gathering system.

• Ohio Condensate, in which we have a 60 percent noncontrolling interest. Ohio Condensate owns and operates wellhead condensate stabilization and gathering services for certain locations within Ohio.

Ohio Gathering, in which we have a 36 percent indirect noncontrolling interest. Ohio Gathering owns, operates and develops midstream gathering infrastructure in southeastern Ohio.

102

Table of Contents

TAAE, in which we have a 43 percent noncontrolling interest, TACE, in which we have a 60 percent noncontrolling interest and TAME, in which we have a 67 percent direct and indirect noncontrolling interest. These companies each own an ethanol production facility.

Other equity method investees.

We believe that transactions with related parties were conducted on terms comparable to those with unaffiliated parties.

Sales to related parties, which are included in sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes) on the consolidated statements of income, were \$6 million, \$7 million and \$8 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Other income from related parties, which is included in other income on the consolidated statements of income, were \$4 million, \$1 million and \$1 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Other income from related parties consists primarily of operating revenue.

Purchases from related parties were as follows:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Centennial	\$—	\$7	\$3
Crowley Ocean Partners	6	—	—
Explorer	20	39	—
Illinois Extension Pipeline	4	—	—
LOCAP	23	21	17
LOOP	52	88	43
TAAE	52	79	24
TACE	54	121	130
TAME	87	141	131
Other equity method investees	10	9	9
Total	\$308	\$505	\$357

Related party purchases from Centennial consist primarily of refinery feedstocks and refined product transportation costs. Related party purchases from Crowley Ocean Partners consist primarily of leasing equipment. Related party purchases from Explorer consist primarily of refined product transportation costs. Related party purchases from Illinois Extension Pipeline, LOCAP, LOOP and other equity method investees consist primarily of crude oil transportation costs. Related party purchases from TAAE, TACE and TAME consist of ethanol purchases.

Receivables from related parties, which are included in receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts on the consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Centennial	\$1	\$2
Explorer	—	2
MarkWest EMG Jefferson	2	—
MarkWest Utica EMG	1	—
Ohio Condensate	3	—
Ohio Gathering	5	—
TAME	—	3
Other equity method investees	1	—
Total	\$13	\$7

Long-term receivable from Ohio Condensate, which is included in other noncurrent assets on the consolidated balance sheet, was \$1 million at December 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Payables to related parties, which are included in accounts payable on the consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Explorer	\$1	\$3
Illinois Extension Pipeline	4	—
LOCAP	2	2
LOOP	5	4
MarkWest Utica EMG	19	—
Ohio Condensate	4	—
TAAE	1	2
TACE	2	2
TAME	3	5
Other equity method investees	1	—
Total	\$42	\$18

8. Income per Common Share

We compute basic earnings per share by dividing net income attributable to MPC by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. The average number of shares of common stock and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the two-for-one stock split completed in June 2015. Diluted income per share assumes exercise of certain stock based compensation awards, provided the effect is not anti-dilutive.

MPC grants certain incentive compensation awards to employees and non-employee directors that are considered to be participating securities. Due to the presence of participating securities, we have calculated our earnings per share using the two-class method.

(In millions, except per share data)	2015	2014	2013
Basic earnings per share:			
Allocation of earnings:			
Net income attributable to MPC	\$2,852	\$2,524	\$2,112
Income allocated to participating securities	4	4	4
Income available to common stockholders – basic	\$2,848	\$2,520	\$2,108
Weighted average common shares outstanding	538	570	630
Basic earnings per share	\$5.29	\$4.42	\$3.34
Diluted earnings per share:			
Allocation of earnings:			
Net income attributable to MPC	\$2,852	\$2,524	\$2,112
Income allocated to participating securities	4	4	4
Income available to common stockholders – diluted	\$2,848	\$2,520	\$2,108
Weighted average common shares outstanding	538	570	630
Effect of dilutive securities	4	4	4
Weighted average common shares, including dilutive effect	542	574	634
Diluted earnings per share	\$5.26	\$4.39	\$3.32

The following table summarizes the shares that were anti-dilutive, and therefore, were excluded from the diluted share calculation.

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Shares issued under stock-based compensation plans	1	1	1

Table of Contents

9. Equity

On April 29, 2015, our board of directors approved a two-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend, which was distributed on June 10, 2015 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 20, 2015. The total number of authorized shares of common stock and common stock par value per share remain unchanged. All historical share and per share data included in this report have been retroactively restated on a post-split basis.

On July 29, 2015, our board of directors approved an additional \$2.0 billion share repurchase authorization expiring in July 2017. Since January 1, 2012, our board of directors had approved \$10.0 billion in total share repurchase authorizations and we have repurchased a total of \$7.24 billion of our common stock under these authorizations, leaving \$2.76 billion available for repurchases as of December 31, 2015. Under these authorizations, we have acquired 198 million shares at an average cost per share of \$36.65.

We may utilize various methods to effect the repurchases, which could include open market repurchases, negotiated block transactions, accelerated share repurchases or open market solicitations for shares, 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 discontinued at any time.

Total share repurchases were as follows for the respective periods:

(In millions, except per share data)	2015	2014	2013
Number of shares repurchased ^(a)	19	49	74
Cash paid for shares repurchased	\$965	\$2,131	\$2,793
Effective average cost per delivered share	\$50.31	\$44.31	\$38.07

^(a) Shares repurchased in 2013 includes 2 million shares received under the November 2012 accelerated share repurchase program, which were paid for in 2012.

At December 31, 2015, we had agreements to acquire 172,200 common shares for \$9 million, which were settled in early January 2016.

10. Segment Information

We have three reportable segments: Refining & Marketing; Speedway; and Midstream. Each of these segments is organized and managed based upon the nature of the products and services it offers.

Refining & Marketing – refines crude oil and other feedstocks at our refineries in the Gulf Coast and Midwest regions of the United States, purchases ethanol and refined products for resale and distributes refined products through various means, including barges, terminals and trucks that we own or operate. We sell refined products to wholesale marketing customers domestically and internationally, to buyers on the spot market, to our Speedway segment and to independent entrepreneurs who operate Marathon[®] retail outlets.

Speedway – sells transportation fuels and convenience merchandise in retail markets in the Midwest, East Coast and Southeast regions of the United States.

Midstream – includes the operations of MPLX and certain other related operations. Following the MarkWest Merger, we changed the name of this segment from Pipeline Transportation to Midstream to reflect its expanded business activities. There were no changes to the historical financial information reported for this segment. The Midstream segment gathers, processes and transports natural gas; gathers, transports, fractionates, stores and markets natural gas liquids and transports and stores crude oil and refined products.

On December 4, 2015, MPLX completed a merger with MarkWest and its results are included in the Midstream segment. On September 30, 2014, we acquired Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets, substantially all of which is part of the Speedway segment. On February 1, 2013, we acquired the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets, which is part of the Refining & Marketing and Midstream segments. Segment information for periods prior to each acquisition or the MarkWest Merger does not include amounts for these operations. See Note 5.

Segment income represents income from operations attributable to the reportable segments. Corporate administrative expenses and costs related to certain non-operating assets are not allocated to the reportable segments. In addition, certain items that affect comparability (as determined by the chief operating decision maker) are not allocated to the reportable segments.

Table of Contents

(In millions)	Refining & Marketing	Speedway	Midstream	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2015				
Revenues:				
Customer	\$52,174	\$19,690	\$187	\$72,051
Intersegment ^(a)	12,018	3	564	12,585
Segment revenues	\$64,192	\$19,693	\$751	\$84,636
Segment income from operations ^{(b)(c)}	\$4,186	\$673	\$289	\$5,148
Income from equity method investments	26	—	62	88
Depreciation and amortization ^(d)	1,079	254	117	1,450
Capital expenditures and investments ^{(e)(f)}	1,143	501	14,447	16,091

(In millions)	Refining & Marketing	Speedway	Midstream	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2014				
Revenues:				
Customer	\$80,822	\$16,927	\$70	\$97,819
Intersegment ^(a)	10,912	5	527	11,444
Segment revenues	\$91,734	\$16,932	\$597	\$109,263
Segment income from operations ^(b)	\$3,609	\$544	\$280	\$4,433
Income from equity method investments	96	—	57	153
Depreciation and amortization ^(d)	1,045	152	77	1,274
Capital expenditures and investments ^{(e)(g)}	1,104	2,981	543	4,628

(In millions)	Refining & Marketing	Speedway	Midstream	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2013				
Revenues:				
Customer	\$85,616	\$14,471	\$79	\$100,166
Intersegment ^(a)	9,294	4	458	9,756
Segment revenues	\$94,910	\$14,475	\$537	\$109,922
Segment income from operations ^(b)	\$3,206	\$375	\$210	\$3,791
Income from equity method investments	28	—	8	36
Depreciation and amortization ^(d)	1,011	112	74	1,197
Capital expenditures and investments ^{(e)(h)}	2,094	296	234	2,624

(a) Management believes intersegment transactions were conducted under terms comparable to those with unaffiliated parties.

(b) Included in the Midstream segment for 2015, 2014 and 2013 are \$20 million, \$19 million and \$20 million, respectively, of corporate overhead expenses attributable to MPLX. Corporate overhead expenses are not currently allocated to other segments. Also included in the Midstream segment for 2015 are \$36 million of transaction costs related to the MarkWest Merger.

(c) The Refining & Marketing and Speedway segments include inventory lower of cost or market charge of \$345 million and \$25 million, respectively.

(d) Differences between segment totals and MPC totals represent amounts related to unallocated items and are included in "Items not allocated to segments" in the reconciliation below.

(e) Capital expenditures include changes in capital accruals, acquisitions and investments in affiliates.

(f) The Midstream segment includes \$13.85 billion for the MarkWest Merger. See Note 5.

(g) The Speedway and Refining & Marketing segments include \$2.66 billion and \$52 million, respectively, for the acquisition of Hess' Retail Operations and Related Assets. See Note 5.

(h) The Refining & Marketing and Midstream segments include \$1.29 billion and \$70 million, respectively, for the acquisition of the Galveston Bay Refinery and Related Assets. See Note 5.

Table of Contents

The following reconciles segment income from operations to income before income taxes as reported in the consolidated statements of income:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Segment income from operations	\$5,148	\$4,433	\$3,791
Items not allocated to segments:			
Corporate and other unallocated items ^{(a)(b)}	(308)	(286)	(271)
Pension settlement expenses ^(c)	(4)	(96)	(95)
Impairment ^(d)	(144)	—	—
Net interest and other financial income (costs)	(318)	(216)	(179)
Income before income taxes	\$4,374	\$3,835	\$3,246

(a) Corporate and other unallocated items consists primarily of MPC's corporate administrative expenses and costs related to certain non-operating assets.

(b) Corporate overhead expenses attributable to MPLX are included in the Midstream segment. Corporate overhead expenses are not allocated to the Refining & Marketing and Speedway segments.

(c) See Note 22.

(d) Related to the cancellation of the ROUX project at our Garyville, LA refinery. See Note 15.

The following reconciles segment capital expenditures and investments to total capital expenditures:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Segment capital expenditures and investments	\$16,091	\$4,628	\$2,624
Less: Investments in equity method investees ^(a)	2,788	413	124
Plus: Items not allocated to segments:			
Capital expenditures not allocated to segments	155	83	137
Capitalized interest	37	27	28
Total capital expenditures ^(b)	\$13,495	\$4,325	\$2,665

(a) 2015 includes \$2.46 billion for the MarkWest Merger. See Note 5.

(b) Capital expenditures include changes in capital accruals. See Note 20 for a reconciliation of total capital expenditures to additions to property, plant and equipment as reported in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following reconciles total segment customer revenues to sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes) as reported in the consolidated statements of income:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Customer revenues	\$72,051	\$97,819	\$100,166
Corporate and other unallocated items	—	(2)	(6)
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$72,051	\$97,817	\$100,160

Revenues by product line were:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Refined products	\$63,708	\$90,702	\$93,520
Merchandise	5,188	3,817	3,308
Crude oil and refinery feedstocks	2,718	2,917	2,988
Transportation and other	437	381	344
Sales and other operating revenues (including consumer excise taxes)	\$72,051	\$97,817	\$100,160

No single customer accounted for more than 10 percent of annual revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. Revenue from BP p.l.c. included in the Refining & Marketing segment represented 10 percent of our total annual revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013.

We do not have significant operations in foreign countries. Therefore, revenues in foreign countries and long-lived assets located in foreign countries, including property, plant and equipment and investments, are not material to our operations.

Table of Contents

Total assets by reportable segment were:

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Refining & Marketing	\$17,780	\$19,751
Speedway	5,349	5,296
Midstream	17,061	2,407
Corporate and Other	2,925	2,971
Total consolidated assets	\$43,115	\$30,425

11. Other Items

Net interest and other financial income (costs) was:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Interest income	\$6	\$7	\$9
Interest expense	(325)	(229)	(195)
Interest capitalized	37	27	28
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(5)	—	—
Other financial costs ^(a)	(31)	(21)	(21)
Net interest and other financial income (costs)	\$(318)	\$(216)	\$(179)

^(a) 2015 includes \$6 million of transaction costs related to the MarkWest Merger.

12. Income Taxes

Income tax provisions (benefits) were:

(In millions)	2015			2014			2013		
	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred	Total
Federal	\$1,210	\$134	\$1,344	\$1,382	\$(199)	\$1,183	\$954	\$20	\$974
State and local	152	9	161	135	(37)	98	131	8	139
Foreign	10	(9)	1	5	(6)	(1)	5	(5)	—
Total	\$1,372	\$134	\$1,506	\$1,522	\$(242)	\$1,280	\$1,090	\$23	\$1,113

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate (35 percent) applied to income before income taxes to the provision for income taxes follows:

	2015	2014	2013
Statutory rate applied to income before income taxes	35	% 35	% 35
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax effects	2	2	3
Domestic manufacturing deduction	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other	(1)	(2)	(2)
Provision for income taxes	34	% 33	% 34

Table of Contents

Deferred tax assets and liabilities resulted from the following:

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Employee benefits	\$631	\$616
Environmental	44	54
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	—	24
Net operating loss carryforwards	73	12
Other	73	58
Total deferred tax assets	821	764
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	2,512	2,411
Inventories	579	614
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates ^(a)	909	—
Other	89	101
Total deferred tax liabilities	4,089	3,126
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$3,268	\$2,362

2015 includes \$443 million acquired in the MarkWest Merger. See Note 5 for total net deferred income taxes

^(a) acquired. 2015 also includes \$404 million tax effect related to MPC's \$1.5 billion share of the MPLX equity issued in connection with the MarkWest Merger. See Consolidated Statements of Equity.

Net deferred tax liabilities were classified in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets:		
Other noncurrent assets	\$17	\$7
Liabilities:		
Accrued taxes ^(a)	—	355
Deferred income taxes	3,285	2,014
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$3,268	\$2,362

We adopted the updated FASB balance classification of deferred taxes standard and applied the changes

^(a) prospectively. We reclassified current deferred taxes from current accrued taxes to long-term deferred income taxes. See Note 3.

Tax carryforwards – At December 31, 2015, federal operating loss carryforwards were \$66 million, including \$58 million from a subsidiary acquired with the MarkWest Merger which is not included in MPC's consolidated federal income tax return, which expire in 2022 through 2035. State and local operating loss carryforwards of \$7 million, including \$4 million acquired with the MarkWest Merger, expire in 2016 through 2035.

Valuation allowances – As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, \$4 million of valuation allowances were recognized primarily due to the expected realizability of foreign tax credits and based on estimates of future financial income and expected realizability of state and local tax operating losses.

Table of Contents

MPC is continuously undergoing examination of its U.S. federal income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service. Such audits have been completed through the 2009 tax year. We believe adequate provision has been made for federal income taxes and interest which may become payable for years not yet settled. Further, we are routinely involved in U.S. state income tax audits. We believe all other audits will be resolved with the amounts paid and/or provided for these liabilities. As of December 31, 2015, our income tax returns remain subject to examination in the following major tax jurisdictions for the tax years indicated:

United States Federal	2010	-	2014
States	2004	-	2014

As a result of the Spinoff and pursuant to the tax sharing agreement by Marathon Oil and MPC, the unrecognized tax benefits related to MPC operations for which Marathon Oil was the taxpayer remain the responsibility of Marathon Oil and MPC has indemnified Marathon Oil. During 2013, we settled with Marathon Oil our U.S. federal and related state return liabilities for the 2008-2009 tax years, resulting in a reduction in unrecognized tax benefits of \$21 million, which are also reflected in the table below as settlements.

During 2013, we settled with Marathon Oil for the 2011 period prior to the Spinoff based on filed tax returns and in accordance with the tax sharing agreement, resulting in a \$39 million increase to additional paid-in capital.

The following table summarizes the activity in unrecognized tax benefits:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
January 1 balance	\$12	\$13	\$40
Additions for tax positions of prior years	—	7	30
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	—	(10	) (25
Settlements	—	2	(30
Statute of limitations	—	—	(2
December 31 balance	\$12	\$12	\$13

If the unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2015 were recognized, \$5 million would affect our effective income tax rate. There were \$4 million of uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2015 for which it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits would significantly decrease during the next twelve months.

Interest and penalties related to income taxes are recorded as part of the provision for income taxes. Such interest and penalties were net expenses of \$3 million, less than \$1 million and \$11 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, \$18 million and \$14 million of interest and penalties were accrued related to income taxes.

13. Inventories

(In millions)	December 31,	
	2015	2014
Crude oil and refinery feedstocks	\$2,180	\$2,219
Refined products	2,804	2,955
Materials and supplies	438	302
Merchandise	173	166
Lower of cost or market reserve	(370) —
Total	\$5,225	\$5,642

Table of Contents

The LIFO method accounted for 91 percent and 94 percent of total inventory value at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Costs of crude oil, refinery feedstocks and refined products are aggregated on a consolidated basis for purposes of assessing if the LIFO cost basis of these inventories may have to be written down to market values. At December 31, 2015, market values for these inventories were lower than their LIFO cost basis and, as a result, we recorded an inventory valuation charge of \$370 million to cost of revenues to value these inventories at the lower of cost or market. Based on movements of refined product prices, future inventory valuation adjustments could have a negative or positive effect to earnings. Such losses are subject to reversal in subsequent periods if prices recover. In 2016, inventory market values have continued to decline and if they do not recover to December 31, 2015 levels by March 31, 2016, an additional inventory valuation charge would be required in first quarter 2016. At December 31, 2014, current acquisition costs of inventories were estimated to exceed the LIFO inventory value by \$684 million. During 2015, we recorded LIFO liquidations caused by permanently decreased levels in crude oil and refined products inventory volumes. Cost of revenues increased and income from operations decreased by \$78 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. There were no liquidations of LIFO inventories in 2014 and 2013.

14. Equity Method Investments

(In millions)	Ownership as	Carrying value at	
	of December 31, 2015	December 31, 2015	2014
Centennial	50%	\$37	\$36
Centrahoma Processing LLC	40%	111	—
Crowley Ocean Partners	50%	72	—
Explorer	25%	91	95
Illinois Extension Pipeline	35%	267	120
LOCAP	59%	22	23
LOOP	51%	243	230
MarkWest Utica EMG	60%	2,160	—
North Dakota Pipeline ^(a)	38%	287	216
Ohio Condensate	60%	101	—
TAAE	43%	27	22
TACE	60%	49	61
TAEI	34%	18	19
TAME ^(b)	50%	27	24
Other MPLX investments		86	—
Other		24	19
Total		\$3,622	\$865

We own a 38 percent interest in the Class B units of this entity. Our Class B units will be converted to an

^(a) approximate 27 percent ownership interest in the Class A units of this entity upon completion of the Sandpiper pipeline construction project, which is expected to be in early 2019.

^(b) Excludes TAEI's investment in TAME.

Table of Contents

Summarized financial information for equity method investees is as follows:

(In millions)	2015	2014	2013
Income statement data:			
Revenues and other income	\$1,390	\$1,430	\$1,067
Income from operations	332	379	87
Net income	239	316	63
Balance sheet data – December 31:			
Current assets	\$906	\$990	
Noncurrent assets	6,418	2,166	
Current liabilities	468	280	
Noncurrent liabilities	1,130	957	

As of December 31, 2015, the carrying value of our equity method investments was \$1.07 billion higher than the underlying net assets of investees. This basis difference is being amortized or accreted into net income over the remaining estimated useful lives of the underlying net assets, except for \$426 million of excess related to goodwill. Centennial experienced a significant reduction in shipment volumes in the second half of 2011 that has continued through 2015. At December 31, 2015, Centennial was not shipping product. As a result, we continued to evaluate the carrying value of our equity investment in Centennial. We concluded that no impairment was required given our assessment of its fair value based on market participant assumptions for various potential uses and future cash flows of Centennial's assets. If market conditions were to change and the owners of Centennial are unable to find an alternative use for the assets, there could be a future impairment of our Centennial interest. As of December 31, 2015, our equity investment in Centennial was \$37 million and we had a \$34 million guarantee associated with 50 percent of Centennial's outstanding debt. See Note 25 for additional information on the debt guarantee.

Dividends and partnership distributions received from equity method investees (excluding distributions that represented a return of capital previously contributed) were \$113 million, \$170 million and \$18 million in 2015, 2014 and 2013.

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

(In millions)	Estimated Useful Lives	December 31,	
		2015	2014
Refining & Marketing	2 - 30 years	\$18,925	\$18,001
Speedway	4 - 25 years	5,067	4,639
Midstream	10 - 42 years	10,850	2,044
Corporate and Other	4 - 40 years	762	618
Total		35,604	25,302
Less accumulated depreciation		10,440	9,041
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$25,164	\$16,261

Property, plant and equipment includes gross assets acquired under capital leases of \$511 million and \$510 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, with related amounts in accumulated depreciation of \$176 million and \$144 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014. Property, plant and equipment includes construction in progress of \$2,263 million and \$1,043 million at December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which primarily relates to capital projects at our refineries.

In the third quarter of 2015, we decided to cancel the ROUX project at our Garyville, Louisiana refinery due to the implications of current market conditions. The project was intended to increase margins by upgrading residual fuel to ultra-low sulfur diesel and gas oil. As a result, we recorded a \$144 million impairment charge to write off the costs incurred through September 30, 2015 on the project. This impairment charge is included in depreciation and amortization on the consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents

16. Goodwill and Intangibles

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and when events or changes in circumstances indicate the fair value of a reporting unit with goodwill has been reduced below the carrying value of the net assets of the reporting unit. We performed our annual impairment tests for 2015 and 2014, and no impairment was required.

The carrying values of certain reporting units in our Midstream segment equaled their fair values as of the date of the MarkWest Merger. Any decrease in the fair value of these reporting units going forward could result in an impairment charge to the approximate \$2.5 billion of goodwill recorded in connection with the MarkWest Merger.

In February of 2016, MPLX common units were trading at a price per unit which is significantly lower than the price per unit used to calculate the merger consideration and the resulting goodwill that was assigned to certain reporting units in our Midstream segment.

The significant assumptions which were used to develop the estimates of the fair values recorded in acquisition accounting and the resulting goodwill assigned to the reporting units included discount rates, growth rates, and customer attrition rates. If MPLX experiences negative events related to these assumptions or if the market price of MPLX common units continues to trade at a low level in 2016, MPLX may need to assess whether this is a change in circumstances that indicates it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting units to which MPLX assigned goodwill in connection with the MarkWest Merger is less than their carrying value and, if so, evaluate goodwill for impairment.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

(In millions)	Refining & Marketing	Speedway	Midstream	Total	
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$551	\$225	\$162	\$938	
Acquisitions ^(a)	—	629	—	629	
Disposition	(1)	—	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$550	\$854	\$162	\$1,566	
Acquisitions ^(a)	—	—	2,454	2,454	
Disposition	—	(1)	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$550	\$853	\$2,616	\$4,019	

^(a) See Note 5 for information on the acquisitions.

Table of Contents

Intangible Assets

Our intangible assets as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

(In millions)	Refining & Marketing	Speedway	Midstream	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015				
Customer contracts and relationships	\$91	\$1	\$468	\$560
Royalty agreements	122	—	—	122
Favorable lease contract terms	1	70	—	71
Other ^(a)	28	75	—	103
Gross	\$242	\$146	\$468	\$856
Accumulated amortization	(104	) (31	) (2	) (137
Net	\$138	\$115	\$466	\$719
Balance at December 31, 2014				
Customer contracts and relationships	\$105	\$1	\$—	\$106
Royalty agreements	121	—	—	121
Favorable lease contract terms	1	71	—	72
Other ^(a)	30	74	—	104
Gross	\$257	\$146	\$—	\$403
Accumulated amortization	(106	) (10	) —	(116
Net	\$151	\$136	\$—	\$287

^(a) The Refining & Marketing and Speedway segments include unamortized intangible assets of \$3 million and \$46 million, respectively, which are primarily trademarks.

Amortization expense for 2015 and 2014 was \$29 million and \$18 million, respectively. Estimated future amortization expense related to the intangible assets at December 31, 2015 is as follows:

(In millions)	
2016	\$48
2017	45
2018	45
2019	44
2020	47

Table of Contents

17. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Values – Recurring

The following tables present assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 by fair value hierarchy level. We have elected to offset the fair value amounts recognized for multiple derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty, including any related cash collateral as shown below; however, fair value amounts by hierarchy level are presented on a gross basis in the following tables.

December 31, 2015

Fair Value Hierarchy

(In millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral ^(a)	Net Carrying Value on Balance Sheet ^(b)	Collateral Pledged Not Offset
Commodity derivative instruments, assets	\$ 104	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ (62)	\$ 51	\$—
Other assets	2	—	—	N/A	2	—
Total assets at fair value	\$ 106	\$ 2	\$ 7	\$ (62)	\$ 53	\$—
Commodity derivative instruments, liabilities	\$ 39	\$—	\$—	\$ (39)	\$—	\$—
Embedded derivatives in commodity contracts ^(c)	—	—	32	—	32	—
Contingent consideration, liability ^(d)	—	—	317	N/A	317	—
Total liabilities at fair value	\$ 39	\$—	\$ 349	\$ (39)	\$ 349	\$—

December 31, 2014

Fair Value Hierarchy

(In millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting and Collateral ^(a)	Net Carrying Value on Balance Sheet ^(b)	Collateral Pledged Not Offset
Commodity derivative instruments, assets	\$ 317	\$—	\$—	\$		