

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

OR

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32593

Global Partners LP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

74-3140887
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

P.O. Box 9161
800 South Street
Waltham, Massachusetts 02454-9161
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(781) 894-8800
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Units representing limited partner interests	GLP	New York Stock Exchange
9.50% Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units representing limited partner interests	GLP pr B	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒
Non-accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐
Smaller reporting company ☐
Emerging growth company ☐

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of common units held by non-affiliates of the registrant (treating directors and executive officers of the registrant's general partner and their affiliates, for this purpose, as if they were affiliates of the registrant) as of June 28, 2024 was approximately \$1,249,649,919 based on a price per common unit of \$45.63, the price at which the common units were last sold as reported on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

As of February 26, 2025, 33,995,563 common units were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: None

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

Items 1. and 2.	Business and Properties	7
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	22
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	56
Item 1C.	Cybersecurity	57
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	58
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	58

PART II

Item 5.	Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	59
Item 6.	[Reserved]	61
Item 7.	Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	62
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	86
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	87
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	87
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	87
Item 9B.	Other Information	88
Item 9C.	Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	88

PART III

Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	89
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	93
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	117
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	119
Item 14.	Principal Accounting Fees and Services	123

PART IV

Item 15.	Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	124
Item 16.	Form 10-K Summary	127

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements and information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may constitute “forward-looking statements.” The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “intend,” “foresee,” “should,” “would,” “could” or other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, which are generally not historical in nature. These forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effect on us. While management believes that these forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made, there can be no assurance that future developments affecting us will be those that we anticipate. All comments concerning our expectations for future revenues and operating results are based on our forecasts for our existing operations and do not include the potential impact of any future acquisitions. Our forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties (some of which are beyond our control) and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from our historical experience and our present expectations or projections. Known material factors that could cause our actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements are those described in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors.” These risks and uncertainties include, among other things:

- We may not have sufficient cash from operations to enable us to pay distributions on our Series B preferred units or maintain distributions on our common units at current levels following establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner.
- A significant decrease in price or demand for the products we sell or a significant increase in the cost of our logistics activities could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- Tariffs could significantly impact our operations and costs, adversely affecting our business.
- The impact on the global economy and commodity prices resulting from the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East may have a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.
- We depend upon marine, pipeline, rail and truck transportation services for the petroleum products we purchase and sell. Regulations and directives related to these aforementioned services as well as a disruption in any of these transportation services could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- We have contractual obligations for certain transportation assets such as barges and railcars. A decline in demand for the products we sell could result in a decrease in the utilization of our transportation assets, which could negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- We may not be able to fully implement or capitalize upon planned growth projects. Even if we consummate acquisitions or expend capital in pursuit of growth projects that we believe will be accretive, they may in fact result in no increase or even a decrease in cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- We may not be able to realize expected returns or other anticipated benefits associated with our joint ventures.
- Erosion of the value of major gasoline brands could adversely affect our gasoline sales and customer traffic.
- Our motor fuel sales could be significantly reduced by a reduction in demand due to higher prices and new technologies and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid, battery powered, hydrogen or other alternative powered motor vehicles. In addition, changing consumer preferences or driving habits could

[Table of Contents](#)

lead to new forms of fueling destinations or potentially fewer customer visits to our sites, resulting in a decrease in gasoline sales and/or sales of food, sundries and other on-site services.

- Effects of climate change and impacts to areas prone to sea level rise or other extreme weather events could have the potential to adversely affect our assets and operations.
- Changes in government usage mandates and tax credits could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol and renewable fuels, which could negatively impact our sales.
- Our petroleum and related products sales, logistics activities, convenience store operations and results of operations have been and could continue to be adversely affected by, among other things, changes in the petroleum products market structure, product differentials and volatility (or lack thereof), regulations that adversely impact the market for transporting petroleum and related products, severe weather conditions, significant changes in prices, labor and equipment shortages and interruptions in transportation services and other necessary services and equipment, such as railcars, barges, trucks, loading equipment and qualified drivers.
- Our risk management policies cannot eliminate all commodity risk, basis risk or the impact of unfavorable market conditions, each of which can adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. In addition, any noncompliance with our risk management policies could result in significant financial losses.
- Our results of operations are affected by the overall forward market for the products we sell, and pricing volatility may adversely impact our results.
- Our businesses could be affected by a range of issues, such as changes in demand, commodity prices, energy conservation, competition, the global economic climate, movement of products between foreign locales and within the United States, tariffs and other controls on imports or exports, changes in refiner demand, weekly and monthly refinery output levels, changes in the rate of inflation or deflation, changes in local, domestic and worldwide inventory levels, changes in health, safety and environmental regulations, including, without limitation, those related to climate change, additional government regulations related to the products we sell, failure to obtain permits, amend existing permits for expansion and/or to address changes to our assets and underlying operations, or renew existing permits on terms favorable to us, seasonality, supply, weather and logistics disruptions and other factors and uncertainties inherent in the transportation, storage, terminalling and marketing of refined products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, propane and crude oil.
- We may experience more demand for gasoline during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter months.
- Warmer weather conditions adversely affect our home heating oil and residual oil sales. Our sales of home heating oil and residual oil continue to be reduced by conversions to natural gas and/or electric heat pumps and by utilization of propane and/or natural gas (instead of heating oil) as primary fuel sources.
- Increases and/or decreases in the prices of the products we sell could adversely impact the amount of availability for borrowing working capital under our credit agreement, which has borrowing base limitations and advance rates.
- We are exposed to trade credit risk and risk associated with our trade credit support in the ordinary course of our businesses.
- The condition of credit markets may adversely affect our liquidity.

[Table of Contents](#)

- Operating and financial covenants and borrowing base requirements included in our debt instruments as well as our debt levels could impact our access to sources of financing and our ability to pursue business activities.
- A significant increase in interest rates could adversely affect our results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders and our ability to service our indebtedness.
- Governmental action and campaigns to discourage smoking and use of other products could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- Our results can be adversely affected by unforeseen events, such as adverse weather, natural disasters, terrorism, cyberattacks, pandemics, or other catastrophic events.
- Our businesses, including our gasoline station and convenience store business, expose us to litigation which could result in an unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more lawsuits where insurance proceeds are insufficient or otherwise unavailable.
- We are exposed to performance risk in our supply chain.
- Our businesses are subject to federal, state and municipal environmental and non-environmental regulations which could significantly impact our operations, increase our costs and have a material adverse effect on such businesses.
- A disruption to our information technology systems, including cybersecurity, could significantly limit our ability to manage and operate our businesses.
- Our general partner and its affiliates have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties, which could permit them to favor their own interests to the detriment of our unitholders.
- Unitholders have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect our general partner or its directors or remove our general partner without the consent of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding common units (including common units held by our general partner and its affiliates), which could lower the trading price of our units.
- Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.
- Unitholders are required to pay taxes on their share of our income even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements after the date they are made, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Available Information

We make available free of charge through our website, www.globalp.com, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file or furnish such material with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). These documents are also available at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. Our website also includes our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Governance Guidelines and the charters of our Audit Committee and Compensation Committee.

[Table of Contents](#)

In addition to our reports filed or furnished with the SEC, we publicly disclose material information from time to time in our press releases, in publicly accessible conferences and investor presentations, and through our website. References to our website in this Form 10-K are provided as a convenience and do not constitute, and should not be deemed, an incorporation by reference of the information contained on, or available through, the website, and such information should not be considered part of this Form 10-K.

PART I

References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “Global Partners LP,” “Partnership,” “we,” “our,” “us” or like terms refer to Global Partners LP and its subsidiaries. References to “our general partner” refer to Global GP LLC.

Items 1. and 2. Business and Properties.

Overview

We are a master limited partnership formed in March 2005. We own, control or have access to a large terminal network of refined petroleum products and renewable fuels—with connectivity to strategic rail, pipeline and marine assets—spanning from Maine to Florida and into the U.S. Gulf States. We are one of the largest independent owners, suppliers and operators of gasoline stations and convenience stores, primarily in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (collectively, the “Northeast”) and Maryland and Virginia. As of December 31, 2024, we had a portfolio of 1,584 owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, including 300 directly operated convenience stores, primarily in the Northeast, as well as 64 gasoline stations located in Texas that are operated by our joint venture, Spring Partners Retail LLC (“SPR”). We are also one of the largest distributors of gasoline, distillates, residual oil and renewable fuels to wholesalers, retailers and commercial customers in the New England states and New York. We engage in the purchasing, selling, gathering, blending, storing and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane and in the transportation of petroleum products and renewable fuels by rail from the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada.

We purchase refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil primarily from domestic and foreign refiners and ethanol producers, crude oil producers, major and independent oil companies and trading companies. We operate our businesses under three segments: (i) Wholesale, (ii) Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations (“GDSO”) and (iii) Commercial.

Global GP LLC, our general partner, manages our operations and activities and employs our officers and substantially all of our personnel, except for most of our gasoline station and convenience store employees who are employed by our wholly owned subsidiary, Global Montello Group Corp. (“GMG”) and for substantially all of the employees who primarily or exclusively provide services to SPR, who are employed by SPR Operator LLC, also a wholly owned subsidiary of ours.

2024 Events

Redemption of Series A Preferred Units—On April 15, 2024, we redeemed all of our outstanding Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units (the “Series A Preferred Units”) at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit, plus a \$0.514275 per unit cash distribution for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024. Effective April 15, 2024, the Series A Preferred Units are no longer outstanding. See Note 20 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Acquisitions of Terminals from Gulf Oil and ExxonMobil Oil Corporation—On April 9, 2024, we acquired four refined-product terminals from Gulf Oil Limited Partnership (“Gulf Oil”) which are located in Chelsea, MA, New Haven, CT, Linden, NJ and Woodbury, NJ, pursuant to a purchase agreement initially entered into on December 15, 2022 and subsequently amended and restated on February 23, 2024. On November 1, 2024, we acquired one liquid energy terminal in East Providence, Rhode Island from ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (“ExxonMobil”). The combined acquisition price was approximately \$215.1 million, excluding inventory acquired from Gulf Oil and ExxonMobil. We financed these transactions with borrowings under our revolving credit facility. See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Credit Agreement Facility Reallocation and Accordion Reduction—On February 5, 2024, we and the lenders

under our credit agreement agreed, pursuant to the terms of our credit agreement, to (i) a reallocation of \$300.0 million of the revolving credit facility to the working capital revolving credit facility and (ii) reduce the accordion feature from \$200.0 million to \$0. After giving effect to the reallocation and the accordion reduction, the working capital revolving credit facility is \$950.0 million and the revolving credit facility is \$600.0 million, for a total commitment of \$1.55 billion, effective February 8, 2024. This reallocation and accordion reduction returned our credit facilities to the terms in place prior to the reallocation and accordion exercise previously agreed to by us and the lenders on December 7, 2023. See Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation —Liquidity and Capital Resources —Credit Agreement.”

2032 Notes Offering—On January 18, 2024, we and GLP Finance Corp. issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.250% senior notes due 2032 that are guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. We used the net proceeds from the offering to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement and for general corporate purposes. See Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Senior Notes.”

Operating Segments

We operate our businesses under three segments: (i) Wholesale, (ii) GDSO and (iii) Commercial. In 2024, our Wholesale, GDSO and Commercial sales accounted for approximately 63%, 31% and 6% of our total sales, respectively.

Wholesale

In our Wholesale segment, we engage in the logistics of selling, gathering, blending, storing and transporting refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane. We transport these products by railcars, barges, trucks and/or pipelines pursuant to spot or long-term contracts. We sell home heating oil, branded and unbranded gasoline and gasoline blendstocks, diesel, kerosene and residual oil to retail and wholesale distributors. Generally, customers use their own vehicles or contract carriers to take delivery of the gasoline, distillates and propane at bulk terminals and inland storage facilities that we own or control or at which we have throughput or exchange arrangements. Ethanol is shipped primarily by rail and by barge.

Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations

In our GDSO segment, gasoline distribution includes sales of branded and unbranded gasoline to gasoline station operators and sub-jobbers. Station operations include (i) convenience store and prepared food sales, (ii) rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers, from commissioned agents and from cobranding arrangements and (iii) sundries (such as car wash sales and lottery and ATM commissions).

As of December 31, 2024, we had a portfolio of owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, primarily in the Northeast, that consisted of the following:

Company operated (1)	300
Commissioned agents	318
Lessee dealers	174
Contract dealers	792
Total	<u>1,584</u>

(1) Excludes 64 sites operated by our joint venture, SPR (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Commercial

In our Commercial segment, we include sales and deliveries to end user customers in the public sector and to large commercial and industrial end users of unbranded gasoline, home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil and bunker fuel. In the case of public sector commercial and industrial end user customers, we sell products primarily either

through a competitive bidding process or through contracts of various terms. We respond to publicly issued requests for product proposals and quotes. We generally arrange for the delivery of the product to the customer's designated location. Our Commercial segment also includes sales of custom blended fuels delivered by barges or from a terminal dock to ships through bunkering activity.

Products

General

The following table presents our product sales and other revenues as a percentage of our consolidated sales for the years ended December 31:

	2024	2023	2022
Gasoline sales: gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol)	67 %	68 %	67 %
Distillates (home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil and crude oil sales	30 %	28 %	30 %
Convenience store and prepared food sales, rental income and sundries	3 %	4 %	3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

The above table excludes the 64 sites operated by our joint venture, SPR.

Gasoline. We sell substantially all grades of branded and unbranded gasoline and we sell gasoline blendstocks, such as ethanol, that comply with seasonal and geographical requirements in the areas in which we market.

Distillates. Distillates are primarily divided into home heating oil, diesel and kerosene. In 2024, sales of diesel, home heating oil and kerosene accounted for approximately 74%, 25% and 1%, respectively, of our total volume of distillates sold. The distillates we sell are used primarily for fuel for trucks and off-road construction equipment and for space heating of residential and commercial buildings.

We sell generic home heating oil and Heating Oil Plus™, our proprietary premium branded heating oil that is electronically blended at the delivery facility, to wholesale distributors and retailers. In addition, we sell the additive used to create Heating Oil Plus™ to some wholesale distributors, make injection systems available to them and provide technical support to assist them with blending. We also educate the sales force of our customers to better prepare them for marketing our products to their customers.

We have a fixed price sales program that we market primarily to wholesale distributors and retailers which uses the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") heating oil contract as the pricing benchmark and as the vehicle to manage the commodity risk. Please read "—Commodity Risk Management." In 2024, approximately 30% of our home heating oil volume was sold using forward fixed price contracts. A forward fixed price contract requires our customer to purchase a specific volume at a specific price during a specific period. The remaining home heating oil volume was sold on either a posted price or a price based on various indices which, in both instances, reflect current market conditions.

We sell generic diesel and Diesel One®, our proprietary premium diesel fuel product. We offer marketing and technical support for those customers who purchase Diesel One®.

Residual Oil. We sell residual oil to industrial, commercial and marine customers. We specially blend product for users in accordance with their individual power specifications and for marine transport.

Crude Oil. We engage in the purchasing, selling, storing and logistics of transporting domestic and Canadian crude oil and other products via pipeline, rail and barge from the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada for distribution to refiners and other customers.

Convenience Store Items and Sundries. We sell a broad selection of food, beverages, snacks, grocery and non-food merchandise at our convenience store locations and generate sundry sales, such as car wash sales and lottery and ATM commissions, at our convenience store locations.

Significant Customers

None of our customers accounted for greater than 10% of total sales for years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Assets

Terminals

As of December 31, 2024, we owned, leased or maintained dedicated storage facilities at 54 bulk terminals throughout the United States, each with the capacity to receive petroleum products via marine vessel, pipeline and/or rail, with a collective storage capacity of approximately 22.0 million barrels. Some of our storage tankage is versatile, allowing us to switch tankage from one product to another. We also maintain commingled storage at numerous smaller inland terminals owned and operated by third parties.

Our bulk terminals located in New York, Vermont, Oregon, Georgia and Florida include rail facilities capable of handling refined and renewable products. In North Dakota, we own two bulk terminals with rail facilities permitted to receive, store or distribute crude oil. In Albany, New York, we also have an additional rail-fed storage terminal capable of handling propane.

The bulk terminals from which we distribute product are supplied by ship, barge, truck, pipeline and/or rail. The inland storage facilities, which we use primarily to store and distribute distillates, are mostly supplied with product delivered by truck from bulk terminals. Our customers receive product from our network of bulk terminals and inland storage facilities primarily via truck, pipeline and/or rail.

In connection with our businesses, we may lease or otherwise secure the right to use certain third-party assets (such as railcars and barges). As of December 31, 2024, we supported our rail activity with a fleet of 48 leased general-purpose railcars. We lease railcars from a third party under a lease arrangement that expires in 2027, and we also lease barges from third parties through various time charter lease arrangements with various expiration dates. We are also party to pipeline connection agreements which connect certain of our terminals to interstate pipelines.

Many of our bulk terminals operate 24 hours a day and consist of multiple storage tanks and a truck rack with an automated truck loading system. These automated systems monitor terminal access, volumetric allocations, credit control and carrier certification through the remote identification of customers. In addition, some of the bulk terminals from which we market are equipped with truck loading racks capable of providing automated blending and additive packages which meet our customers' specific requirements.

We use throughput arrangements for storage of product at terminals owned by others, including terminals where we do not maintain dedicated storage. We or our customers can load product at these terminals, and we pay the owners of these terminals fees for services rendered in connection with the receipt, storage and handling of such product. Compensation to the terminal owners may be fixed or based upon the volume of our product that is delivered and sold at the terminal. Our throughput agreements may require us to throughput a minimum volume over an agreed-upon period and may include make-up rights if the minimum volume is not met.

We have exchange agreements with customers and suppliers. An exchange agreement is a contractual arrangement where the parties exchange product at their respective terminals or facilities. For example, we (or our customers) receive product that is owned by our exchange partner from such party's facility or terminal, and we deliver the same volume of our product to such party (or to such party's customers) out of one of the terminals in our terminal network. Generally, both sides of an exchange transaction pay a handling fee (similar to a throughput fee), and often one party also pays a location differential that covers any excess transportation costs incurred by the other party in supplying

product to the location at which the first party receives product. Other differentials that may occur in exchanges (and result in additional payments) include product value differentials and timing differentials.

We also use throughput arrangements to store product owned by others at certain terminals owned by us. The storage of such product is generally on a commingled basis, meaning that our customers store their product together with the product of others, including us. Our terminalling customers pay us fees for services rendered in connection with the receipt, storage and handling of their product at our terminals. Compensation is primarily based upon the volume of a customer's product that is delivered and sold at our terminal. The throughput agreements may require our customers to throughput a minimum volume over an agreed-upon period and may include make-up rights if the minimum volume is not met.

We sometimes purchase or sell products at terminals owned by us and/or owned by others under rack purchase agreements. Rack purchase agreements enable us to receive (when we are the customer) or deliver (when we are the supplier) product at a terminal's truck rack. Ownership of the product typically transfers when product passes through the flange connecting the terminal's truck rack infrastructure and a hauler's tanker truck. Rack purchase agreements have terms of varying length, with pricing often tied to an index plus a pricing differential and sometimes have minimum and maximum quantity requirements.

Gasoline Stations

As of December 31, 2024, we had a portfolio of 1,584 owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, including 300 directly operated convenience stores, primarily in the Northeast, as well as 64 gasoline stations located in Texas that are operated by our joint venture, SPR.

At our company-operated stores, we operate the gasoline stations and convenience stores with our employees, and we set the retail price of gasoline at the station. At commissioned agent locations, we own the gasoline inventory, and we set the retail price of gasoline at the station and pay the commissioned agent a fee related to the gallons sold. We receive rental income from commissioned agent leased gasoline stations for the leasing of the convenience store premises, repair bays and/or other businesses that may be conducted by the commissioned agent. At dealer-leased locations, the dealer purchases gasoline from us, and the dealer sets the retail price of gasoline at the dealer's station. We also receive rental income from (i) dealer-leased gasoline stations and (ii) cobranding arrangements. We also supply gasoline to locations owned and/or leased by independent contract dealers. Additionally, we have contractual relationships with distributors in certain New England states pursuant to which we source and supply these distributors' gasoline stations with Exxon- or Mobil-branded gasoline.

Supply

Our products, including refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks and renewable fuels, come from some of the major energy companies and refineries in the world as well as North American crude oil producers. Products can be sourced from the United States, Canada, South America, Europe and occasionally from Asia. Most of our products are delivered by water, pipeline, rail or truck. We enter into supply agreements with these suppliers on a term basis or a spot basis. With respect to trade terms, our supply purchases vary depending on the particular contract from prompt payment (usually two days) to net 30 days. Please read "—Commodity Risk Management." We obtain our convenience store inventory from traditional suppliers.

Seasonality

Due to the nature of our businesses and our reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, we may experience more demand for gasoline during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter months. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which we operate, increasing the demand for gasoline. Therefore, our volumes in gasoline are typically higher in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. As demand for some of our refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally greater during the winter months, heating oil and residual oil

volumes are generally higher during the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. These factors may result in fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

Commodity Risk Management

When we take title to the products that we sell, we are exposed to commodity risk. Commodity risk is the risk of unfavorable market fluctuations in the price of commodities such as refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil. We endeavor to minimize commodity risk in connection with our daily operations through hedging by the use of exchange-traded futures contracts on regulated exchanges or using other over-the-counter derivatives, and then lift hedges as we sell the product for physical delivery to third parties. Products are generally purchased and sold at spot market prices, fixed prices or indexed prices, with certain adjustments based on quality and freight due to location differences and prevailing supply and demand conditions, as well as other factors. While we use these transactions to seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within our commodity product purchase and sales activities, we may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of variances in daily purchases and sales and transportation and delivery schedules as well as other logistical issues inherent in our businesses, such as weather conditions. In connection with managing these positions, we are aided by maintaining a constant presence in the marketplace. We also engage in a controlled trading program with an aggregate outright commodity exposure of up to 250,000 barrels at any one point in time. Our policy is generally to purchase only products for which we have a market and to structure our sales contracts so that price fluctuations do not materially affect our profit. While our policies are designed to minimize market risk, as well as inherent basis risk, exposure to fluctuations in market conditions remains.

Operating results are sensitive to a number of factors. Such factors include commodity location, grades of product, individual customer demand for grades or location of product, localized market price structures, availability of transportation facilities, daily delivery volumes that vary from expected quantities and timing and costs to deliver the commodity to the customer. Basis risk is the inherent market price risk created when a commodity of a certain grade or location is purchased, sold or exchanged as compared to a purchase, sale or exchange of a commodity at a different time or place, including transportation costs and timing differentials. We attempt to reduce our exposure to basis risk by grouping our purchase and sale activities by geographical region and commodity quality in order to stay balanced within such designated region. However, basis risk cannot be entirely eliminated, and basis exposure, particularly in backward markets (when prices for future deliveries are lower than current prices) or other adverse market conditions, can adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

With respect to the pricing of commodities, we utilize exchange-traded futures contracts and other derivative instruments to minimize or hedge the impact of commodity price changes on our inventories and forward fixed price commitments. Any hedge ineffectiveness is reflected in our results of operations. We utilize regulated exchanges, including the NYMEX, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”) and the Intercontinental-Exchange (“ICE”), which are exchanges for the respective commodities that each trades, thereby reducing potential delivery and supply risks. Generally, our practice is to close all exchange positions rather than to make or receive physical deliveries.

We monitor processes and procedures to prevent unauthorized trading by our personnel and to maintain substantial balance between purchases and sales or future delivery obligations. We can provide no assurance, however, that these steps will eliminate commodity risk or detect and prevent all violations of such trading processes and procedures, particularly if deception or other intentional misconduct is involved.

In our Wholesale segment, we obtain Renewable Identification Numbers (“RINs”) in connection with our purchase of ethanol which is used for bulk trading purposes or for blending with gasoline through our terminal system. A RIN is a renewable identification number associated with government-mandated renewable fuel standards. To evidence that the required volume of renewable fuel is blended with gasoline, obligated parties must retire sufficient RINs to cover their Renewable Volume Obligation (“RVO”). Our U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) obligations relative to renewable fuel reporting are comprised of foreign gasoline and diesel that we may import and blending operations at certain facilities. As a wholesaler of transportation fuels through our terminals, we separate RINs from renewable fuel through blending with gasoline and can use those separated RINs to settle our RVO. While the annual compliance period for the RVO is a calendar year and the settlement of the RVO typically occurs by March 31 of the following year, the

settlement of the RVO can occur, under certain EPA deferral actions, more than one year after the close of the compliance period. Our Wholesale segment operating results may be sensitive to the timing associated with our RIN position relative to our RVO at a point in time, and we may recognize a mark-to-market liability for a shortfall in RINs at the end of each reporting period. To the extent that we do not have a sufficient number of RINs to satisfy our RVO as of the balance sheet date, we charge cost of sales for such deficiency based on the market price of the RINs as of the balance sheet date and record a liability representing our obligation to purchase RINs.

For more information about our policies and procedures to minimize our exposure to market risk, including commodity market risk, please read Part II, Item 7A, “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.”

Competition

In each of our operating segments, we encounter varying degrees of competition based on product and geographic locations and available logistics. Our competitors include terminal companies, major integrated oil companies and their marketing affiliates, wholesalers, producers and independent marketers of varying sizes, financial resources and experience. In our markets, we compete in various product lines and for all customers of those various product lines. In the residual oil markets, however, where product is heated when stored and cannot be delivered long distances, we face less competition because of the strategic locations of our residual oil storage facilities. We supply oil to industrial, commercial and marine customers. We also compete with natural gas suppliers and marketers in our home heating oil and residual oil product lines. Bunkering requires facilities at ports to service vessels. In various other geographic markets, particularly with respect to unbranded gasoline and distillates markets, we compete with integrated refiners, merchant refiners and regional marketing companies. Our retail gasoline stations compete with unbranded and branded retail gasoline stations as well as supermarket and warehouse stores that sell gasoline, and our convenience stores compete with other convenience store chains, independent convenience stores, supermarkets, drugstores, discount warehouse clubs, motor fuel stations, mass merchants, quick service restaurants and other similar retail outlets.

Employees and Human Capital

To carry out our operations, our general partner and certain of our operating subsidiaries employed a total of approximately 4,840 employees, including approximately 3,330 full-time employees, as of December 31, 2024, of which approximately 120 employees were represented by labor unions under collective bargaining agreements with various expiration dates. We strive to maintain positive relations with our employees.

Our values and culture are essential to attracting, hiring and retaining talented and dedicated employees who drive our success. Competitive compensation and benefits are cornerstones of fostering an engaged, motivated workforce. Our compensation and benefits programs are designed to attract, retain and motivate our employees and to reward them for their contributions and success. In addition to providing competitive salaries and other compensation opportunities, we offer comprehensive and competitive benefits to our eligible employees including, depending on employment status and role, health (medical, dental and vision) insurance, prescription drug benefits, parental leave, military leave, disability coverage, mental and behavioral health resources, paid time off, retirement saving plan, educational reimbursement programs, life insurance and accidental death insurance, among others. Our employment practices enable us to build a workplace culture where employees are encouraged to embody integrity, service, commitment and innovation—principles that define our character and reputation.

Our business relies on our ability to secure top talent and develop future leaders. To support this, we prioritize tailored approaches to talent acquisition and development. At our retail locations, we streamline hiring through an expedited application and onboarding process, including text-to-apply options and referral bonuses. In our corporate offices, we offer flexible working policies for all employees. We offer a variety of employee training and development opportunities to support the needs of the business. All employees have access to Global University, an online education and training tool to help employees obtain necessary training and skills as they grow within the organization. We also offer regular discussions with key leadership in the Global Business Leaders’ Roundtable series, which gives employees direct interactions with leadership and opportunities for Q&A. Finally, Global’s Leadership Program is designed to upskill new managers within the organization through individualized coaching. Additionally, we support the training and development of our leaders, seeking to ensure they are prepared to guide our workforce through continued growth.

Open communication is central to our culture. We value employee contributions and foster an environment of respect, fair treatment, and equal opportunity. Town hall meetings, an internal employee engagement platform, and other forms of company-wide communication help us maintain transparency and collaboration.

Safeguarding the health and safety of our employees is our top priority. We are committed to providing a safe working environment and operating responsibly in an environmentally sound manner.

This year, we launched an Employee Relief Fund to support employees during times of need, demonstrating our commitment to their well-being.

Title to Properties, Permits and Licenses

We believe we have all of the assets needed, including leases, permits and licenses, to operate our businesses in all material respects. With respect to any consents, permits or authorizations that have not been obtained, we believe that the failure to obtain these consents, permits or authorizations will have no material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We believe we have satisfactory title to all of our assets. Title to property, including certain sites within our GDSO segment, may be subject to encumbrances, including repurchase rights and use, operating and environmental covenants and restrictions. We believe that none of these encumbrances will materially detract from the value of our properties or from our interest in these properties, nor will they materially interfere with the use of these properties in the operation of our businesses.

The name GLOBAL[®], our Global logos and the name Global Petroleum Corp.[®] are our trademarks. In addition, we have trademarks for our premium fuels and additives: Heating Oil Plus[™] and the Heating Oil Plus[®] logo, SubZero[®] and the SubZero[®] logo, Diesel One[®] and the Diesel One[®] logo, Diesel 1[®], the Diesel 1[™] logo, the tagline Legacy.Technology.Performance.[®], GlobalGlo[™] and GlobalGlo Low Carbon Solutions[™]. Our Global online customer portal for buying, bidding and contract management is operated under the name GlobalCONNECT[™].

We also own registrations and use the following trademarks, among others, for our convenience store business: A Fresh Take on Everything[®], Alltown[®], Alltown Fresh & logo[®], Fresh with Benefits[®], Alltown Insiders[®], Alltown Market[®], Alltown Neighborhood Perks[®], Centre St. Kitchen[®], Fast Freddie's[®], Mr. Mike's[®], Deli Joe's[®], Diamond Fuels[®], Xtra Mart & logo[®], XtraCafe[®], HF Honey Farms & logo[®], Wheels & logo[®]. We also own the trademark Jiffy Mart & logoSM. We also have rights to use O'Connell's Convenience PlusSM, T-BirdSM, Miller's Mart[®] and related marks.

Facilities

We lease office space for our principal executive office in Waltham, Massachusetts. This lease expires on July 31, 2026 with extension options through July 31, 2036. In addition, we have leases for various small office spaces in other states for which we utilize to support our operations.

Regulation

General

Our businesses of supplying primarily refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil involve a number of activities that are subject to extensive and stringent environmental laws. In addition, these laws are frequently modified or revised to impose new obligations.

Our operations use a number of petroleum and other products storage and distribution facilities. These facilities include terminals, transloading facilities and gasoline stations that we do not own or operate, but at which refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil are stored. We use these facilities through several different contractual arrangements, including leases and throughput and terminalling services agreements. If

facilities with which we contract that are owned and operated by third parties fail to comply with environmental laws, they could be shut down or their operations could be compromised, requiring us to incur costs to use alternative facilities.

State, federal, and municipal laws and regulations, including, without limitation, those governing environmental matters can restrict or impact our business activities in many ways, such as:

- requiring remedial action to mitigate releases of hydrocarbons, hazardous substances or wastes caused by our operations or attributable to former operators;
- requiring our operations to obtain, maintain and renew permits which can obligate us to incur capital expenditures to comply with environmental control requirements and which may restrict our operations;
- enjoining the operations of facilities found to be noncompliant with applicable laws and regulations;
- inability to renew, modify or obtain permits on terms and conditions that are satisfactory to maintain existing operations, to modify and/or expand existing operations and to conduct new operations; and
- limiting or restricting the products we may sell at our company-operated convenience stores.

Any such failures to comply may also trigger administrative, civil and possibly criminal enforcement measures, including monetary penalties and remedial requirements. Certain statutes impose strict, joint and several liability for costs required to clean up and restore sites where hydrocarbons, hazardous substances or wastes have been released or disposed of. Moreover, neighboring landowners and other third parties may file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by the release of hydrocarbons, hazardous substances or other wastes into the environment.

Our operating permits are subject to modification, renewal and revocation. We regularly monitor and review our operations, procedures and policies for compliance with permits, laws and regulations. Risk of noncompliance, permit interpretation, permit modification, renewal of permits on less favorable terms, judicial or administrative challenges of permits or permit revocation are inherent in the operation of our businesses, as it is with other companies engaged in similar businesses.

The trend in environmental regulation has been to place more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment over time. As a result, there can be no assurance as to the amount or timing of future expenditures for environmental compliance or remediation, and actual future expenditures may be different from the amounts we currently anticipate. We try to anticipate future regulatory requirements that might be imposed and plan accordingly to remain in compliance with changing environmental laws and regulations and minimize the costs of such compliance.

We do not believe that compliance with federal, state or municipal laws, including environmental laws and regulations will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders. We can provide no assurance, however, that future events, such as changes in existing laws (including changes in the interpretation of existing laws), changes in presidential administrations, the promulgation of new laws, or the development or discovery of new facts or conditions will not cause us to incur significant costs or will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Hazardous Substance Releases and Waste Handling

Our businesses are subject to laws that relate to the release of hazardous substances into the water, air or soils and require, among other things, measures to control pollution of the environment. For instance, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, also known as CERCLA or the Superfund law, and comparable state laws impose liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons who are considered to be responsible for the release of hazardous substances into the environment.

Under the Superfund law, these persons may be subject to joint and several liability for the costs of cleaning up hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies. In the course of our ordinary operations, we may generate, store or otherwise handle materials and wastes that fall within the Superfund law's definition of a hazardous substance and, as a result, we may be jointly and severally liable under the Superfund law for all or part of the costs required to clean up sites at which those hazardous substances have been released into the environment. Under these laws, we could be required to remove or remediate previously disposed wastes, including wastes disposed of or released by prior owners or operators, clean up contaminated property, including groundwater contaminated by prior owners or operators, or make capital improvements to prevent future contamination.

Our operations generate a variety of wastes, including some hazardous wastes that are subject to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended ("RCRA") and comparable state laws. These regulations impose detailed requirements for the handling, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste. Our operations also generate solid wastes which are regulated under state law or the less stringent solid waste requirements of the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act. We believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with the existing requirements of RCRA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act and similar state and municipal laws, and the cost involved in complying with these requirements is not material. We also incur ongoing costs for monitoring groundwater and/or remediation of contamination at several facilities that we operate.

We believe we are in substantial compliance with applicable hazardous substance releases and waste handling requirements related to our operations. We do not believe that compliance with federal, state or municipal hazardous substance releases and waste handling regulations will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders. However, these and future statutes, regulatory changes or initiatives regarding hazardous substance releases and waste handling could directly and indirectly increase our operating and compliance costs. For example, in April 2024, the EPA finalized a rule designating two widely used chemicals that break down slowly over time (per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances, also known as "PFAS") as hazardous substances under CERCLA (namely, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)). Should any PFAS contamination be detected at sites that we currently own or operate, or formerly owned or operated, or where we stored, treated or disposed of wastes containing PFAS, we may be obligated to remediate any such materials. We cannot assure that costs incurred to comply with standards and regulations emerging from these and future rulemakings will not be material to our businesses, financial condition or results of operations.

Above Ground Storage Tanks

Above ground tanks that contain petroleum and other hazardous substances are subject to comprehensive regulation under environmental and other laws. Generally, these laws require secondary containment systems for tanks or that the operators take alternative precautions to ensure that no contamination results from tank leaks or spills and impose liability for releases from the tanks. We believe we are in substantial compliance with environmental laws and regulations applicable to above ground storage tanks.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA") and comparable state laws, responsible parties for a regulated facility from which products are spilled may be subject to strict, joint and several liability for removal costs and certain other consequences of any spill such as natural resource damages, where the spill is into navigable waters, groundwater or along shorelines and other resource areas, and damages to private properties.

Under the authority of the federal Clean Water Act, the EPA imposes specific requirements for Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans and Facility Response Plans that are designed to prevent, and minimize the impacts of, releases of oil and other products from above ground storage tanks. We believe we are in substantial compliance with regulations pursuant to OPA, the Clean Water Act and similar state laws. We follow the American Petroleum Institute's inspection, maintenance and repair standard applicable to our above ground storage tanks.

Underground Storage Tanks

We are required to make financial expenditures to comply with regulations governing underground storage tanks (“USTs”) which store gasoline or other regulated substances adopted by federal, state and municipal regulatory agencies. Pursuant to RCRA, the EPA has established a comprehensive regulatory program for the detection, prevention, investigation and cleanup of leaking USTs. State or local agencies may be delegated the responsibility for implementing the federal program or developing and implementing equivalent or stricter state or local regulations. We have a comprehensive program in place for performing routine tank testing and other compliance activities which are intended to promptly detect and investigate any potential releases. We believe we are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental requirements, including those applicable to our USTs. Compliance with existing and future environmental laws regulating UST systems of the kind we use may require significant capital expenditures in the future. These expenditures may include upgrades, modifications, and the replacement of USTs and related piping to comply with current and future regulatory requirements designed to ensure the detection, prevention, investigation and remediation of leaks and spills.

Water Discharges

The federal Clean Water Act imposes restrictions regarding the discharge of pollutants, including oil and refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil, into waters of the United States. This law and comparable state laws may require permits for discharging pollutants into state and federal waters, including certain underground sources, and impose substantial liabilities and remedial obligations for noncompliance. We hold these discharge permits for our facilities, as applicable. These state and federal laws are subject to uncertainty due to ongoing proposed regulatory revisions, ongoing litigation and the recent change in federal administration. This uncertainty extends to, among other regulatory provisions, the definition of waters of the United States, which continues to be the subject of regulatory redefinitions (as well as ongoing litigation). Most recently, the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers released a final revised definition of waters of the United States founded upon the pre-2015 definition and including updates incorporating existing Supreme Court decisions and regulatory guidance. However, the revised definition has already been challenged and is currently enjoined in 27 states. In May 2023, the Supreme Court released its opinion in *Sackett v. EPA*, which involved issues relating to the legal tests used to determine whether wetlands qualify as waters of the United States. The *Sackett* decision invalidated certain parts of the final revised definition and significantly narrowed its scope, resulting in a revised rule being issued in September 2023. However, due to the injunction of the revised definition, the implementation of the September 2023 rule currently varies by state. Therefore, some uncertainty remains as to how broadly the September 2023 rule and the *Sackett* decision will be interpreted by the agencies. The new presidential administration may seek to take additional action with respect to these regulations, the substance and timing of which cannot be predicted. Uncertainty also extends to potential changes in regulated pollutants and applicable standards and the regulation of discharges to groundwater. All of these actions could expand jurisdiction or restrict discharges due to revised standards. This regulatory uncertainty may result in a need for additional or amended permits in areas that were not formerly subject to the Clean Water Act, which may impact operations in the future and result in increased costs.

EPA regulations also may require us to obtain permits to discharge certain storm water runoff. Storm water discharge permits also may be required by certain states in which we operate. We believe that we hold the required permits and operate in material compliance with those permits. While we have experienced periodic permit discharge exceedences at some of our terminals, we do not expect any noncompliance with existing permits and foreseeable new permit requirements to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Air Emissions

Under the federal Clean Air Act (the “CAA”) and comparable state and local laws, permits are typically required to emit regulated air pollutants into the atmosphere above certain thresholds. We believe that we currently hold or have applied for all necessary air permits and that we are in substantial compliance with applicable air laws and regulations. Although we can give no assurances, we are aware of no changes to air quality regulations that will have a

material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Various federal, state and municipal agencies have the authority to prescribe product quality specifications for the petroleum products and renewable fuels that we sell, largely in an effort to reduce air pollution. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in substantial penalties. Although we can give no assurances, we believe we are currently in substantial compliance with these regulations.

Changes in product quality specifications could require us to incur additional handling costs or reduce our throughput volume. For instance, different product specifications for different markets, such as sulfur content for transportation fuels and home heating fuels, could require the construction of additional storage.

In addition, the CAA and similar state laws impose requirements on emissions to the air from motor fueling activities in certain areas of the country, including those that do not meet state or national ambient air quality standards. These laws may require the installation of vapor recovery systems to control emissions of volatile organic compounds to the air during the motor fueling process.

In December 2020, the EPA maintained the November 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (“NAAQS”) for ground-level ozone. A designation of nonattainment can lead the governing state to issue more stringent limits on existing sources of those precursor pollutants within the designated nonattainment area. However, in October 2021, the EPA announced that it would reconsider the December 2020 determination to maintain the November 2015 NAAQS with a target date of year end of 2023. A draft assessment released in April 2022 indicated EPA staff had reached a preliminary conclusion that the December 2020 decision would stand, but in August 2023, the EPA announced a new review of the NAAQS for ground-level ozone. Until a final review is released, the full extent of the impacts of any new standards are not clear. However, any revisions have the potential to change the nonattainment designations and could have a material impact on our operations and cost-structure, which would be determined on an individual permit by permit basis.

Climate Change

The threat of climate change continues to attract considerable attention in the United States and in foreign countries. In the United States, no comprehensive climate change legislation has been implemented at the federal level; however, several states have implemented their own efforts to curb greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions. To the extent that our operations are subject to restrictions on GHG emissions, we may face increased capital and operating costs associated with new or expanded facilities. Significant expansions of our existing facilities or construction of new facilities may be subject to the CAA’s requirements for review of pollutants regulated under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V programs. Some of our facilities and operations are also subject to the EPA’s Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases rule, and any further regulation may increase our operational costs. Some states in which we do business, including New York, have enacted measures requiring regulatory agencies to consider potential sea level rise in the performance of their regulatory duties.

The EPA has proposed or finalized New Source Performance Standards (“NSPS”) for a number of emissions categories, including methane and volatile organic compound emissions from certain activities in the oil and gas production sector. In December 2023, the EPA finalized more stringent methane rules for new, modified, and reconstructed facilities, known as OOOOb, as well as standards for existing sources for the first time ever, known as OOOOc. Under the final rules, states have two years to prepare and submit their plans to impose methane emissions controls on existing sources. The presumptive standards established under the final rule are generally the same for both new and existing sources and include enhanced leak detection survey requirements using optical gas imaging and other advanced monitoring to encourage the deployment of innovative techniques to reduce methane emissions, reduction of emissions by 95% through capture and control systems, zero-emission requirements for certain devices, and the establishment of a “super-emitter” response program that would allow third parties to make reports to the EPA of large methane emission events, triggering certain investigation and repair requirements. The final rules are being challenged by 23 states and a coalition of industry groups in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, although OOOOb is in effect. In February 2025, the court granted the EPA’s motion to hold the cases in abeyance while the EPA

reviews the final rules. The new presidential administration might take action to repeal or modify the methane rules; however, we cannot predict whether such action will occur or its timing. Relatedly, President Biden signed into law on August 16, 2022 the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (“IRA”). The IRA imposes a fee on methane from certain sources in the oil and natural gas sector. Starting in 2024, the methane emissions charge begins at \$900 per metric ton of leaked methane and rises to \$1,200 in 2025 and \$1,500 in 2026 and thereafter. Calculation of the fee is based on certain thresholds established in the IRA. The imposition of the EPA’s final methane rules and, as applicable, the IRA’s fee, alongside other provisions of the IRA, could accelerate a transition away from fossil fuels, restricting production of liquid and fossil fuels which could lower fuel consumption and adversely affect our business. Moreover, failure to comply with these requirements could result in the imposition of substantial fines and penalties, as well as costly injunctive relief.

Under Subpart MM of the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule (“MRR”), importers and exporters of petroleum products, including distillates and natural gas liquids, must report the GHG emissions that would result from the complete combustion of all imported and exported products if such combustion would result in the emission of at least 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. We currently report under Subpart MM because of the volume of petroleum products we typically import. Compliance with the MRR does not substantially impact our operations. However, any change in regulations based on GHG emissions reported in compliance with MRR may limit our ability to import petroleum products or increase our costs to import such products.

The EPA has also issued Corporate Average Fuel Economy (“CAFE”) standards to regulate emissions of GHGs from the use of fossil fuels for mobile sources. Generally, the CAFE standards have incremental annual increases; however, in recent years, significant regulatory changes and related litigation have cast uncertainty on the pace of state and federal efforts to further accelerate fuel economy objectives, which are tied to regulatory strategies to reduce vehicle emissions. In June 2024, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (“NHTSA”) released new CAFE standards for passenger cars and light trucks, with an increase in stringency at a rate of 2% for passenger cars in model years 2027 through 2031, 0% for light trucks in model years 2027 through 2028, and 2% for light trucks in model years 2029 through 2031. Relatedly, various state and regional programs have been proposed which would curtail or prevent the sale of new gasoline-powered personal vehicles in their jurisdictions within identified time periods. Such programs to achieve reductions in emissions of GHGs from the operation of motor vehicles may be required, which may reduce demand for our products and services.

Overall, there has been a trend towards increased regulation of GHGs and initiatives, both domestically and internationally, to limit GHG emissions. Future efforts to limit emissions associated with transportation fuels and heating fuels could reduce the market for, or effect pricing of, our products, and thus adversely impact our businesses. In April 2021, the United States rejoined the Paris Agreement, an international agreement requiring each participating country to establish their own nationally determined standards for reducing carbon output. In December 2024, President Biden unveiled a new emissions target, seeking to cut emissions by 61-66% from 2005 levels by 2035. However, on January 20, 2025, in his first day in office, President Trump signed an Executive Order re-withdrawing the United States from the Paris Agreement and from any other commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Additionally, President Trump revoked any purported financial commitment by the United States pursuant to the same. The impacts of actions resulting from this decision on our business are unclear at this time.

Separately, it should be noted that many scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHG in the earth’s atmosphere produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, and floods and other climatic events. If any of those effects were to occur, they could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations. In addition, various suits have been filed, alleging that certain companies created public nuisances by producing fuels that contributed to climate change, or alleging that such companies have been aware of the adverse impacts of climate change for some time but failed to adequately disclose such impacts to their investors or customers. Any such litigation could have an adverse effect on operations in the future.

There have also recently been increasing financial risks associated with our operations. Activists concerned about the potential effects of climate change have, in certain instances, directed their attention at sources of funding for energy companies whose businesses are related to the use of fossil fuels. And, several financial institutions have contemplated adopting policies that could have the effect of reducing funding available to the fossil fuel industry,

although this trend has waned recently with several high-profile bank and institutional investors withdrawing from various associations that aim to limit financing of industries that emit significant GHG emissions. The potential impact of these developments on our current access to capital on attractive terms is unclear. In March 2024, the SEC released a final rule that establishes a framework for the reporting of climate risks, targets and metrics. However, the future of the rule is uncertain at this time given that its implementation has been stayed pending the outcome of legal challenges. Moreover, on February 11, 2025, SEC Acting Chairman Mark T. Uyeda requested that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit not schedule argument in such legal challenges while the SEC reconsiders the finalized rules. Although the SEC, under the new presidential administration, may seek to repeal or otherwise modify the rules, we cannot predict whether such action will occur or its timing. Relatedly, California has enacted new laws requiring additional disclosure with respect to certain climate-related risks and GHG emissions reduction claims, and other states are considering similar laws. The ultimate impact of new rules and regulations imposing more stringent requirements on our business related to the disclosure of climate-related risks may result in reputation harms among certain stakeholders if they disagree with our approach to mitigating climate-related risks, additional costs to comply with any such disclosure requirements and increased costs of restrictions and on access to capital.

Convenience Store Regulations

Our convenience store operations are subject to extensive governmental laws and regulations that include legal restrictions on the sale of alcohol, tobacco and lottery products, food labelling, safety and health requirements and public accessibility, as well as sanitation, environmental, safety and fire standards. State and local regulatory agencies have the authority to approve, revoke, suspend or deny applications for, and renewals of, permits and licenses. Our operations are also subject to federal and state laws governing matters such as wage rates, overtime, working conditions and citizenship requirements. At the federal level, there are proposals under consideration from time to time to increase minimum wage rates and to introduce a system of mandated health insurance, each of which could adversely affect our results of operations.

In June 2009, Congress passed the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (“FSPTCA”) which gave the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) broad authority to regulate tobacco and nicotine products. Under the FSPTCA, the FDA has enacted numerous regulations restricting the sale of such products to anyone under the age of 18 years (state laws are permitted to set a higher minimum age); prohibit the sale of single cigarettes or packs with less than 20 cigarettes; and prohibit the sale or distribution of non-tobacco items such as hats and t-shirts with tobacco brands, names or logos. These governmental actions, as well as national, state and municipal campaigns to discourage smoking, tax increases, and imposition of regulations restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products, e-cigarettes and vapor products, have and could result in reduced consumption levels, higher costs which we may not be able to pass on to our customers, and reduced overall customer traffic. Also, increasing regulations related to and restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products, e-cigarettes and vapor products may offset some of the gains we have experienced from selling these types of products. These factors could materially affect the sale of this product mix which in turn could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Ethanol Market

The market for ethanol is dependent on several economic incentives and regulatory mandates for blending ethanol into gasoline, including the availability of federal tax incentives, ethanol use mandates and oxygenate blending requirements. For instance, the Renewable Fuel Standard (“RFS”) requires that a certain amount of renewable fuels, such as ethanol, be utilized in transportation fuels, including gasoline, in the United States each year. Additionally, the EPA imposes oxygenate blending requirements for reformulated gasoline that are best met with ethanol blending. Gasoline marketers may also choose to discretionally blend ethanol into conventional gasoline for economic reasons. A change or waiver of the RFS mandate or the reformulated gasoline oxygenate blending requirements could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol. Any change in the RFS mandate could also result in reduced discretionary blending of ethanol into conventional gasoline.

In June 2023, the EPA released its final “Set” rule establishing biofuel targets for 2023, 2024 and 2025 under the RFS program, increasing the amount of the renewable volume obligation imposed on importers and producers of transportation fuels. Generally, the final volumes under the Set rule represent an aggregate downward adjustment for

certain categories of renewable fuel. The changes under the Set rule are likely to result in increases in the cost of such fuels and could lower fuel consumption and thereby reduce our revenues.

Environmental Insurance

We maintain insurance which may cover, in whole or in part, certain costs relating to environmental matters associated with releases of products we store, sell and/or ship. We maintain insurance policies with insurers in amounts and with coverage and deductibles we believe are reasonable and prudent. These policies may not cover all environmental risks and costs and may not provide sufficient coverage in the event an environmental claim is made against us.

Security Regulation

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, the U.S. government has issued warnings that energy infrastructure assets may be future targets of terrorist organizations. These developments have subjected our operations to increased risks. Increased security measures taken by us as a precaution against possible terrorist attacks have resulted in increased costs to our businesses. Where required by federal or municipal laws, we have prepared security plans for the storage and distribution facilities we operate. Terrorist attacks aimed at our facilities and any global and domestic economic repercussions from terrorist activities could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. For instance, terrorist activity could lead to increased volatility in prices for home heating oil, gasoline and other products we sell.

Insurance carriers are currently required to offer coverage for terrorist activities as a result of the federal Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002 (“TRIA”). Pursuant to the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019, TRIA has been extended through December 31, 2027. We elect to purchase terrorism coverage through a stand-alone insurance program for both liability and property. Although we cannot determine the future availability and cost of insurance coverage for terrorist acts, we do not expect the availability and cost of such insurance to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Hazardous Materials Transportation

Our operations include the preparation and shipment of some hazardous materials by truck, rail, marine vessel and/or pipeline. We are subject to regulations promulgated under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (and subsequent amendments) and administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation (“DOT”) under the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the United States Coast Guard and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (“PHMSA”).

We conduct loading and unloading of primarily refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil to and from cargo transports, including tanker trucks, railcars, marine vessels and pipelines. In large part, the cargo transports are owned and operated by third parties. In addition, we lease a fleet of railcars and charter barges associated with the shipment of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil. We conduct ongoing training programs to help ensure that our operations are in compliance with applicable regulations.

The trend in hazardous material transportation is to increase oversight and regulation of these operations. These regulations address: the testing and ensuing designations of crude oil; the safety of tank cars that are used in transporting crude oil and other flammable or petroleum type liquids by rail, including the phase out of DOT-111 tank cars that have not been retro-fitted; braking standards for certain trains; new operational protocols for trains transporting large volumes of flammable liquids, such as routing requirements, speed restrictions and the provision of information to local government agencies; and comprehensive oil spill response plans for any railroad that transports Class 3 flammable liquid petroleum oil in a single train carrying either a continuous block of 20 or more loaded tank cars or 35 or more loaded tank cars in total. Other regulations regarding the movement of hazardous materials by rail may be pursued by the Trump Administration. In addition to any action taken or proposed by federal agencies, a number of states have proposed or enacted laws in recent years that encourage safer rail operations or urge the federal government to enhance requirements for these operations.

Regulations for rail transport are similar in Canada, though specific requirements may vary. Transport Canada has implemented regulations imposing speed limit restrictions on certain trains carrying hazardous materials in highly populated areas, requiring railways to give municipalities and first responders more information about the hazardous materials they carry, requiring that approved Emergency Response Assistance Plans be in place prior to transporting certain quantities of dangerous goods, and requiring railways to carry minimum levels of insurance depending on the quantity of crude oil or dangerous goods that they transport.

We believe we are in substantial compliance with applicable hazardous materials transportation requirements related to our operations. We do not believe that compliance with federal, state or municipal hazardous materials transportation regulations will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders. However, these and future statutes, regulatory changes or initiatives regarding hazardous material transportation, could directly and indirectly increase our operation, compliance and transportation costs and lead to shortages in availability of tank cars. We cannot assure that costs incurred to comply with standards and regulations emerging from these and future rulemakings will not be material to our businesses, financial condition or results of operations. Furthermore, we can provide no assurance that future events, such as changes in existing laws (including changes in the interpretation of existing laws), the promulgation of new laws and regulations, including any voluntary measures by the rail industry, that result in new requirements for the design, construction or operation of tank cars used to transport crude oil or other products, or, or the development or discovery of new facts or conditions will not cause us to incur significant costs. Any such requirements would apply to the industry as a whole.

Employee Safety

We are subject to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (“OSHA”) and comparable state statutes that regulate the protection of the health and safety of workers. In addition, OSHA’s hazard communication standard requires that information be maintained about hazardous materials used or produced in operations and that this information be provided to employees, state and local government authorities and citizens. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with the applicable OSHA requirements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Summary of Risk Factors

We are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation risks related to (i) our businesses and our operations, (ii) our structure and (iii) tax matters, each of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. The following summarizes certain of these risks:

- We may not have sufficient cash from operations to enable us to pay distributions on our Series B preferred units (“preferred units”) or maintain distributions on our common units at current levels.
- A significant decrease in price or demand for the products we sell or a significant increase in the cost of our logistics activities could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- Tariffs could significantly impact our operations and costs, adversely affecting our business.
- Certain of our financial results are subject to seasonality.
- The condition of credit markets may adversely affect our liquidity.
- Covenants and borrowing base limitations included in our debt instruments and our debt levels may limit our flexibility in obtaining additional financing and in pursuing other business opportunities.
- Our risk management policies cannot eliminate all commodity risk, basis risk or the impact of unfavorable market conditions. In addition, any noncompliance with our risk management policies could result in significant financial losses.
- We are exposed to trade credit risk and risk associated with our trade credit support in the ordinary course of

our businesses.

- Higher prices, new technology and alternative fuels, such as electric, hybrid, battery powered, hydrogen or other alternative fuel-powered motor vehicles, energy efficiency and changing consumer preferences or driving habits could reduce demand for our products.
- We depend upon marine, pipeline, rail and truck transportation services for the petroleum products we purchase and sell. Regulations and directives related to these transportation services as well as disruption in any of these transportation services could adversely affect our logistics activities.
- Changes in government usage mandates and tax credits could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol and renewable fuels, which could negatively impact our sales.
- We may not be able to obtain state fund or insurance reimbursement of our environmental remediation costs.
- Our results can be adversely affected by unforeseen events, such as adverse weather, natural disasters, terrorism, cyberattacks, pandemics or other catastrophic events.
- Our businesses, including our gasoline station and convenience store business, expose us to litigation which could result in an unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more lawsuits where insurance proceeds are insufficient or otherwise unavailable.
- Our businesses are subject to federal, state and municipal environmental and non-environmental regulations which could significantly impact our operations, increase our costs and have a material adverse effect on such businesses.
- Our assets and operations are subject to a series of risks arising from climate change.
- A disruption to our information technology systems, including cybersecurity, could significantly limit our ability to manage and operate our businesses.
- Our general partner and its affiliates have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties, which could permit them to favor their own interests to the detriment of our unitholders.
- Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.
- Unitholders are required to pay taxes on their share of our income even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Risks Related to Our Business

We may not have sufficient cash from operations to enable us to pay distributions on our preferred units or maintain distributions on our common units at current levels following establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner.

We may not have sufficient available cash each quarter to pay distributions on our preferred units and maintain distributions on our common units at current levels. The amount of cash we can distribute on our units principally depends upon the amount of cash we generate from our operations, which will fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on, among other things:

- competition from other companies that sell refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil and convenience store items and sundries;
- demand for refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil in the markets we serve;
- absolute price levels, as well as the volatility of prices, of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, RINs and crude oil in both the spot and futures markets;
- supply, extreme weather and logistics disruptions;

[Table of Contents](#)

- seasonal variation in temperatures which affects demand for home heating oil and residual oil to the extent that it is used for space heating;
- the level of our operating costs, including payments to our general partner; and
- prevailing economic conditions.

In addition, the actual amount of cash we have available for distribution will depend on other factors such as:

- the level of capital expenditures we make;
- the restrictions contained in our credit agreement and the indentures governing our senior notes, including financial covenants, borrowing base limitations and advance rates;
- distributions paid on our preferred units;
- redemptions of some or all of our preferred units;
- our debt service requirements;
- the cost of acquisitions;
- fluctuations in our working capital needs;
- our ability to borrow under our credit agreement to make distributions to our unitholders; and
- the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner.

The amount of cash we have available for distribution to unitholders depends on our cash flow and does not depend solely on profitability.

The amount of cash we have available for distribution depends primarily on our cash flow, including borrowings, and does not depend solely on profitability. Our cash flow will be affected by non-cash items. As a result, we may make cash distributions during periods when we record losses and may not make cash distributions during periods when we record net income.

We commit substantial resources to pursuing acquisitions and expending capital for growth projects, although there is no certainty that we will successfully complete any acquisitions or growth projects or receive the economic results we anticipate from completed acquisitions or growth projects.

We are continuously engaged in discussions with potential sellers and lessors of existing (or suitable for development) terminalling, storage, logistics and/or marketing assets, including gasoline stations, convenience stores and related businesses, and also consider organic growth projects. Our growth largely depends on our ability to make accretive acquisitions and/or accretive development projects. We may be unable to execute such accretive transactions for a number of reasons, including the following: (1) we are unable to identify attractive transaction candidates or negotiate acceptable terms; (2) we are unable to obtain financing for such transactions on economically acceptable terms; or (3) we are outbid by competitors. Many of these transactions involve numerous regulatory, environmental, commercial and legal uncertainties beyond our control, which may materially alter the expected return associated with the underlying transaction. We may consummate transactions that we believe will be accretive but that ultimately may not be accretive and may even result in a decrease in cash. Any such transactions involves potential risks, including:

- performance from the acquired assets and businesses or completed growth projects that is below the forecasts we used in evaluating the transaction;

- mistaken assumptions about price, demand, market growth, volumes, revenues and costs, including synergies;
- a project that is behind schedule or in excess of budgeted costs;
- a significant increase in our indebtedness and working capital requirements;
- an inability to hire, train or retain qualified personnel to manage and operate the businesses or assets;
- the inability to timely and effectively integrate the operations of recently acquired businesses or assets, particularly those in new geographic areas or in new lines of business;
- mistaken assumptions about the overall costs of equity or debt;
- the assumption of substantial unknown or unforeseen environmental and other liabilities arising out of the acquired businesses or assets, including liabilities arising from the operation of the acquired businesses or assets prior to our acquisition, for which we are not indemnified or for which the indemnity is inadequate;
- limitations on rights to indemnity from the seller of the acquired assets and businesses;
- customer or key employee loss from the acquired businesses;
- unforeseen difficulties operating in new and existing product areas or new and existing geographic areas; and
- diversion of our management's and employees' attention from other business concerns.

If any acquisitions we consummate or projects we pursue and complete do not generate the expected level of cash available for distribution to our unitholders, our ability to increase or maintain distributions on our common units may be reduced.

We may not be able to realize expected returns or other anticipated benefits associated with our joint ventures.

We are currently involved in two joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. We may not always be in complete alignment with our unaffiliated joint venture counterparties due to, for example, conflicting strategic objectives, change in control, change in market conditions or applicable laws, or other events. We may disagree on governance matters with respect to the respective joint venture or the jointly-owned assets and may be outvoted by our respective joint venture counterparty. Our joint venture arrangements may also require us to expend additional resources that could otherwise be directed to other areas of our business. As a result of such challenges, the anticipated benefits associated with our joint ventures may not be achieved and could negatively impact our results of operations.

Our gasoline financial results in our GDSO segment can be lower in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year due to seasonal fluctuations in demand.

Due to the nature of our businesses and our reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, we may experience more demand for gasoline during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter months. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which we operate, increasing the demand for gasoline. Therefore, our results of operations in gasoline can be lower in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year.

Our heating oil and residual oil financial results can be lower in the second and third quarters of the calendar year.

Demand for some refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally higher during November through March than during April through October. We obtain a significant portion of these sales during the winter months.

Warmer weather conditions could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Weather conditions generally have an impact on the demand for both home heating oil and residual oil. Because we supply distributors whose customers depend on home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes during the winter, warmer-than-normal temperatures during the first and fourth calendar quarters can decrease the total volume we sell and the gross profit realized on those sales.

A significant decrease in price or demand for the products we sell or a significant increase in the cost of our logistics activities could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

A significant decrease in price or demand for the products we sell or a significant increase in the cost of our logistics activities could reduce our revenues and, therefore, reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders or increase distributions to our common unitholders. Factors that could lead to a decrease in market demand for products we sell, including refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil, include:

- a recession or other adverse economic conditions or an increase in the market price or of an oversupply of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil or higher taxes or other governmental or regulatory actions, such as the imposition of tariffs, that increase, directly or indirectly, the cost of gasoline or other refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil;
- a shift by consumers to more fuel-efficient or alternative fuel vehicles, including hybrids, or an increase in fuel economy of vehicles, whether as a result of technological advances by manufacturers, governmental or regulatory actions or otherwise; and
- conversion from consumption of home heating oil or residual oil to natural gas and/or electric heat pumps and utilization of propane and/or natural gas (instead of heating oil) as primary fuel sources.

The uncertainty surrounding trade policies and the potential for further tariff actions and other controls on imports and exports create a challenging environment for our business. We source some of our products directly from foreign suppliers. Tariffs could cause our price for products to increase significantly leading to reduced profit margins. Furthermore, retaliatory tariffs by other countries could further negatively impact our ability to source products at competitive prices.

Certain of our operating costs and expenses are fixed and do not vary with the volumes we store and distribute. Should we experience a reduction in our volumes stored, distributed and sold and in our logistics activities, such costs and expenses may not decrease ratably or at all. As a result, we may experience declines in our margins if volumes decrease.

Tariffs could significantly impact our operations and costs, adversely affecting our business.

Our operations involve the international purchase and resale of petroleum products and renewable fuels, and can be affected by import duties applicable to these products' movement across borders. In addition, the products we sell in our convenience stores and the equipment and materials we utilize in our operations may also be similarly affected by import duties. In February 2025, the United States proposed imposing additional import duties of 10% on energy products from Canada, 25% on other products from Canada and Mexico and additional tariffs on products from China. While certain of these tariffs have not yet been implemented, these and other import duties on energy products that we trade internationally, the products we sell in our convenience stores or the equipment and materials we utilize in our

operations could materially impact us. Our business may be adversely affected by increased costs resulting from such duties. The timing and scope of import duty changes and the associated cost burdens cannot be definitively determined, or controlled for, in advance.

Our businesses are influenced by the overall markets for refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane and increases and/or decreases in the prices of these products may adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders and the amount of borrowing available for working capital under our credit agreement.

Results from our purchasing, storing, terminalling, transporting, selling and blending operations are influenced by prices for refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane, price volatility and the market for such products. Prices in the overall markets for these products may affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Our margins can be significantly impacted by the forward product pricing curve, often referred to as the futures market. We typically hedge our exposure to petroleum product and renewable fuel price moves with futures contracts and, to a lesser extent, swaps. In markets where future prices are higher than current prices, referred to as contango, we may use our storage capacity to improve our margins by storing products we have purchased at lower prices in the current market for delivery to customers at higher prices in the future. In markets where future prices are lower than current prices, referred to as backwardation, inventories can depreciate in value and hedging costs are more expensive. For this reason, in these backward markets, we attempt to reduce our inventories in order to minimize these effects.

Our inventory management is dependent on the use of hedging instruments which are managed based on the structure of the forward pricing curve. Daily market changes may impact periodic results due to the point-in-time valuation of these positions. Volatility in petroleum markets may impact our results. When prices for the products we sell rise, some of our customers may have insufficient credit to purchase supply from us at their historical purchase volumes, and their customers, in turn, may adopt conservation measures which reduce consumption, thereby reducing demand for product. Furthermore, when prices increase rapidly and dramatically, we may be unable to promptly pass our additional costs on to our customers, resulting in lower margins which could adversely affect our results of operations. Higher prices for the products we sell may (1) diminish our access to trade credit support and/or cause it to become more expensive and (2) decrease the amount of borrowings available for working capital under our credit agreement as a result of total available commitments, borrowing base limitations and advance rates thereunder.

When prices for the products we sell decline, our exposure to risk of loss in the event of nonperformance by our customers of our forward contracts may be increased as they and/or their customers may breach their contracts and purchase the products we sell at the then lower market price from a competitor.

Historical prices for certain products we sell have been volatile and significant changes in such prices in the future may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Prices for certain products we sell have historically been volatile. General political conditions, acts of war such as the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, terrorism and instability in oil producing regions, particularly in the United States, Canada, Middle East, Russia, Africa and South America, could significantly impact crude oil supplies and crude oil and refined petroleum product costs. Significant increases and volatility in wholesale gasoline costs could result in significant increases in the retail price of motor fuel products and in lower margins per gallon. Increases in the retail price of motor fuel products could impact consumer demand for motor fuel. This volatility makes it extremely difficult to predict the impact future wholesale cost fluctuations will have on our operating results and financial condition. Dramatic increases in crude oil prices squeeze fuel margins because fuel costs typically increase faster than these increased costs can be passed along to customers. Higher fuel prices trigger higher credit card expenses, because credit card fees are calculated as a percentage of the transaction amount, not as a percentage of gallons sold. A significant change in any of these factors could materially impact our customers' needs, motor fuel gallon volumes, gross profit and overall customer traffic, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We have contractual obligations for certain transportation assets such as barges and railcars.

A decline in demand for the products we sell could result in a decrease in the utilization of our transportation assets. Certain costs associated with our contractual obligations for certain transportation assets, such as barges and railcars, are fixed and do not vary with volumes transported. Should we experience a reduction in our logistics activities, costs associated with our contractual obligations for related transportation assets may not decrease ratably or at all. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders may be negatively impacted.

The condition of credit markets may adversely affect our liquidity.

In the past, world financial markets experienced a severe reduction in the availability of credit. Possible negative impacts in the future could include a decrease in the availability of borrowings under our credit agreement, increased counterparty credit risk on our derivatives contracts and our contractual counterparties could require us to provide collateral. In addition, we could experience a tightening of trade credit from our suppliers.

Our debt levels may limit our flexibility in obtaining additional financing and in pursuing other business opportunities.

As of December 31, 2024, our total debt, including amounts outstanding under our credit agreement and senior notes, was approximately \$1.58 billion. We have the ability to incur additional debt, including the capacity to borrow up to \$1.55 billion under our credit agreement, subject to limitations in our credit agreement. Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences to us, including the following:

- our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other purposes may be impaired or such financing may not be available on favorable terms;
- covenants contained in our existing and future credit and debt arrangements will require us to meet financial tests that may affect our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our businesses, including possible acquisition opportunities;
- we will need a substantial portion of our cash flow to make principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, reducing the funds that would otherwise be available for operations, business opportunities and distributions to unitholders;
- our debt level will make us more vulnerable than our competitors with less debt to competitive pressures or a downturn in our businesses;
- our debt level may limit our flexibility in responding to changing businesses and economic conditions; and
- our debt may increase our cost of borrowing.

Our ability to service our indebtedness depends upon, among other things, our financial and operating performance, which will be affected by prevailing economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. If our operating results are not sufficient to service our current or future indebtedness, we will be forced to take actions, such as reducing or eliminating distributions, reducing or delaying our business activities, acquisitions, investments and/or capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing our indebtedness, or seeking additional equity capital or bankruptcy protection. We may not be able to effect any of these remedies on satisfactory terms or at all.

A significant increase in interest rates could adversely affect our ability to service our indebtedness.

The interest rates on our credit agreement are variable; therefore, we have exposure to movements in interest rates. A significant increase in interest rates could adversely affect our ability to service our indebtedness. The increased cost could make the financing of our business activities more expensive. These added expenses could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We may not be able to obtain funding on acceptable terms or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Disruptions, volatility or otherwise distress in financial markets and overall economic conditions have in the past made and could in the future make it difficult to obtain funding. Activists concerned about the potential effects of climate change have, in certain instances, directed their attention at sources of funding for energy companies whose businesses are related to the use of fossil fuels. This could also make it more difficult to secure funding.

As a result, the cost of raising money in the debt and equity capital markets could increase while the availability of funds from those markets could diminish. The cost of obtaining money from the credit markets could increase as many lenders and institutional investors increase interest rates, enact tighter lending standards and reduce and, in some cases, cease to provide funding to certain types of borrowers.

In addition, we may be unable to obtain adequate funding under our credit agreement because (i) one or more of our lenders may be unable to meet its funding obligations or (ii) our borrowing base under our credit agreement, as redetermined from time to time, may decrease as a result of price fluctuations, counterparty risk, advance rates and borrowing base limitations and customer nonpayment or nonperformance.

Due to these factors, we cannot be certain that funding will be available if needed and to the extent required or requested on acceptable terms. If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, we may be unable to maintain our businesses as currently conducted, enhance our existing businesses, complete acquisitions or otherwise take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Operating and financial restrictions and covenants in our credit agreement and the indentures governing our senior notes and borrowing base requirements in our credit agreement may restrict our business and financing activities.

The operating and financial restrictions and covenants in our credit agreement and the indentures governing our senior notes and any future financing agreements and borrowing base requirements in our credit agreement could restrict our ability to finance operations or capital needs or to engage, expand or pursue our business activities. For example, our credit agreement restricts our ability to:

- grant liens;
- make certain loans or investments;
- incur additional indebtedness or guarantee other indebtedness;
- make any material change to the nature of our businesses or undergo a fundamental change;
- make any material dispositions;
- acquire another company;

[Table of Contents](#)

- enter into a merger, consolidation, sale-leaseback transaction, joint venture transaction or purchase of assets;
- make distributions if any potential default or event of default occurs; or
- modify borrowing base components and advance rates.

In addition, the indentures governing our senior notes limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- make distributions to equity owners;
- make certain investments;
- restrict distributions by our subsidiaries;
- create liens;
- sell assets; or
- merge with other entities.

In addition, our credit agreement requires us to comply with specified financial ratios and covenants and borrowing base limitations.

Our ability to comply with the covenants and restrictions and limitations contained in our credit agreement and indentures may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If market or other economic conditions deteriorate, our ability to comply with these covenants and restrictions may be impaired. If we violate any of the restrictions, covenants, ratios or tests in our credit agreement or indentures, a significant portion of our indebtedness may become immediately due and payable, and our lenders' commitment to make further loans to us may terminate. We might not have, or be able to obtain, sufficient funds to make these accelerated payments. In addition, our obligations under our credit agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets, and if we are unable to repay our indebtedness under our credit agreement, the lenders could seek to foreclose on such assets.

Restrictions in our credit agreement and indentures limit our ability to pay distributions upon the occurrence of certain events.

Our credit agreement and indentures limit our ability to pay distributions upon the occurrence of certain events. For example, our credit agreement and the indentures limits our ability to pay distributions upon the occurrence of the following events, among others:

- failure to pay any principal, interest, fees or other amounts when due;
- failure to perform or otherwise comply with the covenants in the credit agreement, the indentures or in other loan documents to which we are a borrower; and
- a bankruptcy or insolvency event involving us, our general partner or any of our subsidiaries.

Any subsequent refinancing of our current debt or any new debt could have similar restrictions. For more information regarding our credit agreement and indentures, please read Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and

Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Credit Agreement” and Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We can borrow money under our credit agreement to pay distributions, which would reduce the amount of credit available to operate our businesses.

Our partnership agreement allows us to borrow under our credit agreement to pay distributions. Accordingly, we can make distributions on our units even though cash generated by our operations may not be sufficient to pay such distributions. For more information, please read Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources” and Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The enactment of derivatives legislation could have an adverse effect on our ability to use derivative instruments to reduce the effect of commodity price, interest rate and other risks associated with our businesses.

On July 21, 2010, new comprehensive financial reform legislation, known as the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Act”), was enacted that establishes federal oversight and regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities, such as us, that participate in that market. The Act requires the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), the SEC and other regulators to promulgate rules and regulations implementing the new legislation.

The CFTC has designated certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps for mandatory clearing and exchange trading. To the extent we engage in such transactions or transactions that become subject to such rules in the future, we will be required to comply or take steps to qualify for an exemption to such requirements. Although we expect to qualify for the end-user exception to the mandatory clearing requirements for swaps entered to hedge our commercial risks, the application of the mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements to other market participants, such as swap dealers, may change the cost and availability of the swaps that we use for hedging. If our swaps do not qualify for the commercial end-user exception, or the cost of entering into uncleared swaps becomes prohibitive, we may be required to clear such transactions. The ultimate effect of the rules and any additional regulations on our businesses is uncertain at this time.

In addition, the Act requires that regulators establish margin rules for uncleared swaps. Banking regulators and the CFTC have adopted final rules establishing minimum margin requirements for uncleared swaps. Although we expect to qualify for the end-user exception from such margin requirements for swaps entered into to hedge our commercial risks, the application of such requirements to other market participants, such as swap dealers, may change the cost and availability of the swaps that we use for hedging. If any of our swaps do not qualify for the commercial end-user exception, posting of initial or variation margin could impact our liquidity and reduce cash available for capital expenditures, therefore reducing our ability to execute hedges to reduce risk and protect cash flows.

The CFTC has finalized rules that place limits on positions in certain core futures and equivalent swaps contracts for, or linked to, certain physical commodities, subject to exceptions for certain bona fide hedging transactions. We currently do not expect such rules will have a material impact on us. The CFTC has also adopted a final rule regarding aggregation of positions, under which a party that controls the trading of, or owns 10% or more of the equity interests in, another party will have to aggregate the positions of the controlled or owned party with its own positions for purposes of determining compliance with position limits unless an exemption applies. The CFTC’s aggregation rules are now in effect, though CFTC staff have granted relief—until August 12, 2025 or the effective date of any codifying rulemaking—from various conditions and requirements in the final aggregation rules. With the implementation of the final aggregation rules and upon the effectiveness of the final CFTC position limits rule, our ability to execute our hedging strategies described above could be limited.

The full impact of the Act and related regulatory requirements upon our businesses will not be known until all of the related regulations are implemented. The Act and any new regulations could significantly increase the cost of derivative contracts (including from swap recordkeeping and reporting requirements and through requirements to post collateral which could adversely affect our available liquidity), materially alter the terms of derivative contracts, reduce

the availability of some derivatives to protect against risks we encounter and reduce our ability to monetize or restructure our existing derivative contracts. If we reduce our use of derivatives as a result of the Act and regulations, our results of operations may become more volatile and our cash flows may be less predictable, which could adversely affect our ability to plan for and fund capital expenditures. Any of these consequences could have material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

In addition, the European Union and other non-U.S. jurisdictions are implementing regulations with respect to the derivatives market. To the extent we transact with counterparties in foreign jurisdictions, we may become subject to such regulations.

Our risk management policies cannot eliminate all commodity risk, basis risk or the impact of unfavorable market conditions, each of which can adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. In addition, any noncompliance with our risk management policies could result in significant financial losses.

While our hedging policies are designed to minimize commodity risk, some degree of exposure to unforeseen fluctuations in market conditions remains. For example, we change our hedged position daily in response to movements in our inventory. If we overestimate or underestimate our sales from inventory, we may be unhedged for the amount of the overestimate or underestimate. Also, significant increases in the costs of the products we sell can materially increase our costs to carry inventory. We use our credit facility as our primary source of financing to carry inventory and may be limited to the amounts we can borrow to carry inventory.

Basis risk is the inherent market price risk created when a commodity of certain grade or location is purchased, sold or exchanged as compared to a purchase, sale or exchange of a like commodity at a different time or place. Transportation costs and timing differentials are components of basis risk. For example, we use the NYMEX to hedge our commodity risk with respect to pricing of energy products traded on the NYMEX. Physical deliveries under NYMEX contracts are made in New York Harbor. To the extent we take deliveries in other ports, such as Boston Harbor, we may have basis risk. In a backward market (when prices for future deliveries are lower than current prices), basis risk is created with respect to timing. In these instances, physical inventory generally loses value as basis declines over time. Basis risk cannot be entirely eliminated, and basis exposure, particularly in backward or other adverse market conditions, can adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We monitor processes and procedures to prevent unauthorized trading and to maintain substantial balance between purchases and sales or future delivery obligations. We can provide no assurance, however, that these steps will detect and/or prevent all violations of such risk management policies and procedures, particularly if deception or other intentional misconduct is involved.

We are exposed to trade credit risk and risk associated with our trade credit support in the ordinary course of our business activities.

We are exposed to risks of loss in the event of nonperformance by our customers, by counterparties of our forward and futures contracts, options and swap agreements and by our suppliers. Some of our customers, counterparties and suppliers may be highly leveraged and subject to their own operating and regulatory risks. The tightening of credit in the financial markets may make it more difficult for customers and counterparties to obtain financing and, depending on the degree to which it occurs, there may be a material increase in the nonpayment and nonperformance of our customers and counterparties. Even if our credit review and analysis mechanisms work properly, we may experience financial losses in our dealings with other parties. Any increase in the nonpayment or nonperformance by our customers and/or counterparties and the nonperformance by our suppliers could reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

Additionally, our access to trade credit support could diminish and/or become more expensive. Our ability to continue to receive sufficient trade credit on commercially acceptable terms could be adversely affected by fluctuations in prices of petroleum products, renewable fuels and other products we sell or disruptions in the credit markets or for any

other reason. Any of these events could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We are exposed to performance risk in our supply chain.

We rely upon our suppliers to timely produce the volumes and types of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil for which they contract with us. In the event one or more of our suppliers does not perform in accordance with its contractual obligations, we may be required to purchase product on the open market to satisfy forward contracts we have entered into with our customers in reliance upon such supply arrangements. We may purchase refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil from a variety of suppliers under term contracts and on the spot market. In times of extreme market demand, we may be unable to satisfy our supply requirements. Furthermore, a portion of our supply comes from other countries, which could be disrupted by political events, natural disaster, logistical issues associated with delivery schedules or otherwise. In the event such supply becomes scarce, we may not be able to satisfy our supply requirements. If any of these events were to occur, we may be required to pay more for product that we purchase on the open market, which could result in financial losses and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Our gasoline, convenience store and prepared food sales could be significantly reduced by a reduction in demand due to higher prices and inflation in general and new technologies and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid, battery powered, hydrogen or other alternative fuel-powered motor vehicles and changing consumer preferences and driving habits.

Technological advances and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid, battery powered, hydrogen or other alternative fuel-powered motor vehicles, may adversely affect the demand for gasoline. We could face additional competition from alternative energy sources as a result of future government-mandated controls or regulations which promote the use of alternative fuel sources. A number of new legal incentives and regulatory requirements, and executive initiatives, including various government subsidies including the extension of certain tax credits for renewable energy, have made these alternative forms of energy more competitive. Changing consumer preferences or driving habits could lead to new forms of fueling destinations or potentially fewer customer visits to our sites, resulting in a decrease in gasoline sales and/or sales of food, sundries and other on-site services. In addition, higher prices, including as result of tariffs and other controls on imports or exports of goods, and inflation in general could reduce the demand for gasoline and the products and services we offer at our convenience stores and adversely impact our sales. A reduction in our sales could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Energy efficiency, higher prices, new technology and alternative fuels could reduce demand for our heating oil and residual oil.

Increased conservation and technological advances have adversely affected the demand for home heating oil and residual oil. Consumption of residual oil has steadily declined over the last several decades. We could face additional competition from alternative energy sources as a result of future government-mandated controls or regulations further promoting the use of cleaner fuels or changing consumer preferences. End users who are dual-fuel users have the ability to switch between residual oil and natural gas. Other end users may elect to convert to natural gas, electric heat pumps or other alternative fuels. During a period of increasing residual oil prices relative to the prices of natural gas, dual-fuel customers may switch and other end users may convert to natural gas. During periods of increasing home heating oil prices relative to the price of natural gas, residential users of home heating oil may also convert to natural gas, electric heat pumps or other alternative fuels. As described above, such switching or conversion could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Erosion of the value of major gasoline brands could adversely affect our gasoline sales and customer traffic.

As a significant number of our retail gasoline stations and convenience stores are branded utilizing major gasoline brands, they may be dependent, in part, upon the continuing favorable reputation of such brands. Erosion of the

value of major gasoline brands could have a negative impact on our gasoline sales, which in turn may cause our operations to be less profitable.

We depend upon marine, pipeline, rail and truck transportation services for a substantial portion of our logistics activities in transporting the petroleum products we purchase and sell. Disruption in any of these transportation services could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Hurricanes, flooding and other severe weather conditions could cause a disruption in the transportation services we depend upon and could affect the flow of service. In addition, accidents, labor disputes between providers and their employees and labor renegotiations, including strikes, lockouts or a work stoppage, shortage of railcars, trucks and barges, mechanical difficulties or bottlenecks and disruptions in transportation logistics could also disrupt our business operations. These events could result in service disruptions and increased costs which could also adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Other disruptions, such as those due to an act of terrorism or war, could also adversely affect our businesses.

Changes in government usage mandates and tax credits could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol and renewable fuels, which could negatively impact our sales.

The EPA has implemented a RFS pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The RFS program seeks to promote the incorporation of renewable fuels in the nation's fuel supply and, to that end, sets annual quotas for the quantity of renewable fuels (such as ethanol) that must be blended into transportation fuels consumed in the United States. A RIN is assigned to each gallon of renewable fuel produced in or imported into the United States.

We are exposed to volatility in the market price of RINs. We cannot predict the future prices of RINs. RIN prices are dependent upon a variety of factors, including EPA regulations related to the amount of RINs required and the total amounts that can be generated, the availability of RINs for purchase, the price at which RINs can be purchased, and levels of transportation fuels produced, all of which can vary significantly from quarter to quarter. For more information, please read Part I, Items 1. and 2. "Business and Properties—Regulation—Ethanol Market." If sufficient RINs are unavailable for purchase or if we have to pay a significantly higher price for RINs, or if we are otherwise unable to meet the EPA's RFS mandates, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Future demand for ethanol will be largely dependent upon the economic incentives to blend based upon the relative value of gasoline and ethanol, taking into consideration the EPA's regulations on the RFS program and oxygenate blending requirements. A reduction or waiver of the RFS mandate or oxygenate blending requirements could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol, which in turn could adversely affect our future gasoline and ethanol sales. In addition, changes in blending requirements or broadening the definition of what constitutes a renewable fuel could affect the price of RINs which could impact the magnitude of the mark-to-market liability recorded for the deficiency, if any, in our RIN position relative to our RVO at a point in time. Future changes proposed by EPA for the renewable volume obligations may increase the cost to consumers for transportation fuel, which could result in a decline in demand for fuels and lower revenues for our business.

We may not be able to obtain state fund or insurance reimbursement of our environmental remediation costs.

Where releases of products, including, without limitation, refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil have occurred, federal and state laws and regulations require that contamination caused by such releases be assessed and remediated to meet applicable standards. Our obligation to remediate this type of contamination varies, depending upon applicable laws and regulations and the extent of, and the facts relating to, the release. A portion of the remediation costs for certain products may be recoverable from the reimbursement fund of the applicable state and/or from third party insurance after any deductible or self-insured retention has been met, but there are no assurances that such reimbursement funds or insurance proceeds will be available to us.

Potential exposure to products we handle at our facilities could subject us to product liability claims and complaints which could increase our litigation, operating and compliance costs and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to complaints or litigation arising out of alleged contamination and/or exposure to chemicals or other regulated materials, such as various perfluorinated compounds, including perfluorooctanoate, perfluorooctane sulfonate, perfluorohexane sulfonate, or other per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, benzene and/or petroleum hydrocarbons, at or from our facilities. Such complaints or litigation could have a negative impact on our businesses.

Future consumer or other litigation could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our retail gasoline and convenience store operations are characterized by a high volume of customer traffic and by transactions involving an array of products. These operations carry a higher exposure to consumer litigation risk when compared to the operations of companies operating in many other industries. Consequently, we may become a party to individual personal injury or products liability and other legal actions in the ordinary course of our retail gasoline and convenience store business. Any such action could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, we are occasionally exposed to industry-wide or class action claims arising from the products we carry or industry-specific business practices. Our defense costs and any resulting damage awards or settlement amounts may not be fully covered by our insurance policies. An unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more of these lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We may incur costs or liabilities as a result of litigation or adverse publicity resulting from concerns over food quality, health or other issues that could cause customers to avoid our convenience stores.

We may be the subject of complaints or litigation arising from food-related illness or injury in general which could have a negative impact on our businesses. Additionally, negative publicity, regardless of whether the allegations are valid, concerning food quality, food safety or other health concerns, employee relations or other matters related to our food preparation operations may materially adversely affect demand for our offerings and could result in a decrease in customer traffic to our convenience stores.

We depend upon a small number of suppliers for a substantial portion of our convenience store merchandise inventory. A disruption in supply or an unexpected change in our relationships with our principal merchandise suppliers could have an adverse effect on our convenience store results of operations.

We purchase convenience store merchandise inventory from a small number of suppliers for our directly operated convenience stores. A change of merchandise suppliers, a disruption in supply or a significant change in our relationships with our principal merchandise suppliers could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Governmental action and campaigns to discourage smoking and use of other products may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Congress has given the FDA broad authority to regulate tobacco and nicotine products, and the FDA, states and some municipalities have enacted and are pursuing enactment of numerous regulations restricting the sale of such products. These governmental actions, as well as national, state and municipal campaigns to discourage smoking, tax increases, and imposition of regulations restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products, e-cigarettes and vapor products, have and could result in reduced consumption levels, higher costs which we may not be able to pass on to our customers, and reduced overall customer traffic. Also, increasing regulations related to and restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products, e-cigarettes and vapor products may offset some of the gains we have experienced from selling these types of products. These factors could materially affect the sale of this product mix which in turn could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Our financial condition, results of operations, and cash available for distribution to our unitholders may be adversely affected by global and national health concerns.

Global and national health concerns, such as the outbreak of a pandemic or contagious disease like COVID-19, may adversely affect us by reducing demand for our products. Such a health concern could result in people traveling less and avoiding public spaces, such as convenience stores and other locales where food and sundries are sold, either due to self-imposed or government-mandated restrictions to halt the spread of disease, thereby resulting in a decrease in the demand for our products, including gasoline and other refined petroleum products, and a decrease in sales of food, sundries and other on-site services. Such an event may impair our suppliers' ability to provide the volumes and types of product and goods we sell. A disease outbreak could affect the health of our workforce or result in travel restrictions, in either case rendering employees unable to work or travel. While these factors and the impact of these factors are difficult to predict, any one or more of them could disrupt our business as we may be unable to continue business operations in a continuous manner consistent with the level and extent of business activities prior to the occurrence of an unexpected event or events, lower our revenues, increase our costs, or reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

New entrants or increased competition in the convenience store industry could result in reduced gross profits.

We compete with numerous other convenience store chains, independent convenience stores, supermarkets, drugstores, discount warehouse clubs, motor fuel service stations, mass merchants, quick service restaurants, other locales providing food services and other similar retail outlets. Several non-traditional retailers, including supermarkets and club stores, compete directly with convenience stores.

We face intense competition in our purchasing, selling, gathering, blending, terminalling, transporting and storage activities. Competition from other providers of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil that are able to supply our customers with those products and services at a lower price and have capital resources greater than ours could reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

We are subject to competition from distributors and suppliers of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil that may be able to supply our customers with the same or comparable products and gathering, blending, terminalling, transporting and storage services and logistics on a more competitive basis. We compete with terminal companies, major integrated oil companies and their marketing affiliates, wholesalers, producers and independent marketers of varying sizes, financial resources and experience. In our markets, we compete in various product lines and for all customers of those various products lines. We also compete with natural gas suppliers and marketers in our home heating oil and residual oil product lines. In various other geographic markets, particularly the unbranded gasoline and distillates markets, we compete with integrated refiners, merchant refiners and regional marketing companies. Our retail gasoline stations compete with unbranded and branded retail gas stations as well as supermarket and warehouse stores that sell gasoline.

Some of our competitors are substantially larger than us, have greater financial resources and control greater supplies of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil than we do. If we are unable to compete effectively, we may lose existing customers or fail to acquire new customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. For example, if a competitor attempts to increase market share by reducing prices, our operating results and cash available for distribution to our unitholders could be adversely affected. We may not be able to compete successfully with these companies, and our ability to compete could be harmed by factors including price competition and the availability of alternative and less expensive fuels.

We may not be able to renew or replace our leases or agreements for dedicated storage when they expire.

The bulk terminals we own or lease or at which we maintain dedicated storage facilities play a key role in moving product to our customers. As of December 31, 2024, we owned, operated and maintained dedicated storage facilities at 47 bulk terminals and maintained dedicated storage at seven bulk terminals at which we have terminalling agreements. These lease and terminalling agreements are subject to expiration at various times through 2028. If these lease and terminalling agreements are not renewed or we are unable to renew them at rates and on terms and conditions

satisfactory us or we are otherwise unable to replace such dedicated storage as may be needed, it could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We may not be able to lease sites we own and/or sub-lease sites we lease with respect to the sale of gasoline and/or related activities on favorable terms and any such failure could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

If we are unable to obtain tenants on favorable terms for sites we own or lease, the lease payments we receive may not be adequate to cover our rent expense for leased sites and/or may not be adequate to cover costs associated with ownership of that site. We may lease certain sites where the rent expense we pay is more than the lease payments we collect. We cannot provide any assurance that our gross margin from the sale of transportation fuels and related convenience store items at sites will be adequate to offset unfavorable lease terms. The occurrence of these events could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Some of our sales are generated pursuant to contracts that must be renegotiated or replaced periodically. If we are unable to successfully renegotiate or replace these contracts, our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders could be adversely affected.

Most of our arrangements with our customers are renegotiated or replaced periodically. As these contracts expire, they must be renegotiated or replaced. We may be unable to renegotiate or replace these contracts when they expire, and the terms of any renegotiated contracts may not be as favorable as the contracts they replace. Whether these contracts are successfully renegotiated or replaced is often subject to factors beyond our control. Such factors include fluctuations in refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil prices, counterparty's ability to pay for or accept contracted volumes and a competitive marketplace for the services and products offered by us. If we cannot successfully renegotiate or replace our contracts or if we renegotiate or replace them on less favorable terms, sales from these arrangements could decline, and our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders could be adversely affected.

Due to our limited asset and geographic diversification, adverse developments in the terminals we use or in our operating areas could reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders.

We rely primarily on sales generated from products distributed from terminals we own or control or to which we have access. Furthermore, a substantial portion of our assets and operations are located throughout the Northeast. Due to our limited diversification in asset type and location, an adverse development in these businesses or areas, including adverse developments due to catastrophic events or weather and corresponding decreases in demand for refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane, could have a significantly greater impact on our results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders than if we maintained more diverse assets and locations.

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

We are not fully insured against all risks incident to our businesses. Our operations are subject to operational hazards and unforeseen interruptions such as natural disasters, weather (including as the result of climate change), accidents, fires, explosions, hazardous materials releases, mechanical failures, disruptions in supply infrastructure or logistics and other events beyond our control. If any of these events were to occur, we could incur substantial losses because of personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment, and pollution or other environmental damage resulting in curtailment or suspension of our related operations.

We primarily store gasoline and gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane in underground and above ground storage tanks. Our operations are also subject to significant hazards and risks inherent in storing such products. These hazards and risks include fires, explosions, spills, discharges and other releases, any of which could result in distribution difficulties and disruptions, environmental pollution, governmentally-imposed fines or clean-up obligations, personal injury or wrongful death claims and other damage to our properties and the properties of others.

Furthermore, we may be unable to maintain or obtain insurance of the type and amount we desire at reasonable rates. As a result of market conditions, premiums and deductibles for certain of our insurance policies have increased and could escalate further. In some instances, certain insurance could become unavailable or available only for reduced amounts of coverage. If we were to incur a significant liability for which we are not fully insured, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to unitholders.

Environmental laws and other industry-related regulations or environmental litigation could significantly impact our operations and/or increase our costs, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to federal, state and municipal laws and regulations regulating, among other matters, logistics activities, product quality specifications and other environmental matters. The trend in environmental regulation has been towards more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment over time. For example, while in office, President Biden signed an executive order calling for new or more stringent emissions standards for new, modified and existing oil and gas facilities, and the EPA has finalized rules to that effect, although these rules are subject to legal challenge. Our businesses may be adversely affected by increased costs and liabilities resulting from such stricter laws and regulations. We try to anticipate future regulatory requirements that might be imposed and plan accordingly to remain in compliance with changing environmental laws and regulations and to minimize the costs of such compliance. There can be no assurances as to the timing and type of such changes in existing laws or the promulgation of new laws or the amount of any required expenditures associated therewith.

Risks related to our environmental permits, including the risk of noncompliance, permit interpretation, permit modification, renewal of permits on less favorable terms, judicial or administrative challenges to permits by citizens groups or federal, state or municipal entities or permit revocation are inherent in the operation of our businesses as it is with other companies engaged in similar businesses. We may not be able to renew the permits necessary for our operations, or we may be forced to accept terms in future permits that limit our operations or result in additional compliance costs.

Our terminalling operations are subject to federal, state and municipal laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and operational safety that could require us to incur substantial costs.

The risk of substantial environmental costs and liabilities is inherent in terminal operations, and we may incur substantial environmental costs and liabilities. Our terminalling operations involving the receipt, storage and delivery of primarily refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil are subject to stringent federal, state and municipal laws and regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, operational safety and related matters. Compliance with these laws and regulations increases our overall cost of business, including our capital costs to maintain and upgrade equipment and facilities. We utilize a number of terminals that are owned and operated by third parties who are also subject to these stringent federal, state and municipal environmental laws in their operations. Their compliance with these requirements could increase the cost of doing business with these facilities.

In addition, our operations could be adversely affected if shippers of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil incur additional costs or liabilities associated with regulations, including environmental regulations. These shippers could increase their charges to us or discontinue service altogether. Similarly, many of our suppliers face a trend of increasing environmental regulations, which could likewise restrict their ability to produce crude oil or fuels, or increase their costs of production, and thus impact the price of, and/or their ability to deliver, these products.

Various governmental authorities, including the EPA, have the power to enforce compliance with these regulations and the permits issued under them, and violators are subject to administrative, civil and criminal penalties, including fines, injunctions or both. Joint and several liability may be incurred, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, under federal and state environmental laws for the remediation of contaminated areas at our facilities and those where we do business. Private parties, including the owners of properties located near our terminal facilities and those with whom we do business, also may have the right to pursue legal actions against us to enforce compliance with environmental laws, as well as seek damages for personal injury or property damage. We may also be

held liable for damages to natural resources. In recent years environmental interest groups have filed suit against companies in the energy industry related to climate change. Should such suits succeed, we could face additional compliance costs or litigation risks.

The possibility exists that new, stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could significantly increase our compliance costs and the cost of any remediation that may become necessary, some of which may be material. Our insurance may not cover all environmental risks and costs or may not provide sufficient coverage in the event an environmental claim is made against us. We may incur increased costs because of stricter pollution control requirements or liabilities resulting from noncompliance with, or renewal of required operating or other regulatory permits. New environmental regulations, such as those related to the emissions of GHGs, might adversely affect the market for our products and activities, including the storage of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil, as well as our waste management practices and our control of air emissions. Enactment of laws and passage of regulations regarding GHG emissions, or other actions to limit GHG emissions may reduce demand for fossil fuels and impact our businesses. Federal, state and municipal agencies also could impose additional safety regulations to which we would be subject. Because the laws and regulations applicable to our operations are subject to change, we cannot provide any assurance that compliance with future laws and regulations will not have a material effect on our results of operations.

Additionally, the construction of new terminals or the expansion of an existing terminal involves numerous regulatory, environmental, political and legal uncertainties, most of which are not in our control. Delays, litigation, local concerns and difficulty in obtaining approvals for projects requiring federal, state or municipal permits could impact our ability to build, expand and operate strategic facilities and infrastructure, which could adversely impact growth and operational efficiency. Please read Part I, Items 1. and 2. “Business and Properties—Regulation.”

Our assets and operations are subject to a series of risks arising from climate change.

The threat of climate change continues to attract considerable attention. In the United States, no comprehensive climate change legislation has been implemented at the federal level. However, while in office, President Biden made action on climate change a priority of his administration. For example, on August 16, 2022, President Biden signed into law the IRA which contains hundreds of billions of dollars in incentives for the development of renewable energy, clean fuels, electric vehicles and supporting infrastructure, and carbon capture and sequestration, among other provisions. Moreover, federal regulators and state and local governments have taken (or announced that they plan to take) actions that have or may have a significant influence on our operations. For example, following the finding that GHG emissions such as carbon dioxide and methane threaten the public health and welfare, the EPA has promulgated or adopted regulations to regulate GHG emissions from certain large stationary sources, require the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions from certain sources, implement emissions standards for certain sources in the oil and gas sector, and (together with NHTSA), implement GHG emissions limits on vehicles manufactured for operation in the United States. In addition, it is possible federal legislation could be adopted in the future to restrict GHGs, as Congress has considered various proposals to reduce GHG emissions from time to time. Many states and regions have also adopted GHG initiatives.

Future international, federal and state initiatives to control GHG emissions could result in increased costs associated with refined petroleum products consumption, such as costs to install additional controls to reduce GHG emissions or costs to purchase emissions reduction credits to comply with future emissions trading programs. Such increased costs could result in reduced demand for refined petroleum products and some customers switching to alternative sources of fuel which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Climate change continues to attract considerable public and scientific attention. This attention has also resulted in increased political risks, including climate change related pledges made by certain candidates for public office. These have included promises to curtail oil and gas operations on federal land, such as through the cessation of leasing federal land for hydrocarbon development. Other actions that could be pursued include more restrictive requirements for the development of midstream infrastructure. Additionally, litigation has been filed against companies in the energy industry related to climate change. Although the litigation is varied, many such suits allege that oil and gas companies have

created public nuisances by producing fuels that contribute to climate change or allege that the companies have been aware of the adverse effects of climate change for some time but failed to adequately disclose those impacts to their investors and customers. Should such suits succeed, we could face additional costs or litigation risks.

Additionally, in response to concerns related to climate change, companies in the fossil fuel sector may be exposed to increasing financial risks. Certain financial institutions, including investment advisors and certain sovereign wealth, pension, and endowment funds, may elect in the future to shift some or all of their investment into non-fossil fuel related sectors. There is also a risk that financial institutions may be required to adopt policies that have the effect of reducing the funding provided to the fossil fuel sector, although this trend has waned recently and several high-profile banks and institutional investors have withdrawn from various associations that aim to limit financing of industries that emit significant GHG emissions. The impact of these developments on our ability to secure funding is unclear at this time.

Separately, many scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHG in the earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, and floods and other climatic events. If any of those effects were to occur in areas where our facilities are located, they could have an adverse effect on our assets and operations. For further information, please read Part I, Items 1. and 2. "Business and Properties—Regulation—Climate Change."

1 Increasing attention to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters may impact our business.

Increasing attention to, and social expectations on, companies to address climate change and other environmental and social impacts, investor and societal explanations regarding voluntary ESG disclosures, and increased consumer demand for alternative forms of energy may result in increased costs, reduced demand for our products, reduced profits, increased investigations and litigation, and negative impacts on our unit price and access to capital markets. Increasing attention to climate change and environmental conservation, for example, may result in demand shifts for our products and additional governmental investigations and private litigation against us. To the extent that societal pressures or political or other factors are involved, it is possible that such liability could be imposed without regard to our causation or contribution to the asserted damage, or other mitigating factors.

Additionally, we may receive pressure from investors, lenders, or other groups to adopt more aggressive climate or other ESG-related goals, but we cannot guarantee that we will be able to implement such goals because of potential costs or technical or operational obstacles. In March 2024, the SEC released a final rule that establishes a framework for the reporting of climate risks, targets, and metrics. However, the future of the rule is uncertain at this time given its implementation has been stayed pending the outcome of legal challenges. Moreover, on February 11, 2025, SEC Acting Chairman Mark T. Uyeda requested that the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit not schedule argument in such legal challenges while the SEC reconsiders the finalized rules. Although the SEC, under the new presidential administration, may seek to repeal or otherwise modify the rules, we cannot predict whether such action will occur or its timing. Relatedly, California has enacted new laws requiring additional disclosure with respect to certain climate-related risks and GHG emissions reduction claims. Non-compliance with these new laws may result in the imposition of substantial fines or penalties. Other states are considering similar laws. Any new laws or regulations imposing more stringent requirements on our business related to the disclosure of climate-related risks may result in reputation harms among certain stakeholders if they disagree with our approach to mitigating climate-related risks, increased compliance costs resulting from the development of any disclosures, and increased costs of and restrictions on access to capital to the extent we do not meet any climate-related expectations of requirements of financial institutions.

Relatedly, organizations that provide information to investors on corporate governance and related matters have developed ratings processes for evaluating companies on their approach to ESG matters. Such ratings are used by some investors to inform their investment and voting decisions. Unfavorable ESG ratings may lead to increased negative investor sentiment toward us or our customers and to the diversion of investment or other industries which could have a negative impact on our unit price and/ or our access to and costs of capital. Additionally, institutional lenders may decide not to provide funding for fossil fuel energy companies or the corresponding infrastructure projects

based on climate change related concerns, which could affect our access to capital for potential growth projects. Moreover, to the extent ESG matters negatively impact our reputation, we may not be able to compete as effectively or recruit or retain employees, which may adversely affect our operations.

Finally, public statements with respect to certain matters, such as emissions reduction goals, other environmental targets, or other commitments addressing certain social issues, have been subject to heightened scrutiny from public and governmental authorities related to the risk of potential “greenwashing,” i.e., misleading information or false claims overstating potential benefits. Certain non-governmental organizations and other private actors have also filed lawsuits under various securities and consumer protection laws alleging that certain ESG-statements, goals, or standards were misleading, false, or otherwise deceptive. Any alleged claims of greenwashing against us or others in our industry may lead to increased litigation risks, further negative sentiment and diversion of investments. Additionally, we could face increasing costs as we attempt to comply with and navigate regulatory focus and scrutiny.

Our businesses involve the buying, selling, gathering, blending and shipping of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil by various modes of transportation, which involves risks of derailment, accidents and liabilities associated with cleanup and damages, as well as potential regulatory changes that may adversely impact our businesses, financial condition or results of operations.

Our operations involve the buying and selling, gathering and blending of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil and shipping it to various markets including on railcars that we lease. The derailments of trains transporting such products in North America have caused various regulatory agencies and industry organizations, as well as federal, state and municipal governments, to focus attention on transportation by rail of flammable materials. Additional measures have been taken in both the United States and Canada to regulate the transportation of these products. Please read Part I, Items 1. and 2. “Business and Properties—Regulation—Hazardous Materials Transportation.”

Any changes to the existing laws and regulations, or promulgation of new laws and regulations, including any voluntary measures by the rail industry, that result in new requirements for the design, construction or operation of tank cars, including those used to transport crude oil or other products, may require us to make expenditures to comply with new standards that are material to our operations, and, to the extent that new regulations require design changes or other modifications of tank cars, we may incur significant constraints on transportation capacity during the period while tank cars are being retrofitted or newly constructed to comply with the new regulations. We cannot assure that the totality of costs incurred to comply with any new standards and regulations and any impacts on our operations will not be material to our businesses, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, any derailment of railcars or other events related to products that we have purchased or are shipping may result in claims being brought against us that may involve significant liabilities. Although we believe that we are adequately insured against such events, we cannot assure you that our policies will cover the entirety of any damages that may arise from such an event.

We are subject to federal, state and municipal laws and regulations that govern the product quality specifications of the refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane we purchase, store, transport and sell.

Various federal, state and municipal government agencies have the authority to prescribe specific product quality specifications to the sale of commodities that we purchase, store, transport and sell. Changes in product quality specifications, such as reduced sulfur content in refined petroleum products, or other more stringent requirements for fuels, could reduce our ability to procure product and adversely impact related sales volume, require us to incur additional handling costs and/or require the expenditure of capital. For instance, different product specifications for different markets could require additional storage. If we are unable to procure product or recover these costs through increased sales, we may not be able to meet our financial obligations. Failure to comply with these regulations could also result in substantial penalties.

We are subject to federal, state and municipal environmental regulations which could have a material adverse effect on our retail operations business and results of operations.

Our retail operations are subject to extensive federal, state and municipal laws and regulations, including those relating to the protection of the environment, waste management, discharge of hazardous materials, pollution prevention, as well as laws and regulations relating to public safety and health. Certain of these laws and regulations may require assessment or remediation efforts. Retail operations with USTs are subject to federal and state regulations and legislation. Compliance with existing and future environmental laws regulating USTs may require significant capital expenditures and increased operating and maintenance costs. The operation of USTs also poses certain other risks, including damages associated with soil and groundwater contamination. Leaks from USTs which may occur at one or more of our gas stations may impact soil or groundwater and could result in fines or civil liability for us. We may be required to make material expenditures to modify operations, perform site cleanups or curtail operations.

We are subject to federal, state and municipal non-environmental regulations which could have an adverse effect on our convenience store business and results of operations.

Our convenience store business is subject to extensive governmental laws and regulations that include legal restrictions on the sale of alcohol, tobacco and lottery products, food labelling, food preparation, safety and health requirements and public accessibility. Furthermore, state and local regulatory agencies have the power to approve, revoke, suspend, or deny applications for and renewals of permits and licenses relating to the sale of alcohol, tobacco and lottery products or to seek other remedies. A violation of or change in such laws and/or regulations could have an adverse effect on our convenience store business and results of operations.

Regulations related to wages also affect our businesses. Any increase in the statutory minimum wage would result in an increase in our labor costs and such cost increase could adversely affect our businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

Any terrorist attacks aimed at our facilities and any global and domestic economic repercussions from terrorist activities and the government's response could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, the U.S. government has issued warnings that energy assets may be future targets of terrorist organizations. In addition to the threat of terrorist attacks, we face various other security threats, including cybersecurity threats to gain unauthorized access to sensitive information or systems or to render data or systems unusable; threats to the safety of our employees; threats to the security of our facilities, such as terminals and pipelines, and infrastructure or third-party facilities and infrastructure.

Although we utilize various procedures and controls to monitor these threats and mitigate our exposure to security threats, there can be no assurance that these procedures and controls will be sufficient in preventing such threats from materializing. If any of these events were to materialize, they could lead to losses of sensitive information, critical infrastructure, personnel or capabilities, essential to our operations and could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. Cybersecurity attacks in particular continue to evolve and include malicious software, attempts to gain unauthorized access to, or otherwise disrupt, pipeline control systems, attempts to gain unauthorized access to data, and other electronic security breaches that could lead to disruptions in critical systems, including pipeline control systems, unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. These events could damage our reputation and lead to financial losses from remedial actions, loss of business or potential liability.

We incur costs for providing facility security and may incur additional costs in the future with respect to the receipt, storage and distribution of our products. Additional security measures could also restrict our ability to distribute refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane. Any future terrorist attack on our facilities, or those of our customers, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Terrorist activity could lead to increased volatility in prices for home heating oil, gasoline and other products we sell, which could decrease our customers' demand for these products. Insurance carriers are required to offer coverage for terrorist activities as a result of federal legislation. We purchase this coverage with respect to our property and casualty insurance programs. This additional coverage resulted in additional insurance premiums which could increase further in the future.

We rely on our operational and information technology systems, including cybersecurity, to manage numerous aspects of our businesses, and a disruption of these systems could adversely affect our businesses.

We depend on our operational and information technology systems to manage numerous aspects of our businesses and to provide analytical information to management. Our operational and information technology systems are an essential component of our businesses and growth strategies, and a serious disruption to our operational and information technology systems could significantly limit our ability to manage and operate our businesses effectively. These systems are vulnerable to, among other things, damage and interruption from power loss or natural disasters, computer system and network failures, loss of telecommunication services, physical and electronic loss of data, cybersecurity and other security breaches and computer viruses. In addition, advances in computer capabilities, discoveries in the field of artificial intelligence, or other developments may result in a compromise or breach of the technology we use to safeguard our operational and information technology systems and confidential, personal, or otherwise protected information. As the breadth and complexity of the technologies we use continue to grow, including as a result of the use of mobile devices, cloud services, artificial intelligence, open-source software, social media and the increased reliance on devices connected to the internet, the potential risk of cyberattacks and cybersecurity incidents also increases. While we believe we have adequate systems and controls in place, we are continuously working to install new, and upgrade existing, operational and information technology systems and provide employee awareness around phishing, malware and other cybersecurity risks in an effort to ensure that we are protected against cybersecurity risks and security breaches. We have a disaster recovery plan in place, but this plan may not entirely prevent delays or other complications that could arise from an operational and information technology systems failure or disruption. Any failure or interruption in our operational and information technology systems could have a negative impact on our operating results, cause our businesses and competitive position to suffer and damage our reputation.

In the normal course of our businesses, we may obtain personal data, including payment-related information. While we believe we have adequate cybersecurity and other security controls over personally identifiable customer, employee and vendor data provided to us, a breakdown or a breach in our systems that results in the unauthorized release of personally identifiable customer or other sensitive data could nonetheless occur and have a material adverse effect on our reputation, operating results and financial condition.

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

In the ordinary course of our business, in our data centers and on our networks, we collect and store sensitive data including, without limitation, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners, information with respect to potential ventures and transactions, and personally identifiable information of our employees, customers and business partners. The secure storage, processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy. Despite our security measures and those of our vendors and suppliers, our operational and information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to ransomware, malware or other cyberattacks by hackers, employee error or malfeasance, natural disasters, power loss, telecommunication failures or other disruptions, or as a result of similar disruptions experienced by our business partners, suppliers and/or vendors. While there have been incidents of security breaches and unauthorized access to our operational and information technologies and those of our vendors and suppliers, we have not experienced any material impact to our operations or business as a result of these attacks; however, other similar incidents could have a significant negative impact on our systems and operations. Any such cyberattack or breach or other disruption could compromise our networks and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such access, disclosure or other loss of information or loss of access to information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, regulatory penalties, disruption of our operations, damage to our reputation, and loss of confidence in our ability to supply our products and services or maintain the

security of information we collect and store, which could adversely affect our business. In addition, as technologies evolve, cyberattacks become increasingly sophisticated, and the regulatory framework for data privacy and security worldwide continues to evolve and develop, we may incur significant costs to modify, upgrade or enhance our security measures and we may face difficulties in fully anticipating or implementing adequate security measures or new or revised mandated processes or in generally mitigating potential harm. Further, any actual or perceived failure to comply with any new or existing laws, regulations and other obligations could result in fines, penalties or other liability.

We have providers that may incorporate generative artificial intelligence and other similar artificial intelligence tools into their offerings, and these providers may not meet regulatory or industry standards.

We have providers that may incorporate generative artificial intelligence and other similar artificial intelligence (“AI”) tools into their offerings. The providers of these AI tools may not meet existing or rapidly evolving regulatory or industry standards with respect to privacy and data protection and may inhibit our or our providers’ ability to maintain an adequate level of service. If these vendors or our third-party partners experience an actual or perceived breach or privacy or security incident because of the use of AI tools and generative AI in particular, we may lose valuable confidential information and experience a disruption of our operations, and our reputation and the public perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed.

We are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations related to cybersecurity, privacy and data protection which can impact our operations and increase our costs.

We are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations related to cybersecurity, privacy and data protection, including privacy laws in Texas which took effect during 2024 and New Hampshire which took effect at the beginning of 2025. We monitor pending and proposed legislation and regulatory initiatives to ascertain their relevance to and potential impact on our business and develop strategies to address them, including any required change to our privacy and cybersecurity compliance program and policies. We see a trend toward privacy laws increasing in complexity and number, including the adoption of privacy laws in additional states, and we anticipate that our obligations will expand commensurately, which may require us to expend significant resources. Further, any actual or perceived failure to comply with any new or existing laws, regulations and other obligations could result in fines, penalties, reputational harm or other liability.

We depend on key personnel for the success of our businesses.

We depend on the services of our senior management team and other key personnel. The loss of the services of any member of senior management or key employee could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. We may not be able to locate or employ on acceptable terms qualified replacements for senior management or other key employees if their services were no longer available.

Certain executive officers of our general partner perform services for one of our affiliates pursuant to a services agreement. Please read Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence—Services Agreement.”

We depend on unionized labor for the operation of certain of our terminals. Any work stoppages or labor disturbances at these terminals could disrupt our businesses.

Any work stoppages or labor disturbances by our unionized labor force at facilities with an organized workforce could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. In addition, employees who are not currently represented by labor unions may seek representation in the future, and any renegotiation of collective bargaining agreements may result in terms that are less favorable to us.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, then we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, current and potential unitholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could harm our businesses and could adversely influence the trading price of our units.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports, prevent fraud and operate successfully as a public company. If our efforts to maintain internal controls are not successful or if we are unable to maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future or if we are unable to comply with our obligations under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our operating results could be harmed or we may fail to meet our reporting obligations. Ineffective internal controls also could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our units.

Risks Related to our Structure

Our general partner and its affiliates have conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary duties, which could permit them to favor their own interests to the detriment of our unitholders.

As of February 21, 2025, affiliates of our general partner, including directors and executive officers and their affiliates, owned 19.1% of our common units and the entire general partner interest. Although our general partner has a fiduciary duty to manage us in a manner beneficial to us and our unitholders, the directors and officers of our general partner have a fiduciary duty to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to its owners. Furthermore, certain directors and officers of our general partner are directors or officers of affiliates of our general partner. Conflicts of interest may arise between our general partner and its affiliates, on the one hand, and us and our unitholders, on the other hand. As a result of these conflicts, our general partner may favor its own interests and the interests of its affiliates over the interests of our unitholders. Please read “—Our partnership agreement limits our general partner’s fiduciary duties to unitholders and restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.” These conflicts include, among others, the following situations:

- Our general partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us, such as affiliates of its members, in resolving conflicts of interest, which has the effect of limiting its fiduciary duty to our unitholders.
- Affiliates of our general partner may engage in competition with us under certain circumstances. Please read “—Certain members of the Slifka family and their affiliates may engage in activities that compete directly with us.”
- Neither our partnership agreement nor any other agreement requires owners of our general partner to pursue a business strategy that favors us. Directors and officers of our general partner’s owners have a fiduciary duty to make these decisions in the best interest of such owners which may be contrary to our interests.
- Some officers of our general partner who provide services to us devote time to affiliates of our general partner.
- Our general partner has limited its liability and reduced its fiduciary duties under the partnership agreement, while also restricting the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that, without these limitations, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty. As a result of purchasing common units, common unitholders consent to some actions and conflicts of interest that might otherwise constitute a breach of fiduciary or other duties under applicable state law. Additionally, our partnership agreement provides that we, and the officers and directors of our general partner, do not owe any duties, including fiduciary duties, or have any liabilities to holders of our preferred units.
- Our general partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, borrowings, issuances of additional partnership securities and reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

- Our general partner determines the amount and timing of any capital expenditures and whether a capital expenditure is a maintenance capital expenditure, which reduces distributable cash flow, or a capital expenditure for acquisitions or capital improvements, which does not, and such determination can affect the amount of cash distributed to our unitholders.
- In some instances, our general partner may cause us to borrow funds in order to permit the payment of cash distributions, even if the purpose or effect of the borrowing is to make incentive distributions.
- Our general partner determines which costs incurred by it and its affiliates are reimbursable by us.
- Our partnership agreement does not restrict our general partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered on terms that are fair and reasonable to us or entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of these entities on our behalf.
- Our general partner intends to limit its liability regarding our contractual and other obligations.
- Our general partner may exercise its limited right to call and purchase common units if it and its affiliates own more than 80% of the common units.
- Our general partner controls the enforcement of obligations owed to us by it and its affiliates.
- Our general partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for us.

Please read Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence—Noncompetition.”

Our partnership agreement limits our general partner’s fiduciary duties to unitholders and restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that reduce the standards to which our general partner would otherwise be held by state fiduciary duty law. Our partnership agreement provides that we, and the officers and directors of our general partner, do not owe any duties, including fiduciary duties, or have any liabilities to holders of our preferred units. Additionally, our partnership agreement:

- permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its individual capacity, as opposed to in its capacity as our general partner. This entitles our general partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires, and it has no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, our affiliates or any limited partner. Examples include the exercise of its limited call right, its voting rights with respect to the units it owns, its registration rights and its determination whether or not to consent to any merger or consolidation of us;
- provides that our general partner shall not have any liability to us or our unitholders for decisions made in its capacity as general partner so long as it acted in good faith, meaning it believed that the decision was in our best interests;
- generally provides that affiliated transactions and resolutions of conflicts of interest not approved by the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner and not involving a vote of unitholders must be on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unrelated third parties or be “fair and reasonable” to us and that, in determining whether a transaction or resolution is “fair and reasonable,” our general partner may consider the totality of the relationships between the parties involved, including other transactions that may be particularly advantageous or beneficial to us; and

- provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us, our limited partners or assignees for any acts or omissions unless there has been a final and non-appealable judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction determining that the general partner or those other persons acted in bad faith or engaged in fraud or willful misconduct.

By purchasing a unit, a unitholder will become bound by the provisions of the partnership agreement, including the provisions described above.

Unitholders have limited voting rights and are not entitled to elect our general partner or its directors or remove our general partner without the consent of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding common units (including common units held by our general partner and its affiliates), which could lower the trading price of our units.

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our businesses and, therefore, limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our businesses. Unitholders have no right to elect our general partner or its board of directors on an annual or other continuing basis. The board of directors of our general partner is chosen entirely by its members and not by the unitholders. Furthermore, if the unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they have limited ability to remove our general partner. The vote of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of all outstanding common units (including common units held by our general partner and its affiliates) is required to remove our general partner.

Although the holders of our preferred units are entitled to limited protective voting rights with respect to certain matters, our preferred units generally vote separately as a class along with any other series of parity securities that we may issue upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable. As a result, the voting rights of holders of our preferred units may be significantly diluted, and the holders of such other series of parity securities that we may issue may be able to control or significantly influence the outcome of any vote.

As a result of these limitations, the prices at which our common units and our preferred units trade could diminish because of the absence or reduction of a takeover premium in the trading price.

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

Except in the case of the issuance of units that rank equal to or senior to our preferred units, we may issue an unlimited number of limited partner interests of any type without the approval of our unitholders. We are allowed to issue additional preferred units and parity securities without any vote of the holders of our preferred units, except where the cumulative distributions on our preferred units or any parity securities are in arrears.

The issuance by us of additional common units or other equity securities of equal or senior rank will have the following effects:

- our unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;
- the amount of cash available for distribution on each unit may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding unit may be diminished; and
- the market price of the units may decline.

We are prohibited from paying distributions on our common units if distributions on our preferred units are in arrears.

The holders of our preferred units are entitled to certain rights that are senior to the rights of holders of our common units, such as rights to distributions and rights upon liquidation of the Partnership. If we do not pay the required distributions on our preferred units, we will be unable to pay distributions on our common units. Additionally, because

distributions to our preferred units are cumulative, we will have to pay all unpaid accumulated preferred distributions before we can pay any distributions to our common unitholders. Also, because distributions to our common unitholders are not cumulative, if we do not pay distributions on our common units with respect to any quarter, our common unitholders will not be entitled to receive distributions covering any prior periods if we later commence paying distributions on our common units. The preferences and privileges of our preferred units could adversely affect the market price for our common units, or could make it more difficult for us to sell our common units in the future.

Our preferred units are subordinated to our existing and future debt obligations and could be diluted by the issuance of additional units, including additional preferred units, and by other transactions.

Our preferred units are subordinated to all of our existing and future indebtedness. The payment of principal and interest on our debt reduces cash available for distribution to our limited partners, including the holders of our preferred units. The issuance of additional units on parity with or senior to our preferred units (including additional preferred units) would dilute the interests of the holders of our preferred units, and any issuance of equal or senior ranking securities or additional indebtedness could affect our ability to pay distributions on, redeem or pay the liquidation preference on our preferred units.

We cannot assure that we will be able to pay distributions on our preferred units regularly, and the agreements governing our indebtedness and redemptions of some or all of our preferred units may limit the cash available to make distributions on our preferred units.

Pursuant to our partnership agreement, we distribute all of our “available cash” each quarter to our limited partners. Our partnership agreement defines “Available Cash” to generally mean, for each fiscal quarter, all cash and cash equivalents on hand on the date of determination of available cash with respect to such quarter, less the amount of any cash reserves established by our general partner to:

- provide for the proper conduct of our businesses;
- comply with applicable law or the terms of any of our debt instruments or other agreements; or
- provide funds for distributions to holders of our common units and preferred units for any one or more of the next four quarters.

As a result, we do not expect to accumulate significant amounts of cash. Depending on the timing and amount of our cash distributions, these distributions could significantly reduce the cash available to us in subsequent periods to make distributions on our preferred units.

Further, our existing debt agreements and redemptions of some or all of our preferred units also may limit our ability to pay distributions on our preferred units.

Change of control conversion rights may make it more difficult for a party to acquire us or discourage a party from acquiring us.

The change of control conversion feature of our preferred units may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing certain of our change of control transactions under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of our common units and preferred units with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-current market price of such equity securities or that unitholders may otherwise believe is in their best interests.

The market price of our common units could be adversely affected by sales of substantial amounts of our common units, including sales by our existing unitholders.

A substantial number of our securities may be sold in the future either pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act or pursuant to a registration statement filed with the SEC. Rule 144 under the Securities Act provides that after a

holding period of six months, non-affiliates may resell restricted securities of reporting companies, provided that current public information for the reporting company is available. After a holding period of one year, non-affiliates may resell without restriction, and affiliates may resell in compliance with the volume, current public information and manner of sale requirements of Rule 144. Pursuant to our partnership agreement, members of the Slifka family have registration rights with respect to the common units owned by them.

Sales by any of our existing unitholders of a substantial number of our common units, or the perception that such sales might occur, could have a material adverse effect on the price of our common units or could impair our ability to obtain capital through an offering of equity securities.

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

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

One of the factors that influences the price of our preferred units is the distribution yield on our preferred units (as a percentage of the price of our preferred units) relative to market interest rates. An increase in market interest rates may lead prospective purchasers of our preferred units to expect a higher distribution yield, and higher interest rates would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution to our limited partners, including the holders of our preferred units. Accordingly, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of our preferred units to decrease.

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

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the common units, our general partner will have the right, but not the obligation, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price not less than their then-current market price. As a result, unitholders may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any return on their investment. Unitholders may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of their units. Our general partner is not obligated to obtain a fairness opinion regarding the value of the common units to be repurchased by it upon exercise of the limited call right. There is no restriction in our partnership agreement that prevents our general partner from issuing additional common units and exercising its call right. If our general partner exercises its limited call right, the effect would be to take us private and, if the units were subsequently deregistered, we would no longer be subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Our partnership agreement restricts the voting rights of unitholders owning 20% or more of any class of our units.

Our partnership agreement restricts unitholders' voting rights by providing that any units held by a person that owns 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner, its affiliates, their transferees and persons who acquired such units with the prior approval of the board of directors of our general partner, cannot vote on any matter. Our partnership agreement also contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management.

Cost reimbursements due to our general partner and its affiliates will reduce cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

Prior to making any distribution on the common units, we reimburse our general partner and its affiliates for all expenses they incur on our behalf, which is determined by our general partner in its sole discretion. These expenses include all costs incurred by the general partner and its affiliates in managing and operating us, including costs for rendering corporate staff and support services to us. We are managed and operated by directors and executive officers of our general partner. In addition, the majority of our operating personnel are employees of our general partner. Please read Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.” The reimbursement of expenses and payment of fees, if any, to our general partner and its affiliates could adversely affect our ability to pay cash distributions to our unitholders.

Unitholders may not have limited liability if a court finds that unitholder action constitutes control of our businesses.

A general partner of a partnership generally has unlimited liability for the obligations of the partnership, except for those contractual obligations of the partnership that are expressly made without recourse to the general partner. Our partnership is organized under Delaware law, and we conduct business in a number of other states. The limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some of the other states in which we do business. A unitholder could be liable for our obligations as if he were a general partner if:

- a court or government agency determined that we were conducting business in a state but had not complied with that particular state’s partnership statute; or
- a unitholder’s right to act with other unitholders to remove or replace the general partner, approve some amendments to our partnership agreement or take other actions under our partnership agreement constitute “control” of our businesses.

Unitholders may have liability to repay distributions.

Under certain circumstances, unitholders may have to repay amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to them. Under Delaware law, we may not make a distribution to unitholders if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. Delaware law provides that for a period of three years from the date of the impermissible distribution, limited partners who received the distribution and who knew at the time of the distribution that it violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount. Purchasers of units who become limited partners are liable for the obligations of the transferring limited partner to make contributions to us that are known to the purchaser of units at the time it became a limited partner and for unknown obligations if the liabilities could be determined from the partnership agreement. Liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities that are non-recourse to us are not counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permitted.

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

Our general partner may transfer its general partner interest to a third party in a merger or in a sale of all or substantially all of its assets without the consent of the unitholders. Furthermore, there is no restriction in the partnership agreement on the ability of the members of our general partner from transferring their respective membership interests in our general partner to a third party. The new members of our general partner would then be in a position to replace the board of directors and officers of our general partner with their own choices and control the decisions taken by the board of directors and officers of our general partner.

Certain members of the Slifka family and their affiliates may engage in activities that compete directly with us.

Mr. Richard Slifka and his affiliates (other than us) are subject to noncompetition provisions in the omnibus agreement and business opportunity agreement. In addition, Mr. Eric Slifka’s employment agreement contains noncompetition provisions. These agreements do not prohibit Messrs. Richard Slifka and Eric Slifka and certain

affiliates of our general partner from owning certain assets or engaging in certain businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. Please read Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence—Noncompetition.”

Tax Risks

Our tax treatment depends on our status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and not being subject to a material amount of entity-level taxation. If the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, were to treat us as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or we become subject to entity level taxation for state tax purposes, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be substantially reduced.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Despite the fact that we are organized as a limited partnership under Delaware law, we would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless we satisfy a “qualifying income” requirement. Based upon our current operations and current Treasury Regulations, we believe we satisfy the qualifying income requirement. However, no ruling has been or will be requested regarding our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Failing to meet the qualifying income requirement or a change in current law could cause us to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to taxation as an entity.

If we were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would pay U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate. Distributions to our unitholders would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to our unitholders. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be substantially reduced. Therefore, treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to our unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common units.

Our partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to additional amounts of entity level taxation for U.S. federal, state, municipal or foreign income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts may be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law or interpretation on us. At the state level, several states have been evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income, franchise or other forms of taxation. We currently own assets and conduct business in several states that impose a margin or franchise tax. In the future, we may expand our operations. Imposition of a similar tax on us in other jurisdictions that we may expand to could substantially reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

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

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our units, may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations thereof at any time. From time to time, members of Congress have proposed and considered substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that would affect publicly traded partnerships, including proposals that would eliminate our ability to qualify for partnership tax treatment. Recent proposals have provided for the expansion of the qualifying income exception for publicly traded partnerships in certain circumstances and other proposals have provided for the total elimination of the qualifying income exception upon which we rely for our partnership tax treatment. Further, while unitholders of publicly traded partnerships are, subject to certain limitations, entitled to a deduction equal to 20% of their allocable share of a publicly traded partnership’s “qualified business income,” this deduction is scheduled to expire with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

In addition, the Treasury Department has issued, and in the future may issue, regulations interpreting those laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. There can be no assurance that there will not be further changes to U.S. federal

income tax laws or the Treasury Department's interpretation of the qualifying income rules in a manner that could impact our ability to qualify as a partnership in the future.

Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws or interpretations thereof may be applied retroactively and could make it more difficult or impossible for us to meet the exception for certain publicly traded partnerships to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We are unable to predict whether any changes or other proposals will ultimately be enacted. In addition, there can be no assurance that there will not be any legislative, judicial or administrative changes in tax law generally that would negatively impact the value of an investment in our units. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor with respect to the status of legislative, regulatory or administrative developments and proposals in tax law generally and their potential effect on your investment in our units.

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

As of December 31, 2024, we conducted substantially all of our operations of our end-user business through six subsidiaries that are treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These corporations primarily engage in the retail sale of gasoline and/or operate convenience stores and collect rents on personal property leased to dealers and commissioned agents at other stations. We may elect to conduct additional operations through these corporate subsidiaries in the future. These corporate subsidiaries are subject to corporate-level taxes, which reduce the cash available for distribution to us and, in turn, to our unitholders. If the IRS were to successfully assert that these corporations have more tax liability than we anticipate or legislation were enacted that increased the corporate tax rate, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders would be further reduced.

If the IRS were to contest the U.S. federal income tax positions we take, it may adversely impact the market for our units, and the costs of any such contest would reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from the positions we take. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all of the positions we take. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our units and the price at which they trade. Moreover, the costs of any contest between us and the IRS will result in a reduction in our cash available for distribution to our unitholders and thus will be borne indirectly by our unitholders.

If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns, it (and some states) may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments directly from us, in which case our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced and our current and former unitholders may be required to indemnify us for any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments that were paid on such unitholders' behalf.

If the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns, it (and some states) may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments directly from us. To the extent possible, our general partner may elect to either pay the taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) directly to the IRS or, if we are eligible, issue a revised information statement to each unitholder and former unitholder with respect to an audited and adjusted return. Although our general partner may elect to have our unitholders and former unitholders take such audit adjustments into account and pay any resulting taxes (including applicable penalties or interest) in accordance with their interests in us during the tax year under audit, there can be no assurance that such election will be practical, permissible or effective in all circumstances. As a result, our current unitholders may bear some or all of the tax liability resulting from such audit adjustment, even if such unitholders did not own units in us during the tax year under audit. If, as a result of any such audit adjustment, we are required to make payments of taxes, penalties and interest, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced and our

current and former unitholders may be required to indemnify us for any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustments that were paid on such unitholders' behalf.

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

Our common unitholders are required to pay any U.S. federal income taxes and, in some cases, state and local income taxes on their share of our taxable income whether or not they receive cash distributions from us. Our common unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even equal to the actual tax liability that results from that income.

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

If a unitholder sells common units, the unitholder will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and that unitholder's tax basis in those common units. Because distributions in excess of a common unitholder's allocable share of our net taxable income decrease such unitholder's tax basis in its common units, the amount, if any, of such prior excess distributions with respect to the common units a unitholder sells will, in effect, become taxable income to a unitholder if it sells such units at a price greater than its tax basis in those units, even if the price such unitholder receives is less than its original cost. In addition, because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, if a unitholder sells its common units, the unitholder may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash received from the sale.

A substantial portion of the amount realized from a unitholder's sale of our common units, whether or not representing gain, may be taxed as ordinary income to such unitholder due to potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. Thus, a common unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and capital loss from the sale of units if the amount realized on a sale of such units is less than such unitholder's adjusted basis in the common units. Net capital loss may only offset capital gains and, in the case of individuals, up to \$3,000 of ordinary income per year. In the taxable period in which a unitholder sells its common units, such unitholder may recognize ordinary income from our allocations of income and gain to such unitholder prior to the sale and from recapture items that generally cannot be offset by any capital loss recognized upon the sale of units.

Common unitholders may be subject to limitation on their ability to deduct interest expense incurred by us.

In general, we are entitled to a deduction for interest paid or accrued on indebtedness properly allocable to our trade or business during our taxable year. However, our deduction for "business interest" is limited to the sum of our business interest income and 30% of our "adjusted taxable income." For the purposes of this limitation, our adjusted taxable income is computed without regard to any business interest expense or business interest income.

If our "business interest" is subject to limitation under these rules, our unitholders will be limited in their ability to deduct their share of any interest expense that has been allocated to them. As a result, common unitholders may be subject to limitation on their ability to deduct interest expense incurred by us which could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor with respect to this potential limitation on the deductibility of interest expense and its impact on your investment in our common units.

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

Investment in our common units by tax-exempt entities, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs) raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations that are exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including IRAs and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them. Additionally, all or part of any gain recognized by such tax-exempt organization upon a sale or other disposition of our units may be unrelated business taxable income and may be taxable to them. Tax-exempt entities should consult a tax advisor before investing in our common units.

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

Non-U.S. unitholders are generally taxed and subject to income tax filing requirements by the United States on income effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Income allocated to our common unitholders and any gain from the sale of our units will generally be considered to be “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business. As a result, distributions to a non-U.S. common unitholder will be subject to withholding at the highest applicable effective tax rate and a non-U.S. unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a unit will also be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the gain realized from the sale or disposition of that unit. In addition to the withholding tax imposed on distributions of effectively connected income, distributions to a non-U.S. unitholder will also be subject to a 10% withholding tax on the amount of any distribution in excess of our cumulative net income. As we do not compute our cumulative net income for such purposes due to the complexity of the calculation and lack of clarity in how it would apply to us, we intend to treat all of our distributions as being in excess of our cumulative net income for such purposes and subject to such 10% withholding tax. Accordingly, distributions to a non-U.S. unitholder will be subject to a combined withholding tax rate equal to the sum of the highest applicable effective tax rate and 10%.

Moreover, the transferee of an interest in a partnership that is engaged in a U.S. trade or business is generally required to withhold 10% of the “amount realized” by the transferor unless the transferor certifies that it is not a foreign person. While the determination of a partner’s “amount realized” generally includes any decrease of a partner’s share of the partnership’s liabilities, the Treasury regulations provide that the “amount realized” on a transfer of an interest in a publicly traded partnership, such as our units, will generally be the amount of gross proceeds paid to the broker effecting the applicable transfer on behalf of the transferor, and thus will be determined without regard to any decrease in that partner’s share of a publicly traded partnership’s liabilities. For a transfer of interests in a publicly traded partnership that is effected through a broker, the obligation to withhold is imposed on the transferor’s broker. Current and prospective non-U.S. unitholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the impact of these rules on an investment in our units.

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

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, we have adopted certain methods for allocating depreciation and amortization deductions that may not conform to all aspects of existing Treasury Regulations. A successful IRS challenge to the use of these methods could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our unitholders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from any sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audit adjustments to a unitholder’s tax returns.

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

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

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

Because there are no specific rules governing the U.S. federal income tax consequences of loaning a partnership interest, a unitholder whose units are the subject of a securities loan may be considered to have disposed of the loaned units. In that case, the unitholder may no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan to the short seller and the unitholder may recognize gain or loss from such disposition. Moreover, during the period of the loan, any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units may not be reportable by the unitholder and any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those units could be fully taxable as ordinary income. Unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a securities loan are urged to consult a tax advisor to determine whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing their units.

We have adopted certain valuation methodologies in determining a unitholder’s allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction. The IRS may challenge these methodologies or the resulting allocations, which could adversely affect the value of our common units.

In determining the items of income, gain, loss and deduction allocable to our unitholders, we must routinely determine the fair market value of our assets. Although we may, from time to time, consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we make many fair market value estimates using a methodology based on the market value of our common units as a means to measure the fair market value of our assets. The IRS may challenge these valuation methods and the resulting allocations of income, gain, loss and deduction.

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

Unitholders may be subject to state and local taxes and return filing requirements in jurisdictions where they do not live as a result of investing in our units.

In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, our unitholders may be subject to other taxes, including foreign, state and local taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct business or own property now or in the future, even if they do not live in any of those jurisdictions. Our unitholders will likely be required to file foreign, state and local income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of these various jurisdictions. Further, our unitholders may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements.

We currently own assets and conduct business in several states, some of which impose a personal income tax on individuals, corporations and other entities. As we make acquisitions or expand our businesses, we may own assets or conduct business in additional states that impose a personal income tax. It is our unitholders’ responsibility to file all U.S. federal, state, municipal and non-U.S. tax returns and pay any taxes due in these jurisdictions. Unitholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the filing of such tax returns, the payment of such taxes, and the deductibility of any taxes paid.

The treatment of income attributable to distributions on our preferred units as guaranteed payments for the use of capital creates a different tax treatment for the holders of our preferred units than the holders of our common units and such income is not eligible for the 20% deduction for qualified business income.

The tax treatment of distributions on our preferred units is uncertain. We will treat each of the holders of our preferred units as partners for tax purposes and will treat income attributable to distributions on our preferred units as a guaranteed payment for the use of capital that will generally be taxable to each of the holders of our preferred units as ordinary income. Holders of our preferred units will recognize taxable income from the accrual of such income (even in the absence of a contemporaneous cash distribution). Otherwise, except in the case of our liquidation, the holders of our preferred units are generally not anticipated to share in our items of income, gain, loss or deduction, nor will we allocate any share of our nonrecourse liabilities to the holders of our preferred units. If distributions on our preferred units were treated as payments on indebtedness for tax purposes, rather than as guaranteed payments for the use of capital, the distributions likely would be treated as payments of interest by us to each of the holders of our preferred units.

Although we expect that much of the income we earn is generally eligible for the 20% deduction for qualified publicly-traded partnership income for taxable years beginning before December 31, 2025, the Treasury Regulations provide that income attributable to a guaranteed payment for the use of capital is not eligible for the 20% deduction for qualified business income. As a result, income attributable to a guaranteed payment for use of capital recognized by holders of our preferred units is not eligible for the 20% deduction for qualified business income.

A holder of our preferred units will be required to recognize gain or loss on a sale of preferred units equal to the difference between the amount realized by such holder and such holder's tax basis in the preferred units sold. The amount realized generally will equal the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property such holder receives in exchange for such preferred units. Subject to general rules requiring a blended basis among multiple partnership interests, the tax basis of a preferred unit will generally equal the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property paid by the holder of such preferred unit to acquire such preferred unit. Gain or loss recognized by a holder of preferred units on the sale or exchange of a preferred unit held for more than one year generally will be taxable as long-term capital gain or loss. Because holders of our preferred units will generally not be allocated a share of our items of depreciation, depletion or amortization, it is not anticipated that such holders will be required to recharacterize any portion of their gain as ordinary income as a result of the recapture rules.

Investment in our preferred units by tax-exempt investors, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts, and non-United States persons raises issues unique to them. The treatment of guaranteed payments for the use of capital to tax-exempt investors is not certain and the income resulting from such payments may be treated as unrelated business taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions to non-United States holders of our preferred units will be subject to withholding taxes. If the amount of withholding exceeds the amount of U.S. federal income tax actually due, non-United States holders of our preferred units may be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns in order to seek a refund of such excess.

All holders of our preferred units are urged to consult a tax advisor with respect to the consequences of owning our preferred units.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

Risk Management and Strategy

In the ordinary course of our business, we collect and store data, including sensitive data such as our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners, information related to potential ventures and transactions, and personal information related to our employees, customers and business partners. Our business is dependent upon our computer systems, devices, software and networks (operational and information technology) to process the data necessary to conduct our business. In addition, the breadth and complexity of the technologies we use continue to grow, including as a result of the use of mobile devices, cloud services, artificial intelligence, open-source software, social media and the increased reliance on devices connected to the internet. We are committed to protecting the confidentiality and integrity of, and access to, our operational and information technology as well as the other systems used to conduct our business.

To protect our data and systems against cybersecurity threats, our cybersecurity risk management program is designed to assess, identify, manage and mitigate cybersecurity threats that could adversely and materially affect our business. Our cybersecurity risk management program is aligned with our business strategy and integrated throughout our operations. Our cybersecurity risk management program is comprised of technical and administrative controls, processes, policies and procedures based on applicable laws and industry standards and guided by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (“NIST”) Cybersecurity Framework.

As part of our cybersecurity risk management program, we undertake ongoing cybersecurity risk assessments to help us detect, evaluate and respond to potential cybersecurity threats, including regular testing by our internal cyber operations team. Our vulnerability management program is designed to identify, assess, and remediate cybersecurity threats in our systems, such as through penetration testing. We have implemented measures designed to address the risks associated with the use of industrial control systems to help maintain the reliability and safety of our operations. Our information technology and operational technology disaster recovery program is designed to help maintain the continuity of critical business operations in the event of a disruptive cybersecurity incident through procedures for data recovery, system restoration, and business resumption. We engage third-party cybersecurity consultants to provide cybersecurity audits, targeted attack testing, cybersecurity threat intelligence and cybersecurity incident response services. We also operate a threat hunting program to help us identify potential cybersecurity threats in our systems. We require all employees and contractors to participate in cybersecurity training designed to enhance their understanding of cybersecurity threats and their ability to identify and escalate potential incidents.

Our internal data privacy and data security team evaluates vendors that have access (directly or indirectly) to our data and/or systems to help us document and mitigate potential cybersecurity threats associated with our use of those vendors and the products and services they provide. These evaluations also include how these vendors may incorporate generative artificial intelligence and other similar artificial intelligence tools into their offerings.

Our cybersecurity risk management program includes an incident response (“IR”) plan that is designed to facilitate our response to cybersecurity incidents, including an escalation process for cybersecurity incidents that may have a moderate or higher business impact to notify our executive officers, other members of our senior management team and other internal stakeholders. The IR plan provides our executive officers and other members of our senior management team with the information needed to assess whether a cybersecurity incident materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition, and the need for public disclosure. We aim to test the IR plan at least annually to assess its operational effectiveness. We strive to conduct an annual “tabletop” exercise during which we simulate cybersecurity incidents to help us prepare for and respond to a cybersecurity incident and to identify areas for potential improvement. These exercises are conducted in close coordination with members of our internal cybersecurity risk management team, our retained cybersecurity incident response consultants, outside cybersecurity counsel and internal technical, operations and insurance risk management, internal audit and legal personnel, as well as certain executive officers and members of the senior management team.

Governance

We have an internal cybersecurity risk management team consisting of our cybersecurity operations team, cybersecurity engineering team and data privacy and data security compliance team that reports to our Chief Information Security Officer (“CISO”). This team is responsible for identifying and managing cybersecurity threats and assessing and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats.

With more than two decades of cybersecurity and information security experience, our CISO leads our cybersecurity risk management team and holds certifications including CISSP, CISA, CISM, and CRISC. Leveraging their cybersecurity experience, knowledge of our company and leadership, our CISO plays an important role in both the strategic development and tactical execution of our cybersecurity risk management program. Our CISO reports to the Chief Information Officer (“CIO”) and regularly consults with our Chief Legal Officer (“CLO”) and other members of the legal team, as well as outside cybersecurity counsel, for strategic and operational input on risk management and compliance with applicable cybersecurity laws and regulations.

We have a management-level cybersecurity committee that has primary responsibility for our overall cybersecurity risk management program and oversees our internal cybersecurity personnel and retained external cybersecurity consultants and applicable third-party service providers. The cybersecurity committee includes our Chief Financial Officer, CIO, CLO and our Director of Internal Audit. Our CISO and members of the internal cybersecurity risk management team regularly meet with the cybersecurity committee to provide updates on cybersecurity threats, risk management activities and other issues related to preventing, detecting and mitigating cybersecurity incidents. Our cybersecurity committee also consults with internal and external cybersecurity and threat intelligence consultants and communicates with senior management about cybersecurity threats and resource needs for managing them.

Our Board of Directors (the “Board”) oversees all cybersecurity risk management activities. At least annually, the CISO, CIO and other members of the cybersecurity committee report to the Board on the state of our cybersecurity risk management program and current and emerging cybersecurity risks. The Board’s Audit Committee has been delegated strategic oversight of the cybersecurity committee and our cybersecurity risk management program, and is responsible for providing feedback, as needed. Any cybersecurity incident deemed to have a moderate or higher business risk also is reported to the Board.

Impacts from Cybersecurity Threats

As of the date of this report, though we and our service providers have experienced certain cybersecurity incidents, we are not aware of any cybersecurity threats that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. However, we acknowledge that cybersecurity threats are continually evolving, and the possibility of future cybersecurity incidents remains. Despite the implementation of our cybersecurity risk management program and governance structure, we cannot guarantee that a significant cyberattack will not occur. A successful attack on our operational and information technology or other business systems could have significant consequences to the business. See “Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors,” for additional information about the risks to our business associated with a breach or compromise to our information technology systems.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The information required by this item is included in Note 24 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information and Holders

Our common units trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “GLP.” At the close of business on February 21, 2025, based upon information received from our transfer agent, we had 31 holders of record of our common units. The number of record holders does not include common units held in street name.

Distributions of Available Cash

Common Units and General Partner Interest

We intend to make cash distributions to common unitholders on a quarterly basis, although there is no assurance as to the future cash distributions since they are dependent upon future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other factors. Our credit agreement prohibits us from making cash distributions if any potential default or event of default, as defined in the credit agreement, occurs or would result from the cash distribution. The indentures governing our outstanding senior notes and our partnership agreement also limit our ability to make distributions to our common unitholders in certain circumstances.

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we will distribute all of our Available Cash (as defined in our partnership agreement) to common unitholders of record on the applicable record date. The amount of Available Cash is all cash on hand on the date of determination of Available Cash for the quarter, less the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner to provide for the proper conduct of our businesses, to comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments or other agreements, or to provide funds for distributions to unitholders and our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters.

We will make distributions of Available Cash from distributable cash flow for any quarter in the following manner: 99.33% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and thereafter, cash in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution is distributed to the common unitholders and the general partner based on the percentages as provided below.

As holder of the incentive distribution rights, the general partner is entitled to incentive distributions if the amount we distribute with respect to any quarter exceeds specified target levels shown below:

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		Unitholders	General Partner
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.4625	99.33 %	0.67 %
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.4625 up to \$0.5375	86.33 %	13.67 %
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.5375 up to \$0.6625	76.33 %	23.67 %
Thereafter	above \$0.6625	51.33 %	48.67 %

Series A Preferred Units

On April 15, 2024 we redeemed all 2,760,000 of our Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units (the “Series A Preferred Units”) at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit, plus a \$0.514275 per unit cash distribution for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024. Effective April 15, 2024, the Series A Preferred Units are no longer outstanding.

Prior to the April 15, 2024 redemption of the Series A Preferred Units, distributions on the Series A Preferred

Units were cumulative from August 7, 2018, the original issue date of the Series A Preferred Units, and were payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year (each, a “Series A Distribution Payment Date”), commencing on November 15, 2018, to holders of record as of the opening of business on the February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1 next preceding the Series A Distribution Payment Date, in each case, when, as, and if declared by the general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. Distributions on the Series A Preferred Units were paid out of available cash with respect to the quarter immediately preceding the applicable Series A Distribution Payment Date.

Series B Preferred Units

On March 24, 2021, we issued 3,000,000 9.50% Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units representing limited partner interests in us (the “Series B Preferred Units”) at a price of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit.

Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units are cumulative from March 24, 2021, the original issue date of the Series B Original Issue Date and payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year (each, a “Series B Distribution Payment Date”), commencing on May 15, 2021, to holders of record as of the opening of business on the February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1 next preceding the Series B Distribution Payment Date, in each case, when, as, and if declared by the General Partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units will be paid out of Available Cash with respect to the quarter immediately preceding the applicable Series B Distribution Payment Date.

No distribution may be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any junior securities (other than a distribution payable solely in junior securities) unless full cumulative distributions have been or contemporaneously are being paid or provided for on all outstanding Series B Preferred Units and any parity securities through the most recent respective distribution periods.

The distribution rate for the Series B Preferred Units is 9.50% per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per Series B Preferred Unit (equal to \$2.375 per Series B Preferred Unit per annum).

At any time on or after May 15, 2026, we may redeem, in whole or in part, the Series B Preferred Units at a redemption price in cash of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. We must provide not less than 30 days’ and not more than 60 days’ advance written notice of any such redemption.

Equity Compensation Plan

The equity compensation plan information required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K in response to this item is incorporated by reference from Part III, Item 12, “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters—Equity Compensation Plan Table.”

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number Of Units Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Unit(\$)	Total Number of Units Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Units That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
October 1 —October 31, 2024	—	—	—	—
November 1—November 30, 2024	30,000	50.82	—	1,099,021
December 1 —December 31, 2024	29,000	50.57	—	1,070,021

- (1) In May 2009, the board of directors of our general partner authorized the repurchase of our common units for the purpose of meeting our general partner’s anticipated obligations to deliver common units under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”) and meeting the general partner’s obligations under existing employment agreements and other employment related obligations of the general partner. Since the repurchase program was implemented and through December 31, 2024, our general partner repurchased 1,530,566 common units pursuant to this repurchase program. As of February 28, 2025, our general partner is authorized to acquire up to 1,070,021 of our common units in the aggregate over an extended period of time, consistent with the general partner’s obligations under the LTIP and employment agreements. Common units may be repurchased from time to time in open market transactions, including block purchases, or in privately negotiated transactions. Such authorized unit repurchases may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time, and are subject to price, economic and market conditions, applicable legal requirements and available liquidity.

Item 6. [Reserved]

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of Global Partners LP should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements of Global Partners LP and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

This section generally discusses 2024 and 2023 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2024 and 2023. Discussions of 2022 items and year-to-year comparisons between 2023 and 2022 that are not included in this Form 10-K can be found in Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

We account for our investments in Spring Partners Retail LLC (“SPR”) and Everett Landco GP, LLC (“Everett”) as equity method investments. Under this method, our share of income and losses is included in (loss) income from equity method investments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations of Global Partners LP, and our investment balance in the joint ventures are included in equity method investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Global Partners LP. See Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Except as otherwise specifically indicated, the information and discussion and analysis in this section does not otherwise take into account the financial condition and results of operations of SPR or Everett.

Overview

We are a master limited partnership formed in March 2005. We own, control or have access to a large terminal network of refined petroleum products and renewable fuels—with connectivity to strategic rail, pipeline and marine assets—spanning from Maine to Florida and into the U.S. Gulf States. We are one of the largest independent owners, suppliers and operators of gasoline stations and convenience stores, primarily in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (collectively, the “Northeast”) and Maryland and Virginia. As of December 31, 2024, we had a portfolio of 1,584 owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, including 300 directly operated convenience stores, primarily in the Northeast, as well as 64 gasoline stations located in Texas that are operated by our joint venture, SPR. We are also one of the largest distributors of gasoline, distillates, residual oil and renewable fuels to wholesalers, retailers and commercial customers in the New England states and New York. We engage in the purchasing, selling, gathering, blending, storing and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane and in the transportation of petroleum products and renewable fuels by rail from the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada.

Collectively, we sold approximately \$16.6 billion of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil for the year ended December 31, 2024. In addition, we had other revenues of approximately \$0.6 billion for the year ended December 31, 2024 from convenience store and prepared food sales at our directly operated stores, rental income from dealer leased and commissioned agent leased gasoline stations and from cobranding arrangements, and sundries.

We base our pricing on spot prices, fixed prices or indexed prices and routinely use the New York Mercantile Exchange (“NYMEX”), Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”) and Intercontinental Exchange (“ICE”) or other counterparties to hedge the risk inherent in buying and selling commodities. Through the use of regulated exchanges or derivatives, we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced between purchased volumes and sales volumes or future delivery obligations.

2024 Events

Redemption of Series A Preferred Units—On April 15, 2024, we redeemed all of our outstanding Series A Preferred Units at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit, plus a \$0.514275 per unit cash distribution for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024. Effective April 15, 2024, the Series A Preferred Units are no longer outstanding. See Note 20 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Acquisitions of Terminals from Gulf Oil and ExxonMobil Oil Corporation—On April 9, 2024, we acquired four refined-product terminals from Gulf Oil Limited Partnership (“Gulf Oil”) which are located in Chelsea, MA, New Haven, CT, Linden, NJ and Woodbury, NJ, pursuant to a purchase agreement initially entered into on December 15, 2022 and subsequently amended and restated on February 23, 2024. On November 1, 2024, we acquired one liquid energy terminal in East Providence, Rhode Island from ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (“ExxonMobil”). The combined acquisition price was approximately \$215.1 million, excluding inventory acquired from Gulf Oil and ExxonMobil. We financed these transactions with borrowings under our revolving credit facility. See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Credit Agreement Facility Reallocation and Accordion Reduction—On February 5, 2024, we and the lenders under our credit agreement agreed, pursuant to the terms of our credit agreement, to (i) a reallocation of \$300.0 million of the revolving credit facility to the working capital revolving credit facility and (ii) reduce the accordion feature from \$200.0 million to \$0. After giving effect to the reallocation and the accordion reduction, the working capital revolving credit facility is \$950.0 million and the revolving credit facility is \$600.0 million, for a total commitment of \$1.55 billion, effective February 8, 2024. This reallocation and accordion reduction returned our credit facilities to the terms in place prior to the reallocation and accordion exercise previously agreed to by us and the lenders on December 7, 2023. See —Liquidity and Capital Resources—Credit Agreement.”

2032 Notes Offering—On January 18, 2024, we and GLP Finance Corp. issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.250% senior notes due 2032 (the “2032 Notes”) that are guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. We used the net proceeds from the offering to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement and for general corporate purposes. See —Liquidity and Capital Resources—Senior Notes.”

Operating Segments

We purchase refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil primarily from domestic and foreign refiners and ethanol producers, crude oil producers, major and independent oil companies and trading companies. We operate our businesses under three segments: (i) Wholesale, (ii) Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations (“GDSO”) and (iii) Commercial.

Wholesale

In our Wholesale segment, we engage in the logistics of selling, gathering, blending, storing and transporting refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane. We transport these products by railcars, barges, trucks and/or pipelines pursuant to spot or long-term contracts. We sell home heating oil, branded and unbranded gasoline and gasoline blendstocks, diesel, kerosene and residual oil to retail and wholesale distributors. Generally, customers use their own vehicles or contract carriers to take delivery of the gasoline, distillates and propane at bulk terminals and inland storage facilities that we own or control or at which we have throughput or exchange arrangements. Ethanol is shipped primarily by rail and by barge.

Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations

In our GDSO segment, gasoline distribution includes sales of branded and unbranded gasoline to gasoline station operators and sub-jobbers. Station operations include (i) convenience store and prepared food sales, (ii) rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers, from commissioned agents and from cobranding arrangements and (iii) sundries (such as car wash sales and lottery and ATM commissions).

[Table of Contents](#)

As of December 31, 2024, we had a portfolio of owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, primarily in the Northeast, that consisted of the following:

Company operated (1)	300
Commissioned agents	318
Lessee dealers	174
Contract dealers	792
Total	<u>1,584</u>

(1) Excludes 64 sites operated by our joint venture, SPR (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

At our company-operated stores, we operate the gasoline stations and convenience stores with our employees, and we set the retail price of gasoline at the station. At commissioned agent locations, we own the gasoline inventory, and we set the retail price of gasoline at the station and pay the commissioned agent a fee related to the gallons sold. We receive rental income from commissioned agent leased gasoline stations for the leasing of the convenience store premises, repair bays and/or other businesses that may be conducted by the commissioned agent. At dealer-leased locations, the dealer purchases gasoline from us, and the dealer sets the retail price of gasoline at the dealer's station. We also receive rental income from (i) dealer-leased gasoline stations and (ii) cobranding arrangements. We also supply gasoline to locations owned and/or leased by independent contract dealers. Additionally, we have contractual relationships with distributors in certain New England states pursuant to which we source and supply these distributors' gasoline stations with Exxon- or Mobil-branded gasoline.

Commercial

In our Commercial segment, we include sales and deliveries to end user customers in the public sector and to large commercial and industrial end users of unbranded gasoline, home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil and bunker fuel. In the case of public sector commercial and industrial end user customers, we sell products primarily either through a competitive bidding process or through contracts of various terms. We respond to publicly issued requests for product proposals and quotes. We generally arrange for the delivery of the product to the customer's designated location. Our Commercial segment also includes sales of custom blended fuels delivered by barges or from a terminal dock to ships through bunkering activity.

Seasonality

Due to the nature of our businesses and our reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, we may experience more demand for gasoline during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter months. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which we operate, increasing the demand for gasoline. Therefore, our volumes in gasoline are typically higher in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. As demand for some of our refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally greater during the winter months, heating oil and residual oil volumes are generally higher during the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. These factors may result in fluctuations in our quarterly operating results.

Outlook

This section identifies certain risks and certain economic or industry-wide factors that may affect our financial performance and results of operations in the future, both in the short-term and in the long-term. Our results of operations and financial condition depend, in part, upon the following:

- *Our businesses are influenced by the overall markets for refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane and increases and/or decreases in the prices of these products may adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders and the amount of borrowing available for working capital under our credit agreement. Results from our purchasing, storing, terminalling, transporting, selling and blending operations are*

influenced by prices for refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane, price volatility and the market for such products. Prices in the overall markets for these products may affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Our margins can be significantly impacted by the forward product pricing curve, often referred to as the futures market. We typically hedge our exposure to petroleum product and renewable fuel price moves with futures contracts and, to a lesser extent, swaps. In markets where future prices are higher than current prices, referred to as contango, we may use our storage capacity to improve our margins by storing products we have purchased at lower prices in the current market for delivery to customers at higher prices in the future. In markets where future prices are lower than current prices, referred to as backwardation, inventories can depreciate in value and hedging costs are more expensive. For this reason, in these backward markets, we attempt to reduce our inventories in order to minimize these effects. Our inventory management is dependent on the use of hedging instruments which are managed based on the structure of the forward pricing curve. Daily market changes may impact periodic results due to the point-in-time valuation of these positions. Volatility in petroleum markets may impact our results. When prices for the products we sell rise, some of our customers may have insufficient credit to purchase supply from us at their historical purchase volumes, and their customers, in turn, may adopt conservation measures which reduce consumption, thereby reducing demand for product. Furthermore, when prices increase rapidly and dramatically, we may be unable to promptly pass our additional costs on to our customers, resulting in lower margins which could adversely affect our results of operations. Higher prices for the products we sell may (1) diminish our access to trade credit support and/or cause it to become more expensive and (2) decrease the amount of borrowings available for working capital under our credit agreement as a result of total available commitments, borrowing base limitations and advance rates thereunder. When prices for the products we sell decline, our exposure to risk of loss in the event of nonperformance by our customers of our forward contracts may be increased as they and/or their customers may breach their contracts and purchase the products we sell at the then lower market price from a competitor.

- *We commit substantial resources to pursuing acquisitions and expending capital for growth projects, although there is no certainty that we will successfully complete any acquisitions or growth projects or receive the economic results we anticipate from completed acquisitions or growth projects.* We are continuously engaged in discussions with potential sellers and lessors of existing (or suitable for development) terminalling, storage, logistics and/or marketing assets, including gasoline stations, convenience stores and related businesses, and also consider organic growth projects. Our growth largely depends on our ability to make accretive acquisitions and/or accretive development projects. We may be unable to execute such accretive transactions for a number of reasons, including the following: (1) we are unable to identify attractive transaction candidates or negotiate acceptable terms; (2) we are unable to obtain financing for such transactions on economically acceptable terms; or (3) we are outbid by competitors. Many of these transactions involve numerous regulatory, environmental, commercial and legal uncertainties beyond our control, which may materially alter the expected return associated with the underlying transaction. We may consummate transactions that we believe will be accretive but that ultimately may not be accretive.
- *We may not be able to realize expected returns or other anticipated benefits associated with our joint ventures.* We are currently involved in two joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. We may not always be in complete alignment with our unaffiliated joint venture counterparties due to, for example, conflicting strategic objectives, change in control, change in market conditions or applicable laws, or other events. We may disagree on governance matters with respect to the respective joint venture or the jointly-owned assets and may be outvoted by our respective joint venture counterparty. Our joint venture arrangements may also require us to expend additional resources that could otherwise be directed to other areas of our business. As a result of such challenges, the anticipated benefits associated with our joint ventures may not be achieved and could negatively impact our results of operations.

- *The condition of credit markets may adversely affect our liquidity.* In the past, world financial markets experienced a severe reduction in the availability of credit. Possible negative impacts in the future could include a decrease in the availability of borrowings under our credit agreement, increased counterparty credit risk on our derivatives contracts and our contractual counterparties could require us to provide collateral. In addition, we could experience a tightening of trade credit from our suppliers.
- *We depend upon marine, pipeline, rail and truck transportation services for a substantial portion of our logistics activities in transporting the petroleum products we purchase and sell. Disruption in any of these transportation services could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.* Hurricanes, flooding and other severe weather conditions could cause a disruption in the transportation services we depend upon and could affect the flow of service. In addition, accidents, labor disputes between providers and their employees and labor renegotiations, including strikes, lockouts or a work stoppage, shortage of railcars, trucks and barges, mechanical difficulties or bottlenecks and disruptions in transportation logistics could also disrupt our business operations. These events could result in service disruptions and increased costs which could also adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Other disruptions, such as those due to an act of terrorism or war, could also adversely affect our businesses.
- *We have contractual obligations for certain transportation assets such as barges and railcars.* A decline in demand for the products we sell could result in a decrease in the utilization of our transportation assets. Certain costs associated with our contractual obligations for certain transportation assets, such as barges and railcars, are fixed and do not vary with volumes transported. Should we experience a reduction in our logistics activities, costs associated with our contractual obligations for related transportation assets may not decrease ratably or at all. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders may be negatively impacted.
- *Our gasoline financial results in our GDSO segment can be lower in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year due to seasonal fluctuations in demand.* Due to the nature of our businesses and our reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, we may experience more demand for gasoline during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter months. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which we operate, increasing the demand for gasoline. Therefore, our results of operations in gasoline can be lower in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year.
- *Our heating oil and residual oil financial results can be lower in the second and third quarters of the calendar year.* Demand for some refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally higher during November through March than during April through October. We obtain a significant portion of these sales during the winter months.
- *Warmer weather conditions could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.* Weather conditions generally have an impact on the demand for both home heating oil and residual oil. Because we supply distributors whose customers depend on home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes during the winter, warmer-than-normal temperatures during the first and fourth calendar quarters can decrease the total volume we sell and the gross profit realized on those sales.
- *Our gasoline, convenience store and prepared food sales could be significantly reduced by a reduction in demand due to higher prices and inflation in general and new technologies and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid, battery powered, hydrogen or other alternative fuel-powered motor vehicles and changing consumer preferences and driving habits.* Technological advances and alternative fuel sources, such as electric, hybrid, battery powered, hydrogen or other alternative fuel-powered motor vehicles, may adversely affect the demand for gasoline. We could face additional competition from alternative energy sources as a result of future government-mandated controls or regulations which promote the use of alternative fuel sources. A number of new legal incentives and regulatory requirements, and executive

initiatives, including various government subsidies including the extension of certain tax credits for renewable energy, have made these alternative forms of energy more competitive. Changing consumer preferences or driving habits could lead to new forms of fueling destinations or potentially fewer customer visits to our sites, resulting in a decrease in gasoline sales and/or sales of food, sundries and other on-site services. In addition, higher prices, including as result of tariffs and other controls on imports or exports of goods, and inflation in general could reduce the demand for gasoline and the products and services we offer at our convenience stores and adversely impact our sales. A reduction in our sales could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.

- *Tariffs could significantly impact our operations and costs, adversely affecting our business.* Our operations involve the international purchase and resale of petroleum products and renewable fuels, and can be affected by import duties applicable to these products' movement across borders. In addition, the products we sell in our convenience stores and the equipment and materials we utilize in our operations may also be similarly affected by import duties. Tariffs and other import duties on energy products that we trade internationally, the products we sell in our convenience stores or the equipment and materials we utilize in our operations could materially impact us. Our business may be adversely affected by increased costs resulting from such duties. We are exploring opportunities to mitigate the impacts of potential duty increases on our operations, but the timing and scope of import duty changes and the associated cost burdens cannot be definitively determined, or controlled for, in advance.
- *Energy efficiency, higher prices, new technology and alternative fuels could reduce demand for our heating oil and residual oil.* Increased conservation and technological advances have adversely affected the demand for home heating oil and residual oil. Consumption of residual oil has steadily declined over the last several decades. We could face additional competition from alternative energy sources as a result of future government-mandated controls or regulations further promoting the use of cleaner fuels or changing consumer preferences. End users who are dual-fuel users have the ability to switch between residual oil and natural gas. Other end users may elect to convert to natural gas, electric heat pumps or other alternative fuels. During a period of increasing residual oil prices relative to the prices of natural gas, dual-fuel customers may switch and other end users may convert to natural gas. During periods of increasing home heating oil prices relative to the price of natural gas, residential users of home heating oil may also convert to natural gas, electric heat pumps or other alternative fuels. As described above, such switching or conversion could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- *Changes in government usage mandates and tax credits could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol and renewable fuels, which could negatively impact our sales.* The EPA has implemented a RFS pursuant to the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. The RFS program seeks to promote the incorporation of renewable fuels in the nation's fuel supply and, to that end, sets annual quotas for the quantity of renewable fuels (such as ethanol) that must be blended into transportation fuels consumed in the United States. A RIN is assigned to each gallon of renewable fuel produced in or imported into the United States. We are exposed to volatility in the market price of RINs. We cannot predict the future prices of RINs. RIN prices are dependent upon a variety of factors, including EPA regulations related to the amount of RINs required and the total amounts that can be generated, the availability of RINs for purchase, the price at which RINs can be purchased, and levels of transportation fuels produced, all of which can vary significantly from quarter to quarter. If sufficient RINs are unavailable for purchase or if we have to pay a significantly higher price for RINs, or if we are otherwise unable to meet the EPA's RFS mandates, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected. Future demand for ethanol will be largely dependent upon the economic incentives to blend based upon the relative value of gasoline and ethanol, taking into consideration the EPA's regulations on the RFS program and oxygenate blending requirements. A reduction or waiver of the RFS mandate or oxygenate blending requirements could adversely affect the availability and pricing of ethanol, which in turn could adversely affect our future gasoline and ethanol sales. In addition, changes in blending requirements or broadening the definition of what constitutes a renewable fuel could affect the price of RINs which could impact the magnitude of the mark-to-market liability recorded for the deficiency, if any, in our RIN position relative to

our RVO at a point in time. Future changes proposed by EPA for the renewable volume obligations may increase the cost to consumers for transportation fuel, which could result in a decline in demand for fuels and lower revenues for our business.

- *Governmental action and campaigns to discourage smoking and use of other products may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.* Congress has given the FDA broad authority to regulate tobacco and nicotine products, and the FDA, states and some municipalities have enacted and are pursuing enactment of numerous regulations restricting the sale of such products. These governmental actions, as well as national, state and municipal campaigns to discourage smoking, tax increases, and imposition of regulations restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products, e-cigarettes and vapor products, have and could result in reduced consumption levels, higher costs which we may not be able to pass on to our customers, and reduced overall customer traffic. Also, increasing regulations related to and restricting the sale of flavored tobacco products, e-cigarettes and vapor products may offset some of the gains we have experienced from selling these types of products. These factors could materially affect the sale of this product mix which in turn could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our unitholders.
- *Environmental laws and other industry-related regulations or environmental litigation could significantly impact our operations and/or increase our costs, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.* Our operations are subject to federal, state and municipal laws and regulations regulating, among other matters, logistics activities, product quality specifications and other environmental matters. The trend in environmental regulation has been towards more restrictions and limitations on activities that may affect the environment over time. For example, while in office, President Biden signed an executive order calling for new or more stringent emissions standards for new, modified and existing oil and gas facilities, and the EPA finalized rules to that effect, although these rules are subject to legal challenge. Our businesses may be adversely affected by increased costs and liabilities resulting from such stricter laws and regulations. We try to anticipate future regulatory requirements that might be imposed and plan accordingly to remain in compliance with changing environmental laws and regulations and to minimize the costs of such compliance. There can be no assurances as to the timing and type of such changes in existing laws or the promulgation of new laws or the amount of any required expenditures associated therewith. Risks related to our environmental permits, including the risk of noncompliance, permit interpretation, permit modification, renewal of permits on less favorable terms, judicial or administrative challenges to permits by citizens groups or federal, state or municipal entities or permit revocation are inherent in the operation of our businesses, as it is with other companies engaged in similar businesses. We may not be able to renew the permits necessary for our operations, or we may be forced to accept terms in future permits that limit our operations or result in additional compliance costs.

Results of Operations

Evaluating Our Results of Operations

Our management uses a variety of financial and operational measurements to analyze our performance. These measurements include: (1) product margin, (2) gross profit, (3) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) and adjusted EBITDA, (4) distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow, (5) selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”), (6) operating expenses and (7) degree days.

Product Margin

We view product margin as an important performance measure of the core profitability of our operations. We review product margin monthly for consistency and trend analysis. We define product margin as our product sales minus product costs. Product sales primarily include sales of unbranded and branded gasoline, distillates, residual oil, renewable fuels and crude oil, as well as convenience store and prepared food sales, gasoline station rental income and revenue generated from our logistics activities when we engage in the storage, transloading and shipment of products

owned by others. Product costs include the cost of acquiring products and all associated costs including shipping and handling costs to bring such products to the point of sale as well as product costs related to convenience store items and costs associated with our logistics activities. We also look at product margin on a per unit basis (product margin divided by volume). Product margin is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and external users of our consolidated financial statements to assess our business. Product margin should not be considered an alternative to net income, operating income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our product margin may not be comparable to product margin or a similarly titled measure of other companies.

Gross Profit

We define gross profit as our product margin minus terminal and gasoline station related depreciation expense allocated to cost of sales.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures used as supplemental financial measures by management and may be used by external users of our consolidated financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks and research analysts, to assess:

- our compliance with certain financial covenants included in our debt agreements;
- our financial performance without regard to financing methods, capital structure, income taxes or historical cost basis;
- our ability to generate cash sufficient to pay interest on our indebtedness and to make distributions to our partners;
- our operating performance and return on invested capital as compared to those of other companies in the wholesale, marketing, storing and distribution of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane, and in the gasoline stations and convenience stores business, without regard to financing methods and capital structure; and
- the viability of acquisitions and capital expenditure projects and the overall rates of return of alternative investment opportunities.

Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA further adjusted for gains or losses on the sale and disposition of assets, goodwill and long-lived asset impairment charges and our proportionate share of EBITDA related to our joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as alternatives to net income, operating income, cash flow from operating activities or any other measure of financial performance or liquidity presented in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA exclude some, but not all, items that affect net income, and these measures may vary among other companies. Therefore, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Distributable Cash Flow and Adjusted Distributable Cash Flow

Distributable cash flow is an important non-GAAP financial measure for our limited partners since it serves as an indicator of our success in providing a cash return on their investment. Distributable cash flow as defined by our partnership agreement is net income plus depreciation and amortization minus maintenance capital expenditures, as well as adjustments to eliminate items approved by the audit committee of the board of directors of our general partner that are extraordinary or non-recurring in nature and that would otherwise increase distributable cash flow.

Distributable cash flow as used in our partnership agreement also determines our ability to make cash

distributions on our incentive distribution rights. The investment community also uses a distributable cash flow metric similar to the metric used in our partnership agreement with respect to publicly traded partnerships to indicate whether or not such partnerships have generated sufficient earnings on a current or historical level that can sustain distributions on preferred or common units or support an increase in quarterly cash distributions on common units. Our partnership agreement does not permit adjustments for certain non-cash items, such as net losses on the sale and disposition of assets and goodwill and long-lived asset impairment charges.

Adjusted distributable cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure intended to provide management and investors with an enhanced perspective of our financial performance. Adjusted distributable cash flow is distributable cash flow (as defined in our partnership agreement) further adjusted for our proportionate share of distributable cash flow related to our joint ventures accounted for using the equity method. Adjusted distributable cash flow is not used in our partnership agreement to determine our ability to make cash distributions and may be higher or lower than distributable cash flow as calculated under our partnership agreement.

Distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow should not be considered as alternatives to net income, operating income, cash flow from operations, or any other measure of financial performance presented in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow may not be comparable to distributable cash flow or similarly titled measures of other companies.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Our SG&A expenses include, among other things, marketing costs, corporate overhead, employee salaries and benefits, pension and 401(k) plan expenses, discretionary bonuses, non-interest financing costs, professional fees and information technology expenses. Employee-related expenses including employee salaries, discretionary bonuses and related payroll taxes, benefits, and pension and 401(k) plan expenses are paid by our general partner which, in turn, are reimbursed for these expenses by us.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are costs associated with the operation of the terminals, transload facilities and gasoline stations and convenience stores used in our businesses. Lease payments, maintenance and repair, property taxes, utilities, credit card fees, taxes, labor and labor-related expenses comprise the most significant portion of our operating expenses. While the majority of these expenses remains relatively stable, independent of the volumes through our system, they can fluctuate depending on the activities performed during a specific period. In addition, they can be impacted by new directives issued by federal, state and local governments.

Degree Days

A “degree day” is an industry measurement of temperature designed to evaluate energy demand and consumption. Degree days are based on how far the average temperature departs from a human comfort level of 65°F. Each degree of temperature above 65°F is counted as one cooling degree day, and each degree of temperature below 65°F is counted as one heating degree day. Degree days are accumulated each day over the course of a year and can be compared to a monthly or a long-term (multi-year) average, or normal, to see if a month or a year was warmer or cooler than usual. Degree days are officially observed by the National Weather Service and officially archived by the National Climatic Data Center. For purposes of evaluating our results of operations, we use the normal heating degree day amount as reported by the National Weather Service at its Logan International Airport station in Boston, Massachusetts.

Key Performance Indicators

The following table provides a summary of some of the key performance indicators that may be used to assess our results of operations. These comparisons are not necessarily indicative of future results (gallons and dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 110,327	\$ 152,506
EBITDA (1)	\$ 389,394	\$ 356,363
Adjusted EBITDA (1)	\$ 388,893	\$ 356,264
Distributable cash flow (2)(3)	\$ 205,798	\$ 202,709
Adjusted distributable cash flow (2)	\$ 207,973	\$ 201,715
Wholesale Segment:		
Volume (gallons)	4,597,008	3,681,530
Sales		
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 6,541,224	\$ 5,897,428
Distillates and other oils (4)	4,176,681	3,715,888
Total	\$ 10,717,905	\$ 9,613,316
Product margin		
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 181,802	\$ 105,165
Distillates and other oils (4)	110,430	96,747
Total	\$ 292,232	\$ 201,912
Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations Segment:		
Volume (gallons)	1,584,269	1,628,305
Sales		
Gasoline	\$ 4,807,765	\$ 5,268,268
Station operations (5)	565,839	572,266
Total	\$ 5,373,604	\$ 5,840,534
Product margin		
Gasoline	\$ 578,737	\$ 558,516
Station operations (5)	281,745	276,040
Total	\$ 860,482	\$ 834,556
Commercial Segment:		
Volume (gallons)	469,660	421,223
Sales	\$ 1,072,057	\$ 1,038,324
Product margin	\$ 31,354	\$ 31,722
Combined sales and product margin:		
Sales	\$ 17,163,566	\$ 16,492,174
Product margin (6)	\$ 1,184,068	\$ 1,068,190
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales	(126,172)	(94,550)
Combined gross profit	<u>\$ 1,057,896</u>	<u>\$ 973,640</u>
GDSO portfolio as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:		
Company operated (7)	300	341
Commissioned agents	318	302
Lessee dealers	174	182
Contract dealers	792	802
Total GDSO portfolio	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,627</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Weather conditions:		
Normal heating degree days	5,661	5,630
Actual heating degree days	4,921	4,741
Variance from normal heating degree days	(13)%	(16)%
Variance from prior period actual heating degree days	4 %	(7)%

- (1) EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures which are discussed above under “—Evaluating Our Results of Operations.” The table below presents reconciliations of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.
- (2) Distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow are non-GAAP financial measures which are discussed above under “—Evaluating Our Results of Operations.” As defined by our partnership agreement, distributable cash flow is not adjusted for certain non-cash items, such as net losses on the sale and disposition of assets and goodwill and long-lived asset impairment charges. The table below presents reconciliations of distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.
- (3) Distributable cash flow includes a net gain on sale and disposition of assets and long-lived asset impairment of \$9.0 million and \$2.6 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively. Distributable cash flow also includes (loss) income from equity method investments of (\$1.5 million) and \$2.5 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (4) Distillates and other oils (primarily residual oil and crude oil).
- (5) Station operations consist of convenience store and prepared food sales, rental income and sundries.
- (6) Product margin is a non-GAAP financial measure which is discussed above under “—Evaluating Our Results of Operations.” The table above includes a reconciliation of product margin on a combined basis to gross profit, a directly comparable GAAP measure.
- (7) Excludes 64 sites at December 31, 2024 that are operated by our joint venture, SPR (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

The following table presents reconciliations of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures on a historical basis (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Reconciliation of net income to EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:		
Net income	\$ 110,327	\$ 152,506
Depreciation and amortization	139,685	110,090
Interest expense	134,773	85,631
Income tax expense	4,609	8,136
EBITDA	389,394	356,363
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets	(9,494)	(2,626)
Long-lived asset impairment	492	—
Loss (income) from equity method investments (1)	1,514	(2,503)
EBITDA related to equity method investments (1)	6,987	5,030
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 388,893</u>	<u>\$ 356,264</u>
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 31,600	\$ 512,441
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities and certain non-cash items	218,412	(249,845)
Interest expense	134,773	85,631
Income tax expense	4,609	8,136
EBITDA	389,394	356,363
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets	(9,494)	(2,626)
Long-lived asset impairment	492	—
Loss (income) from equity method investments (1)	1,514	(2,503)
EBITDA related to equity method investments (1)	6,987	5,030
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 388,893</u>	<u>\$ 356,264</u>

- (1) Represents our proportionate share of (loss) income and EBITDA, as applicable, related to our interests in our equity method investments (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table presents reconciliations of distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures on a historical basis (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Reconciliation of net income to distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow:		
Net income	\$ 110,327	\$ 152,506
Depreciation and amortization	139,685	110,090
Amortization of deferred financing fees	7,449	5,651
Amortization of routine bank refinancing fees	(4,774)	(4,700)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(46,889)	(60,838)
Distributable cash flow (1)(2)	205,798	202,709
Loss (income) from equity method investments (3)	1,514	(2,503)
Distributable cash flow from equity method investments (3)	661	1,509
Adjusted distributable cash flow (1)	207,973	201,715
Distributions to preferred unitholders (4)	(9,575)	(14,559)
Adjusted distributable cash flow after distributions to preferred unitholders	<u>\$ 198,398</u>	<u>\$ 187,156</u>
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow:		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 31,600	\$ 512,441
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities and certain non-cash items	218,412	(249,845)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	7,449	5,651
Amortization of routine bank refinancing fees	(4,774)	(4,700)
Maintenance capital expenditures	(46,889)	(60,838)
Distributable cash flow (1)(2)	205,798	202,709
Loss (income) from equity method investments (3)	1,514	(2,503)
Distributable cash flow from equity method investments (3)	661	1,509
Adjusted distributable cash flow (1)	207,973	201,715
Distributions to preferred unitholders (4)	(9,575)	(14,559)
Adjusted distributable cash flow after distributions to preferred unitholders	<u>\$ 198,398</u>	<u>\$ 187,156</u>

- (1) Distributable cash flow and adjusted distributable cash flow are non-GAAP financial measures which are discussed above under “—Evaluating Our Results of Operations.” As defined by our partnership agreement, distributable cash flow is not adjusted for certain non-cash items, such as net losses on the sale and disposition of assets and goodwill and long-lived asset impairment charges.
- (2) Distributable cash flow includes a net gain on sale and disposition of assets and long-lived asset impairment of \$9.0 million and \$2.6 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively. Distributable cash flow also includes (loss) income from equity method investments of (\$1.5 million) and \$2.5 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (3) Represents our proportionate share of (loss) income and distributable cash flow, as applicable, related to our interests in our equity method investments (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (4) Distributions to preferred unitholders represent the distributions payable to the Series A preferred unitholders and the Series B preferred unitholders earned during the period. These distributions are cumulative and payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year. On April 15, 2024, all of the Series A Preferred Units were redeemed and are no longer outstanding (see Note 20 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Results of Operations

Consolidated Sales

Our total sales were \$17.2 billion and \$16.5 billion for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$0.7 billion, or 4%, primarily due to an increase in volume sold, partially offset by a decrease in prices. Our aggregate volume of product sold was 6.6 billion gallons and 5.7 billion gallons for 2024 and 2023, respectively, increasing 920 million gallons from the prior year (consisting of increases of 916 million gallons in our Wholesale segment and 48 million gallons in our Commercial segment, offset by a decrease of 44 million gallons in our GDSO segment). The increase in our Wholesale segment sales includes the addition of 25 refined product terminals and related assets we acquired from Motiva Enterprises LLC (“Motiva”) in December 2023 which are located along the Atlantic Coast, in the Southeast and

in Texas (the “Motiva Terminal Facilities”) and four refined-product terminals we acquired from Gulf in April 2024 (the “Gulf Terminals”).

Gross Profit

Our gross profit was \$1.1 billion and \$973.6 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, increasing \$84.3 million, or 9%. Our Wholesale segment product margins increased primarily due to the acquisition of the Motiva Terminal Facilities and to more favorable market conditions in gasoline blendstocks and distillates, offset by less favorable market conditions in gasoline and residual oil. In our GDSO segment, our gasoline distribution product margin increased primarily due to higher fuel margins (cents per gallon), and our station operations product margin increased primarily due to increases in sundries and rental income, but was negatively impacted due in part to the sales and conversions of certain company-operated sites. In our Commercial segment, our product margin decreased primarily due to less favorable market conditions. The increase in gross profit was partially offset by a \$31.6 million increase in depreciation allocated to cost of sales.

Results for Wholesale Segment

Gasoline and Gasoline Blendstocks. Sales from wholesale gasoline and gasoline blendstocks were \$6.5 billion and \$5.9 billion for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$0.6 billion, or 10%, primarily due to an increase in volume sold, partially offset by a decrease in prices. Our gasoline and gasoline blendstocks product margin was \$181.8 million and \$105.2 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$76.6 million, or 73%, primarily due to the acquisition of the Motiva Terminal Facilities and to more favorable market conditions in gasoline blendstocks, partially offset by less favorable market conditions in gasoline.

Distillates and Other Oils. Sales from distillates and other oils (primarily residual oil and crude oil) were \$4.2 billion and \$3.7 billion for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$0.5 billion, or 13%, primarily due to an increase in distillate volume sold, partially offset by decreases in residual oil volume sold and in distillates prices. Our product margin from distillates and other oils was \$110.4 million and \$96.7 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$13.7 million, or 14%, primarily due to more favorable market conditions in distillates, offset by less favorable market conditions in residual oil.

Results for Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations Segment

Gasoline Distribution. Sales from gasoline distribution were \$4.8 billion and \$5.3 billion for 2024 and 2023, respectively, a decrease of \$0.5 billion, or 9%, primarily due to decreases in prices and in volume sold. Our product margin from gasoline distribution was \$578.7 million and \$558.5 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$20.2 million, or 4%, primarily due to higher fuel margins (cents per gallon).

Station Operations. Our station operations, which include (i) convenience store and prepared food sales at our directly operated stores, (ii) rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers or from commissioned agents and from cobranding arrangements and (iii) sale of sundries, such as car wash sales and lottery and ATM commissions, collectively generated revenues of \$565.8 million and \$572.2 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, a decrease of \$6.4 million, or 1%, primarily due to the sales and conversions of certain company-operated sites, offset by increases in sundries and rental income. Our product margin from station operations was \$281.7 million and \$276.0 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$5.7 million, or 2%, primarily due to increases in sundries and rental income, but was negatively impacted due in part to the sales and conversions of certain company-operated sites.

Results for Commercial Segment

Our commercial sales were \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion for 2024 and 2023, increasing \$33.7 million, or 3%, primarily due an increase in volume sold, partially offset by a decrease in prices. Our commercial product margin was \$31.4 million and \$31.7 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, a decrease of \$0.3 million, or 1%, primarily due to less favorable market conditions.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses were \$292.0 million and \$273.7 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$18.3 million, or 7%, including increases of \$13.5 million in wages and benefits, \$9.0 million in long-term accrued discretionary incentive compensation, \$2.0 million in professional fees, \$2.0 million in maintenance and repairs and \$4.4 million in various other SG&A expenses. The increase in SG&A expenses was offset by decreases of \$9.1 million in expenses associated with the sale of the Revere Terminal (see Note 18 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$3.5 million in acquisition costs.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were \$515.3 million and \$450.6 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$64.7 million, or 14%, including an increase of \$68.1 million in operating expenses associated with our terminals operations, largely related to the acquisitions of the Motiva Terminal Facilities and, to a lesser extent, the Gulf Terminals, offset by a decrease of \$3.4 million in operating expenses related to our GDSO operations, in part due to the sale of non-strategic sites during 2024.

Amortization Expense

Amortization expense related to our intangible assets was \$8.2 million and \$8.1 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Net Gain on Sale and Disposition of Assets

Net gain on sale and disposition of assets was \$9.5 million and \$2.6 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, primarily due to the sale of GDSO sites.

Long-Lived Asset Impairment

In 2024, we recognized impairment charges of \$0.5 million relating to certain right of use assets and construction in process assets allocated to the GDSO segment. No impairment charges were recognized in 2023.

(Loss) Income from Equity Method Investments

(Loss) income from equity method investments was (\$1.5 million) and \$2.5 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, representing our proportional share of loss (income) from our equity method investments in our joint ventures with SPR and Everett. See Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information on our equity method investments.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$134.8 million and \$85.6 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$49.2 million, or 57%, primarily due to interest expense related to the 2032 Notes issued in January 2024 used to facilitate the acquisition of the Motiva Terminal Facilities, higher average balances on our credit facilities as a result of the acquisition of the Gulf Terminals and a \$1.4 million write-off of deferred financing fees associated with the accordion exercise and reallocation in February 2024.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$4.6 million and \$8.1 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively. The respective income tax expense predominantly reflects the income tax expense from the operating results of GMG, which is a taxable entity for federal and state income tax purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Our primary liquidity needs are to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and distributions and to service our indebtedness. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations, amounts available under our working capital revolving credit facility and equity and debt offerings. Please read “—Credit Agreement” for more information on our working capital revolving credit facility.

Working capital was \$207.2 million and \$115.0 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, an increase of \$92.2 million. Changes in current assets and current liabilities increasing our working capital primarily include, in part, an increase of \$196.8 million in inventories, in part due to the inventory acquired from Gulf Oil, and a decrease of \$138.7 million in accounts payable. The increase in working capital was offset by an increase of \$112.7 million in the current portion of our working capital revolving credit facility and a decrease of \$79.2 million in accounts receivable.

Cash Distributions

Common Units

During 2024, we paid the following cash distributions to our common unitholders and our general partner:

Cash Distribution Payment Date	Total Paid	Distribution Paid for the Quarterly Period Ended
February 14, 2024	\$ 26.8 million	Fourth quarter 2023
May 15, 2024	\$ 27.5 million	First quarter 2024
August 14, 2024	\$ 28.2 million	Second quarter 2024
November 14, 2024	\$ 28.8 million	Third quarter 2024

In addition, on January 29, 2025, the board of directors of our general partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.7400 per unit (\$2.96 per unit on an annualized basis) on our common units for the period from October 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024 to our common unitholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2025. On February 14, 2025, we paid the total cash distribution of approximately \$29.5 million.

Preferred Units

During 2024, we paid the following cash distributions to holders of the Series A Preferred Units:

Cash Distribution Payment Date	Series A Preferred Units		Distribution Paid for the Quarterly Period Covering
	Total Paid	Rate	
February 15, 2024	\$ 2.1 million	12.42%	11/15/23 - 2/14/24

On April 15, 2024, we redeemed all of our outstanding Series A Preferred Units at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit, plus a \$0.514275 per unit cash distribution for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024, for a total amount of \$70.4 million. Effective April 15, 2024, the Series A Preferred Units are no longer outstanding.

During 2024, we paid the following cash distributions to holders of the Series B Preferred Units:

Cash Distribution Payment Date	Series B Preferred Units		Distribution Paid for the Quarterly Period Covering
	Total Paid	Rate	
February 15, 2024	\$ 1.8 million	9.50%	11/15/23 - 2/14/24
May 15, 2024	\$ 1.8 million	9.50%	2/15/24 - 5/14/24
August 15, 2024	\$ 1.8 million	9.50%	5/15/24 - 8/14/24
November 15, 2024	\$ 1.8 million	9.50%	8/15/24 - 11/14/24

In addition, on January 13, 2025, the board of directors of our general partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.59375 per unit (\$2.375 per unit on an annualized basis) on the Series B Preferred Units for the period from November 15, 2024 through February 14, 2025 to our Series B preferred unitholders of record as of the opening of business on February 3, 2025. On February 18, 2025, we paid the total cash distribution of approximately \$1.8 million.

Contractual Obligations

We have contractual obligations that are required to be settled in cash. The amounts of our contractual obligations at December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period		
	Next 12 Months	Beyond 12 Months	Total
Credit facility obligations (1)	\$ 158,937	\$ 273,626	\$ 432,563
Senior notes obligations (2)	89,188	1,581,533	1,670,721
Operating lease obligations (3)	77,916	298,487	376,403
Other long-term liabilities (4)	14,302	84,288	98,590
Financing obligations (5)	16,394	68,085	84,479
Total	\$ 356,737	\$ 2,306,019	\$ 2,662,756

- (1) Includes principal and interest on our working capital revolving credit facility and our revolving credit facility at December 31, 2024 and assumes a ratable payment through the expiration date. Our credit agreement has a contractual maturity of May 2, 2026 and no principal payments are required prior to that date. However, we repay amounts outstanding and reborrow funds based on our working capital requirements. Therefore, the current portion of the working capital revolving credit facility included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets is the amount we expect to pay down during the course of the year, and the long-term portion of the working capital revolving credit facility is the amount we expect to be outstanding during the entire year. Please read “—Credit Agreement” for more information on our working capital revolving credit facility.
- (2) Includes principal and interest on our senior notes. No principal payments are required prior to maturity. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Senior Notes” for additional information.
- (3) Includes operating lease obligations related to leases for office space and equipment, land, gasoline stations, railcars and barges. See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.
- (4) Includes amounts related to our brand fee agreement, amounts related to our access right agreements and our deferred compensation obligation.
- (5) Includes lease rental payments in connection with (i) the acquisition of Capitol Petroleum Group (“Capitol”) related to properties previously sold by Capitol within two sale-leaseback transactions; and (ii) the sale of real property assets and convenience stores. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Financing Obligations” for additional information.

See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to sublease information related to certain lease agreements and Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to purchase commitments.

Capital Expenditures

Our operations require investments to maintain, expand, upgrade and enhance existing operations and to meet environmental and operational regulations. We categorize our capital requirements as either maintenance capital expenditures or expansion capital expenditures. Maintenance capital expenditures represent capital expenditures to repair or replace partially or fully depreciated assets to maintain the operating capacity of, or revenues generated by, existing assets and extend their useful lives. Maintenance capital expenditures also include expenditures required to maintain equipment reliability, tank and pipeline integrity and safety and to address certain environmental regulations. We anticipate that maintenance capital expenditures will be funded with cash generated by operations. We had approximately \$46.9 million and \$60.8 million in maintenance capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which are included in capital expenditures in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows, of which approximately \$36.7 million and \$52.9 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, are related to our investments in our gasoline station business. Repair and maintenance expenses associated with existing assets that are minor in nature and do not extend the useful life of existing assets are charged to operating expenses as incurred.

Expansion capital expenditures include expenditures to acquire assets to grow our businesses or expand our existing facilities, such as projects that increase our operating capacity or revenues by, for example, increasing dock

[Table of Contents](#)

capacity and tankage, diversifying product availability, investing in raze and rebuilds and new-to-industry gasoline stations and convenience stores, increasing storage flexibility at various terminals and by adding terminals to our storage network. We have the ability to fund our expansion capital expenditures through cash from operations or our credit agreement or by issuing debt securities or additional equity. We had approximately \$56.4 million and \$28.0 million in expansion capital expenditures, excluding acquired property and equipment, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, primarily related to investments in our gasoline station and terminal businesses.

We currently expect maintenance capital expenditures of approximately \$60.0 million to \$70.0 million and expansion capital expenditures, excluding acquisitions, of approximately \$75.0 million to \$85.0 million in 2025, relating primarily to investments in our gasoline station and terminal businesses. These current estimates depend, in part, on the timing of completion of projects, availability of equipment and workforce, weather and unanticipated events or opportunities requiring additional maintenance or investments.

We believe that we will have sufficient cash flow from operations, borrowing capacity under our credit agreement and the ability to issue additional equity and/or debt securities to meet our financial commitments, debt service obligations, contingencies and anticipated capital expenditures. However, we are subject to business and operational risks that could adversely affect our cash flow. A material decrease in our cash flows would likely have an adverse effect on our borrowing capacity as well as our ability to issue additional equity and/or debt securities.

Cash Flow

The following table summarizes cash flow activity for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 31,600	\$ 512,441
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (276,871)	\$ (492,380)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 233,837	\$ (4,459)

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities generally reflects our net income, balance sheet changes arising from inventory purchasing patterns, the timing of collections on our accounts receivable, the seasonality of parts of our businesses, fluctuations in product prices, working capital requirements and general market conditions.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$31.6 million and \$512.4 million for 2024 and 2023, respectively, for a period-over-period decrease in cash flow from operating activities of \$480.8 million.

Except for net income, the primary drivers of the changes in operating activities include the following for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	\$ 79,193	\$ (73,782)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	\$ (200,412)	\$ 172,112
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	\$ (138,742)	\$ 117,777

In 2024, the decreases in accounts receivable and accounts payable are due in part to timing of sales and payments and to a decrease in prices. The increase in inventories is due in part to the inventory acquired from Gulf Oil, partially offset by a decrease in prices.

In 2023, the increases in accounts receivable and accounts payable are in part due to timing of sales and payments, offset by a decrease in prices. The decrease in inventories is primarily due to the decrease in prices.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$276.8 million for 2024 and included \$215.1 million, mostly related to the acquisition of the Gulf Terminals, \$103.3 million in capital expenditures, \$19.1 million in expenditures associated with our equity method investments (see Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$7.0 million in seller note issuances, net which represent notes we received from buyers in connection with the sale of certain of our gasoline stations, offset by loan repayments. Net cash used in investing activities was offset by \$48.6 million in proceeds from the sale of property and equipment and \$19.1 million in dividends received of equity method investments.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$492.4 million for 2023 and included \$313.2 million related to the acquisition of the Motiva Terminal Facilities (see Note 3 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), \$95.3 million in expenditures associated with our equity method investments, \$88.8 million in capital expenditures, \$8.5 million in seller note issuances which represent notes we received from buyers in connection with the sale of certain of our gasoline stations and \$1.5 million in an immaterial acquisition. Net cash used in investing activities was offset by \$12.9 million in proceeds and \$1.5 million in an immaterial acquisition. Net cash used in investing activities was offset by \$12.9 million in proceeds from the sale of property and equipment and \$2.0 million in dividends received of equity method investments.

Please read “—Capital Expenditures” for a discussion of our capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$233.8 million for 2024 and included \$441.3 million in proceeds in connection with the issuance of the 2032 Notes and \$212.7 million in net borrowings from our working capital revolving credit facility. Net cash provided by financing activities was offset by \$213.0 million in net payments on our revolving credit facility, \$121.6 million in cash distributions to our limited partners (preferred and common unitholders) and our general partner, \$69.0 million in cash paid in connection with the redemption of the Series A Preferred Units (see Note 20 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements), \$14.2 million in the repurchase of common units pursuant to our repurchase program for future satisfaction of our LTIP obligations, \$1.8 million in LTIP units withheld for tax obligations and \$0.6 million paid pursuant to distribution equivalent rights previously granted under our LTIP.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$4.4 million for 2023 and included \$144.7 million in cash distributions to our limited partners (preferred and common unitholders) and our general partner, \$136.6 million in net payments on our working capital revolving credit facility, \$3.5 million in the repurchase of common units pursuant to our repurchase program for future satisfaction of our LTIP obligations, \$0.5 million in LTIP units withheld for tax obligations and \$0.1 million paid pursuant to distribution equivalent rights previously granted under our LTIP. Net cash used in financing activities was offset by \$281.0 million in net borrowings on our revolving credit facility, in part due to fund the acquisition of the Motiva Terminal Facilities.

See Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement for supplemental cash flow information related to our working capital revolving credit facility and revolving credit facility for 2024 and 2023.

Credit Agreement

Certain subsidiaries of ours, as borrowers, and we and certain of our subsidiaries, as guarantors, have a \$1.55 billion senior secured credit facility. We repay amounts outstanding and reborrow funds based on our working capital requirements and, therefore, classify as a current liability the portion of the working capital revolving credit facility we expect to pay down during the course of the year. The long-term portion of the working capital revolving credit facility is the amount we expect to be outstanding during the entire year. The credit agreement expires on May 2, 2026.

On February 5, 2024, we and the lenders under our credit agreement agreed, pursuant to the terms of the credit agreement, to (i) a reallocation of \$300.0 million of the revolving credit facility to the working capital revolving credit

facility and (ii) reduce the accordion feature from \$200.0 million to \$0, effective February 8, 2024. This reallocation and accordion reduction returned our credit facilities to the terms in place prior to the reallocation and accordion exercise previously agreed to by us and the lenders on December 7, 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, there were two facilities under the credit agreement:

- a working capital revolving credit facility to be used for working capital purposes and letters of credit in the principal amount equal to the lesser of the Partnership's borrowing base and \$950 million; and
- a \$600.0 million revolving credit facility to be used for general corporate purposes.

The credit agreement has an accordion feature whereby we may request on the same terms and conditions then applicable to the credit agreement, provided no Default (as defined in the credit agreement) then exists, an increase to the working capital revolving credit facility, the revolving credit facility, or both, by up to another \$300.0 million, in the aggregate, for a total credit facility of up to \$1.85 billion. Any such request for an increase must be in a minimum amount of \$25.0 million. We cannot provide assurance, however, that our lending group and/or other lenders outside our lending group will agree to fund any request by us for additional amounts in excess of the total available commitments of \$1.55 billion.

In addition, the credit agreement includes a swing line pursuant to which Bank of America, N.A., as the swing line lender, may make swing line loans in U.S. dollars in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of (a) \$75.0 million and (b) the Aggregate WC Commitments (as defined in the credit agreement). Swing line loans will bear interest at the Base Rate (as defined in the credit agreement). The swing line is a sub-portion of the working capital revolving credit facility and is not an addition to the total available commitments of \$1.55 billion.

Availability under the working capital revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base which is redetermined from time to time and based on specific advance rates on eligible current assets. Availability under the borrowing base may be affected by events beyond our control, such as changes in petroleum product prices, collection cycles, counterparty performance, advance rates and limits and general economic conditions.

Borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Daily or Term secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") plus a 0.10% SOFR adjustment plus a margin of 2.00% to 2.50% depending on the Utilization Amount (as defined in the credit agreement), or (2) the base rate plus a margin of 1.00% to 1.50% depending on the Utilization Amount. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Daily or Term SOFR plus a 0.10% SOFR adjustment plus a margin of 2.00% to 3.00% depending on the Combined Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the credit agreement), or (2) the base rate plus a margin of 1.00% to 2.00% depending on the Combined Total Leverage Ratio.

The average interest rates for the credit agreement were 7.4%, 7.2% and 3.7% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The credit agreement provides for a letter of credit fee equal to the then applicable working capital rate or then applicable revolver rate per annum for each letter of credit issued. In addition, we incur a commitment fee on the unused portion of each facility under the credit agreement, ranging from 0.35% to 0.50% per annum.

As of December 31, 2024, we had \$229.5 million outstanding on the working capital revolving credit facility and \$167.0 million outstanding on the revolving credit facility. In addition, we had outstanding letters of credit of \$100.2 million. Subject to borrowing base limitations, the total remaining availability for borrowings and letters of credit was \$1.05 billion and \$1.13 billion at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The credit agreement is secured by substantially all of our assets and the assets of our wholly owned subsidiaries and is guaranteed by us and certain of our subsidiaries.

The credit agreement also includes certain baskets, including (i) a \$25.0 million general secured indebtedness

basket, (ii) a \$25.0 million general investment basket, (iii) a \$75.0 million secured indebtedness basket to permit the borrowers to enter into a Contango Facility (as defined in the credit agreement), (iv) a Sale/Leaseback Transaction (as defined in the credit agreement) basket of \$100.0 million, and (v) a basket of \$150.0 million in an aggregate amount for the purchase of our common units, provided that, among other things, no Default exists or would occur immediately following such purchase(s).

In addition, the credit agreement provides the ability for the borrowers to repay certain junior indebtedness, subject to a \$100.0 million cap, so long as, among other things, no Default has occurred or will exist immediately after making such repayment.

The credit agreement imposes financial covenants that require us to maintain certain minimum working capital amounts, a minimum combined interest coverage ratio, a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and a maximum total leverage ratio. We were in compliance with the foregoing covenants at December 31, 2024.

Senior Notes

8.250% Senior Notes Due 2032

On January 18, 2024, we and GLP Finance Corp. (the “Issuers”) issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.250% senior notes due 2032 (the “2032 Notes”) to several initial purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). We used the net proceeds from the offering to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement and for general corporate purposes.

In connection with the private placement of the 2032 Notes, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee, entered into an indenture as may be supplemented from time to time (the “2032 Notes Indenture”).

The 2032 Notes mature on January 15, 2032 with interest accruing at a rate of 8.250% per annum. Interest is payable beginning July 15, 2024 and thereafter semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The 2032 Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 2032 Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 2032 Notes may declare the 2032 Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Issuers, any restricted subsidiary of ours that is a significant subsidiary or any group of our restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of ours, will automatically cause the 2032 Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem up to 35% of the 2032 Notes prior to January 15, 2027 at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 108.250% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Issuers have the option to redeem the 2032 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after January 15, 2027, at the redemption prices of 104.125% for the twelve-month period beginning January 15, 2027, 102.063% for the twelve-month period beginning January 15, 2028, and 100% beginning on January 15, 2029 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, before January 15, 2027, the Issuers may redeem all or any part of the 2032 Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of the principal amount thereof, plus a make whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The holders of the 2032 Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 2032 Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the 2032 Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 2032 Notes Indenture.

The 2032 Notes Indenture contains covenants that limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by our subsidiaries, create liens, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 2032 Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any,

on, the 2032 Notes, (ii) breach of our covenants under the 2032 Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of our or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

6.875% Senior Notes Due 2029

On October 7, 2020, the Issuers issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior notes due 2029 (the “2029 Notes”) to several initial purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act. We used the net proceeds from the offering to fund the redemption of our 7.00% senior notes due 2023 and to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement.

In connection with the private placement of the 2029 Notes, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee, entered into an indenture as may be supplemented from time to time (the “2029 Notes Indenture”).

The 2029 Notes mature on January 15, 2029 with interest accruing at a rate of 6.875% per annum. Interest is payable beginning July 15, 2021 and thereafter semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The 2029 Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 2029 Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 2029 Notes may declare the 2029 Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Issuers, any restricted subsidiary of ours that is a significant subsidiary or any group of our restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of ours, will automatically cause the 2029 Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem the 2029 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after January 15, 2025, at the redemption prices of 102.292% for the twelve-month period beginning on January 15, 2025, 101.146% for the twelve-month period beginning January 15, 2026, and 100% beginning on January 15, 2027 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The holders of the 2029 Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 2029 Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the 2029 Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 2029 Notes Indenture.

The 2029 Notes Indenture contains covenants that limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by our subsidiaries, create liens, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 2029 Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 2029 Notes, (ii) breach of our covenants under the 2029 Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of ours or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

7.00% Senior Notes Due 2027

On July 31, 2019, the Issuers issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.00% senior notes due 2027 (the “2027 Notes”) to several initial purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act. We used the net proceeds from the offering to fund the repurchase of our 6.25% senior notes due 2022 in a tender offer and to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement.

In connection with the private placement of the 2027 Notes on July 31, 2019, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Regions Bank (as successor trustee to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas), as trustee, entered into an indenture as may be supplemented from time to time (the “2027 Notes Indenture”).

The 2027 Notes mature on August 1, 2027 with interest accruing at a rate of 7.00% per annum and payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2020. The 2027 Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 2027 Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 2027 Notes may declare the 2027 Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Issuers, any restricted subsidiary of ours that is a significant subsidiary or any group of our restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of ours, will automatically cause the 2027 Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem the 2027 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after August 1, 2024, at the redemption prices of 101.167% for the twelve-month period beginning August 1, 2024, and 100% beginning on August 1, 2025 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The holders of the 2027 Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 2027 Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the 2027 Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 2027 Notes Indenture.

The 2027 Notes Indenture contains covenants that will limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by our subsidiaries, create liens, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 2027 Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 2027 Notes, (ii) breach of our covenants under the 2027 Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of ours or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

Financing Obligations

Capitol Acquisition

In connection with the June 2015 acquisition of retail gasoline stations and dealer supply contracts from Capitol, we assumed a financing obligation of \$89.6 million associated with two sale-leaseback transactions for 53 leased sites. During the terms of these leases, which expire in May 2028 and September 2029, in lieu of recognizing lease expense for the lease rental payments, we incur interest expense associated with the financing obligation. Interest expense of approximately \$8.6 million and \$8.8 million was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The financing obligation will amortize through expiration of the leases based upon the lease rental payments which were \$11.1 million and \$10.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The financing obligation balance outstanding at December 31, 2024 was \$78.8 million associated with the acquisition.

Sale-Leaseback Transaction

In connection with a sale in June 2016 of real property assets, including the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto, at 30 gasoline stations and convenience stores, we entered into a Master Unitary Lease Agreement to lease back certain of the real property assets sold. The initial term of the Master Unitary Lease Agreement expires in 2031. We have one successive option to renew the lease for a ten-year period followed by two successive options to renew the lease for five-year periods on the same terms, covenants, conditions and rental as the primary non-revocable lease term.

In connection with this transaction, we recognized a corresponding financing obligation of \$62.5 million. During the term of the lease, which expires in June 2031, we incur interest expense associated with the financing obligation. Lease rental payments are recognized as both interest expense and a reduction of the principal balance associated with the financing obligation. Interest expense was \$4.1 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and lease rental payments were \$5.0 million and \$4.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The financing obligation balance outstanding at December 31, 2024 was \$59.8 million associated with this transaction.

Environmental Matters

Our businesses of purchasing, storing, supplying and distributing refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane and other business activities, involves a number of activities that are subject to extensive and stringent environmental laws. For a complete discussion of the environmental laws and regulations affecting our businesses, please read Items 1 and 2, “Business and Properties—Environmental.” For additional information regarding our environmental liabilities, see Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. A summary of our significant accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is detailed in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Certain of these accounting policies require the use of estimates. These estimates are based on our knowledge and understanding of current conditions and actions that we may take in the future. Changes in these estimates will occur as a result of the passage of time and the occurrence of future events. Subsequent changes in these estimates may have a significant impact on our financial condition and results of operations and are recorded in the period in which they become known; therefore, our actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe our critical accounting estimates that are subjective in nature, require the exercise of judgment and involve complex analysis include the valuation of physical forward derivative contracts, valuation of goodwill and environmental liabilities.

Valuation of Physical Forward Derivative Contracts

As described in Note 10 and Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, we enter into different commodity contracts that qualify as derivative instruments. These include physical forward purchase and sale contracts and are accounted for at fair value. These contracts are considered Level 2 derivative instruments under the fair value hierarchy as inputs used to determine fair value are not quoted prices in active markets. As of December 31, 2024, derivative assets of \$13.7 million and derivative liabilities of \$6.1 million were recorded for physical forward derivative contracts based on Level 2 fair value measurements. There were no Level 3 physical forward derivative contracts as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Accounting for the fair value measurement of physical forward derivative instruments is complex given the judgmental nature of the assumptions used as inputs into the valuation models. These include inputs used to value commodity products at locations whereby active market pricing may not be available. These assumptions are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions.

We utilize published and quoted prices, broker quotes, and estimates of market prices to estimate the fair value of these contracts; however, actual amounts could vary materially from estimated fair values as a result of changes in market prices. In addition, changes in the methods used to determine the fair value of these contracts could have a material effect on our results of operations. We do not anticipate future changes in the methods used to determine the fair value of these derivative contracts.

Business Combinations

Under the purchase method of accounting, we recognize tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. We record any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired as goodwill. The accounting for business combinations requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions when determining the value of acquired assets and liabilities. Estimates in valuing purchased dealer supply contracts include, in part, the expected use of the assets acquired, the expected useful life of another asset (or group of assets) related to the acquired assets and legal, regulatory or other contractual provisions that may limit the useful life of an acquired asset. If the subsequent actual results and updated projections of the

underlying business activity change compared with the assumptions and projections used to develop these values, we could experience impairment charges. In addition, we have estimated the economic lives of certain acquired assets and these lives are used to calculate depreciation and amortization expense. If our estimates of the economic lives change, depreciation or amortization expenses could be accelerated or slowed.

Valuation of Goodwill

We allocate the fair value of the purchase price associated in a business combination to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of the purchase price over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill and allocated to our reporting units based on the future expected benefit arising from the business combination.

Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates. During the measurement period, which is not to exceed one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to earnings.

We have concluded that our operating segments are also our reporting units. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of October 1 or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable.

All of our goodwill is allocated to the GDSO segment. During 2024 and 2023, we completed a quantitative assessment for the GDSO reporting unit. Factors included in the assessment included both macro-economic conditions and industry specific conditions, and the fair value of the GDSO reporting unit was estimated using a weighted average of a discounted cash flow approach and a market comparables approach. Based on our assessment, no impairment was identified.

Environmental and Other Liabilities

We record accrued liabilities for all direct costs associated with the estimated resolution of contingencies at the earliest date at which it is deemed probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of such liability can be reasonably estimated. Costs accrued are estimated based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies and outcomes.

Estimated losses from environmental remediation obligations generally are recognized no later than completion of the remedial feasibility study. Loss accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available or circumstances change. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are not discounted to their present value. Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recognized when related contingencies are resolved, generally upon cash receipt.

We are subject to other contingencies, including legal proceedings and claims arising out of our businesses that cover a wide range of matters, including, environmental matters and contract and employment claims. Environmental and other legal proceedings may also include matters with respect to businesses previously owned. Further, due to the lack of adequate information and the potential impact of present regulations and any future regulations, there are certain circumstances in which no range of potential exposure may be reasonably estimated.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A description and related impact expected from the adoption of certain new accounting pronouncements is provided in Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The principal market risks to which we are exposed are interest rate risk and commodity risk. We currently utilize various derivative instruments to manage exposure to commodity risk.

Interest Rate Risk

We utilize variable rate debt and are exposed to market risk due to the floating interest rates on our credit agreement. Therefore, from time to time, we utilize interest rate collars, swaps and caps to hedge interest obligations on specific and anticipated debt issuances.

As of December 31, 2024, we had total borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement of \$396.5 million. Please read Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Credit Agreement,” for information on interest rates related to our borrowings. The impact of a 1% increase in the interest rate on this amount of debt would have resulted in an increase in interest expense, and a corresponding decrease in our results of operations, of approximately \$4.0 million annually, assuming, however, that our indebtedness remained constant throughout the year.

Commodity Risk

We hedge our exposure to price fluctuations with respect to refined petroleum products, renewable fuels, crude oil and gasoline blendstocks in storage and expected purchases and sales of these commodities. The derivative instruments utilized consist primarily of exchange-traded futures contracts traded on the NYMEX, CME and ICE and over-the-counter transactions, including swap agreements entered into with established financial institutions and other credit-approved energy companies. Our policy is generally to purchase only products for which we have a market and to structure our sales contracts so that price fluctuations do not materially affect our profit. While our policies are designed to minimize market risk, as well as inherent basis risk, exposure to fluctuations in market conditions remains. Except for the controlled trading program discussed below, we do not acquire and hold futures contracts or other derivative products for the purpose of speculating on price changes that might expose us to indeterminable losses.

While we seek to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within our commodity product purchase and sales activities, we may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of variances in daily purchases and sales and transportation and delivery schedules as well as other logistical issues inherent in our businesses, such as weather conditions. In connection with managing these positions, we are aided by maintaining a constant presence in the marketplace. We also engage in a controlled trading program with an aggregate outright commodity exposure of up to 250,000 barrels at any one point in time. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations through cost of sales. We may use foreign currency derivatives to minimize the risks of unfavorable exchange rates. These instruments may include foreign currency exchange contracts and forwards. In conjunction with entering into the commodity derivative, we may enter into a foreign currency derivative to hedge the resulting foreign currency risk. These foreign currency derivatives are generally short-term in nature and not designated for hedge accounting.

We utilize exchange-traded futures contracts and other derivative instruments to minimize or hedge the impact of commodity price changes on our inventories and forward fixed price commitments. Any hedge ineffectiveness is reflected in our results of operations. We utilize regulated exchanges, including the NYMEX, CME and ICE, which are exchanges for the respective commodities that each trades, thereby reducing potential delivery and supply risks. Generally, our practice is to close all exchange positions rather than to make or receive physical deliveries.

[Table of Contents](#)

At December 31, 2024, the fair value of all of our commodity risk derivative instruments and the change in fair value that would be expected from a 10% price increase or decrease are shown in the table below (in thousands):

	Fair Value at December 31, 2024	Gain (Loss)	
		Effect of 10% Price Increase	Effect of 10% Price Decrease
Exchange traded derivative contracts	\$ (1,808)	\$ (35,940)	\$ 35,940
Forward derivative contracts	7,605	(11,233)	11,233
Total	<u>\$ 5,797</u>	<u>\$ (47,173)</u>	<u>\$ 47,173</u>

The fair values of the futures contracts are based on quoted market prices obtained from the NYMEX, CME and ICE. The fair value of the swaps and option contracts are estimated based on quoted prices from various sources such as independent reporting services, industry publications and brokers. These quotes are compared to the contract price of the swap, which approximates the gain or loss that would have been realized if the contracts had been closed out at December 31, 2024. For positions where independent quotations are not available, an estimate is provided, or the prevailing market price at which the positions could be liquidated is used. All hedge positions offset physical exposures to the physical market; none of these offsetting physical exposures are included in the above table. Price-risk sensitivities were calculated by assuming an across-the-board 10% increase or decrease in price regardless of term or historical relationships between the contractual price of the instruments and the underlying commodity price. In the event of an actual 10% change in prompt month prices, the fair value of our derivative portfolio would typically change less than that shown in the table due to lower volatility in out-month prices. We have a daily margin requirement to maintain a cash deposit with our brokers based on the prior day's market results on open futures contracts. The balance of this deposit will fluctuate based on our open market positions and the commodity exchange's requirements. The brokerage margin balance was \$20.1 million at December 31, 2024.

We are exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to our exchange-traded derivative contracts, physical forward contracts and swap agreements. We anticipate some nonperformance by some of these counterparties which, in the aggregate, we do not believe at this time will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Exchange-traded derivative contracts, the primary derivative instrument utilized by us, are traded on regulated exchanges, greatly reducing potential credit risks. We utilize major financial institutions as our clearing brokers for all NYMEX, CME and ICE derivative transactions and the right of offset exists with these financial institutions. Accordingly, the fair value of our exchange-traded derivative instruments is presented on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheet. Exposure on physical forward contracts and swap agreements is limited to the amount of the recorded fair value as of the balance sheet dates.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required here is included in the report as set forth in the "[Index to Financial Statements](#)" on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Under the supervision

and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were operating and effective as of December 31, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's Annual Report

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is the process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility that misstatements may not be prevented or detected. Accordingly, even effective internal controls over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on that evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2024.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report. See “Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” on page F-4 of our consolidated financial statements.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, no director or executive officer of the Partnership adopted or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Global GP LLC, our general partner, manages our operations and activities on our behalf. Our general partner is not elected by our unitholders. Unitholders are not entitled to elect the directors of our general partner or directly or indirectly participate in our management or operation. Affiliates of the Slifka family own 100% of the ownership interests in our general partner. Our general partner is controlled by Richard Slifka and Eric Slifka, through their beneficial ownership of entities that own membership interests in our general partner. Our general partner is liable, as general partner, for all of our debts (to the extent not paid from our assets), except for indebtedness or other obligations that are made specifically nonrecourse to it. Whenever possible, our general partner intends to incur indebtedness or other obligations that are nonrecourse.

Four members of the board of directors of our general partner serve on a conflicts committee to review specific matters that the board believes may involve conflicts of interest. The conflicts committee determines if the resolution of the conflict of interest is fair and reasonable to us. Members of the conflicts committee may not be officers or employees of our general partner or directors, officers or employees of its affiliates and must meet the independence and experience standards established by the NYSE and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Any matters approved by the conflicts committee will be conclusively deemed to be fair and reasonable to us, approved by all of our partners and not a breach by our general partner of any duties it may owe us or our unitholders. In addition, we have a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a compensation committee. The four independent members of the board of directors of our general partner, Messrs. Hailer, Owens and Pereira and Ms. McGrory, serve as the sole members of the conflicts, audit and compensation committees.

Even though most companies listed on the NYSE are required to have a majority of independent directors serving on the board of directors of the listed company and establish and maintain an audit committee, a compensation committee and a nominating/corporate governance committee, each consisting solely of independent directors, the NYSE does not require a listed limited partnership like us to have a majority of independent directors on the board of directors of our general partner or to establish a compensation committee or a nominating/corporate governance committee.

No member of the audit committee is an officer or employee of our general partner or director, officer or employee of any affiliate of our general partner. Furthermore, each member of the audit committee is independent as defined in the listing standards of the NYSE. The board of directors of our general partner has determined that a member of the audit committee, namely Jaime Pereira, is an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the SEC.

Among other things, the audit committee is responsible for reviewing our external financial reporting, including reports filed with the SEC, engaging and reviewing our independent auditors and reviewing procedures for internal auditing and the adequacy of our internal accounting controls.

We are managed and operated by the directors and executive officers of our general partner. Our operating personnel are employees of our general partner or certain of our operating subsidiaries.

All of our executive officers devote substantially all of their time to managing our businesses and affairs, but from time to time certain executive officers perform or have performed services for other entities controlled by the Slifka family. Please read Part III, Item 13, “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence—Services Agreement.” Our non-management directors devote as much time as is necessary to prepare for and attend board of directors and committee meetings.

[Table of Contents](#)

Set forth below are the names, ages (as of February 21, 2025) and titles of persons currently serving as directors and executive officers of our general partner:

Name	Age	Position with Global GP LLC
Richard Slifka	84	Chairman
Eric Slifka	59	President, Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman
Mark A. Romaine	56	Chief Operating Officer
Gregory B. Hanson	47	Chief Financial Officer
Matthew Spencer	46	Chief Accounting Officer
Sean T. Geary	57	Chief Legal Officer and Secretary
Jaime Pereira	70	Director
John T. Hailer	64	Director
Robert W. Owens	71	Director
Clare McGrory	49	Director

Richard Slifka was elected Vice Chairman of the Board of our general partner in March 2005 and became Chairman in March 2014. He had been employed with Global Companies LLC or its predecessors since 1963. Mr. Slifka served as Treasurer and a director of Global Companies LLC since its formation in December 1998. Mr. Slifka also was a shareholder, a director and the President of Global Petroleum Corp., a privately held affiliated company that had owned, operated and leased to us our petroleum products storage terminal located in Revere, Massachusetts until we acquired the terminal in January 2015. Mr. Slifka is a past director of the New England Fuel Institute and served as president of the Independent Fuel Terminal Operators Association until 2024. He served on the Boston Medical Center Corporation Board of Trustees from 2006–2019 and on the BMC Health System, Inc., Board of Trustees from 2013–2021. He also served on the board of directors of St. Francis House until 2024. Mr. Slifka served as a director of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society from 1988–2019. Mr. Slifka's extensive knowledge of the oil industry in general and of our history, customers and suppliers make him uniquely qualified to serve as our Chairman of the Board. Richard Slifka is the brother of the late Alfred A. Slifka.

Eric Slifka was elected President, Chief Executive Officer and director of Global GP LLC, the general partner of Global Partners LP, in March 2005 and became Vice Chairman in March 2014. He has been employed with Global Companies LLC or its predecessors since 1987. Mr. Slifka served as President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of Global Companies LLC since July 2004 and as Chief Operating Officer and a director of Global Companies LLC from its formation in December 1998 to July 2004. Prior to 1998, Mr. Slifka held various senior positions in the accounting, supply, distribution and marketing departments of the predecessors to Global Companies LLC. He is a member of the National Petroleum Council and serves on the board of directors of the Energy Policy Research Foundation, Inc. and Massachusetts General Hospital President's Council. Mr. Slifka's extensive knowledge of the energy industry in general and of our history, customers and suppliers make him uniquely qualified to serve as our Vice Chairman of the Board. Mr. Slifka is the son of the late Alfred A. Slifka and the nephew of Richard Slifka.

Mark A. Romaine has been Chief Operating Officer of Global Partners LP since July 2013. Mr. Romaine served as the Senior Vice President of Light Oil Supply and Distribution for Global Partners LP from 2006 until June 2013. He joined a predecessor company to Global Companies LLC in 1998 as Premium Fuels Marketing Manager. His experience in the petroleum products industry includes operations and marketing positions with Plymouth, MA-based Volta Oil. Mr. Romaine received a bachelor's degree from Providence College and an MBA from the University of Massachusetts.

Gregory B. Hanson was appointed by the Board of Directors of our general partner to serve as the Chief Financial Officer of Global Partners LP, commencing September 1, 2021. Mr. Hanson previously served as Treasurer of our general partner and of Global Partners LP from August 2014 through August 2021. Mr. Hanson has more than 20 years of financial experience. Before joining the Partnership in 2013, he served as a Senior Vice President at GE Energy Financial Services and RBS Citizens Financial Group. Before that, he worked for Merrill Lynch Capital and Bank of America. Mr. Hanson received a bachelor's degree from Colby College and an MBA from Babson College's Franklin W. Olin School of Business.

Matthew Spencer was appointed by the Board of Directors of our general partner to serve as the Chief Accounting Officer of Global Partners LP, commencing January 1, 2018. Mr. Spencer served as Controller of the general partner from September 2012 through December 2017. Mr. Spencer joined the Partnership from SharkNinja Operating LLC (formerly Euro-Pro Operating LLC), where he served as Assistant Controller. Prior to that, he was a Senior Manager at Ernst & Young LLP. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Northborough-Southborough Regional School Committee.

Sean T. Geary was appointed by the Board of Directors of our general partner to serve as the Chief Legal Officer of Global Partners LP, commencing March 1, 2022. Mr. Geary joined the Partnership in 2005, bringing more than a decade of experience at large law firms. He later became the Partnership's Deputy General Counsel and Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions before being named Acting General Counsel in 2021. Mr. Geary received a bachelor's degree from the University of Vermont and a J.D. from Boston University School of Law. Mr. Geary serves on the board of directors of Christmas in the City, Inc. and is the President, Director and Secretary of Global for Good Fund, Inc.

Jaime Pereira was elected to serve as a director of our general partner and as a member of the conflicts, compensation and audit committees of the board of directors of our general partner in October 2021. Mr. Pereira was appointed as the chair of the audit committee as of January 1, 2022. Mr. Pereira has over forty years of accounting and advisory experience working with a wide variety of domestic and international, public and private companies, including serving as a partner at international accounting firm Ernst & Young LLP for 20 years. At Ernst & Young, Mr. Pereira was responsible for the Consumer Products practice in the Northeast Region and was the coordinating partner for Global Partners LP and other clients such as Bruker Corporation and Au Bon Pain. Mr. Pereira has been a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and he currently serves on the Board of Roche Bros. Supermarkets Co. Mr. Pereira is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts Amherst and presently serves on the Business Advisory Council for the Isenberg School of Management. Mr. Pereira's prior audit history with the Partnership and his extensive experience with the accounting aspects of the energy and retail industries make him well qualified to serve as a director of our general partner.

John T. Hailer was elected to serve as a director of our general partner and as a member of the conflicts, compensation and audit committees of the board of directors of our general partner in July 2018. In September 2020, he was designated co-chair of the conflicts committee. He is President of the 1251 Asset Management division of 1251 Capital Group, a Boston-based financial services company that owns a concentrated group of companies in the asset management and insurance sectors. Prior to joining 1251 Capital Group, he spent more than 18 years at Natixis Investment Managers (formerly Natixis Global Asset Management; "Natixis") and joined that firm in 1999. Mr. Hailer formerly served as Natixis' President and Chief Executive Officer for the Americas and Asia, where he helped that company strategically reposition as a global solutions provider and grow to become one of the world's largest asset managers. Before joining Natixis, Mr. Hailer was responsible for new business development in North and Latin America at Fidelity Investments Institutional Services Company and was director of retail business development for Putnam Investments. He serves as a trustee on several other boards including Boston Medical Center and the Boston Public Library. Mr. Hailer also serves as the Chairman of the Board for each of the New England Council and the Back Bay Association. Mr. Hailer previously served as a member of Beloit College's Board of Trustees. Mr. Hailer's broad experience in the financial services industry, as well as his significant capital markets and financial experience, make him a valuable member of our board of directors.

Robert W. Owens was elected to serve as a director of our general partner and as a member of the conflicts, compensation and audit committees of the board of directors of our general partner in October 2020. On January 1, 2022, he was designated chair of the compensation committee. He has more than 40 years of experience in the energy industry. He served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Sunoco LP ("Sunoco") from 2012 until his retirement in 2017, and as a member of the board of directors of Sunoco from 2014 through 2018. Mr. Owens helped successfully grow Sunoco through a series of strategic transactions, including the acquisition of Susser Holdings Corporation. Prior to joining Sunoco in 1997, he served in executive roles for Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corporation, Amerada Hess Corporation and Mobil Oil Corporation. Mr. Owens served as a member of the board of directors of Philadelphia Energy Solutions, Inc. ("PES") from 2012 through the sales of the PES refinery to Hilco Redevelopment Partners in June 2020. Mr. Owens' executive leadership experience and governance expertise, built over more than four decades in diverse

aspects of the energy industry, make him well qualified to serve as a director of our general partner.

Clare McGrory was elected to serve as a director of our general partner and as a member of the conflicts, compensation and audit committees of the board of directors of our general partner in March 2023. Since 2016, Ms. McGrory has served as Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), Chief Compliance Officer and partner of Atairos Management LP (“Atairos”). Atairos is an independent strategic investment firm focused on backing growth-oriented businesses across a wide range of industries. Ms. McGrory has over 13 years of experience in the energy industry, including serving as the CFO, Executive Vice President, and Treasurer of Sunoco, LP (“Sunoco”), a publicly traded retail marketing and fuel distribution business. At Sunoco, Ms. McGrory had responsibility for investor relations, business strategy, treasury, accounting, external reporting, internal audit, and other oversight responsibilities. Ms. McGrory received a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from Villanova University and a Master of Business Administration from the Villanova School of Business Executive MBA Program. She is an adjunct professor at Villanova University and serves on the Board of Directors for the Boys & Girls Clubs of Philadelphia. Ms. McGrory’s financial, accounting, and executive leadership experience, including 13 years within the energy industry, make her well qualified to serve as a director of our general partner.

Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires directors and executive officers of our general partner and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a class of our equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Reporting Persons”) to file certain reports with the SEC and the NYSE concerning their beneficial ownership of such securities. Based solely upon a review of the copies of reports on Forms 3, 4 and 5 and amendments thereto furnished to us, or written representations that no reports on Form 5 were required, we believe that all Reporting Persons complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements in the year ended December 31, 2024.

Executive Sessions

The board of directors of our general partner holds executive sessions for the non-management directors on a regular basis without management present. Since the non-management directors include directors who are not independent directors, the independent directors also meet in separate executive sessions without the other directors or management at least once each year to discuss such matters as the independent directors consider appropriate. In addition, any director may call for an executive session of non-management or independent directors at any board meeting. A majority of the independent directors selects a presiding director for any such executive session.

Communications with Unitholders, Employees and Others

Unitholders, employees and other interested persons who wish to communicate with the board of directors of our general partner, non-management or independent directors as a group, a committee of the board or a specific director may do so by transmitting correspondence addressed to the Board of Directors, Name of Director, Group or Committee, c/o Corporate Secretary, Global Partners LP, P.O. Box 9161, 800 South Street, Suite 500, Waltham, MA 02454-9161, Fax: 781-398-9205.

Letters addressed to the board of directors of our general partner in general will be reviewed by the corporate secretary and relayed to the chairman of the board or the chair of the appropriate committee. Letters addressed to the non-management or independent directors in general will be relayed unopened to the chair of the audit committee. Letters addressed to a committee of the board of directors or a specific director will be relayed unopened to the chair of the committee or the specific director to whom they are addressed. All letters regarding accounting, accounting policies, internal accounting controls and procedures, auditing matters, financial reporting processes or disclosure controls and procedures are to be forwarded by the recipient director to the chair of the audit committee.

Code of Ethics

The board of directors of our general partner has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to

all officers, directors and employees of our general partner, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, and to our subsidiaries and their officers, directors and employees.

A copy of the code of business conduct and ethics is available on our website at www.globalp.com or may be obtained without charge upon written request to the Chief Legal Officer at: Global Partners LP, P.O. Box 9161, 800 South Street, Suite 500, Waltham, MA 02454-9161.

Corporate Governance Matters

The NYSE requires the Chief Executive Officer of each listed company to certify annually that he is not aware of any violation by the company of the NYSE corporate governance listing standards as of the date of the certification, qualifying the certification to the extent necessary. The Chief Executive Officer of our general partner provided such certification to the NYSE in 2024.

The certifications of our general partner's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are included as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Insider Trading Policy

The board of directors of our general partner has adopted an insider trading policy governing the purchase, sale or other disposition of our securities that applies to us and our directors, officers and employees. We believe that our insider trading policy and repurchase procedures are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, as well as applicable listing standards of the NYSE. A copy of our insider trading policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

All of our executive officers and substantially all of our employees are employed by our general partner, except for our gasoline station and convenience store employees who are employed by Global Montello Group Corp. ("GMG") or SPR Operator LLC ("SPR Operator") and certain union personnel. Our general partner does not receive any management fee or other compensation for its management of Global Partners LP. Our general partner and its affiliates are reimbursed for expenses incurred on our behalf. These expenses include the costs of employee, executive officer and director compensation and benefits properly allocable to Global Partners LP. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine the expenses that are allocable to Global Partners LP.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

We are managed and operated by the executive officers of our general partner. Executive officers of our general partner receive compensation in the form of base salaries, short-term incentive awards (contractual and/or discretionary) and long-term incentive awards. They also are eligible to participate in employee benefit plans and arrangements sponsored by our general partner or its affiliates, including plans that may be established by our general partner or its affiliates in the future. Our named executive officers ("NEOs") serve as executive officers of our general partner and each of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The compensation described herein reflects their total compensation for services to us, our general partner and our subsidiaries.

In 2024, our NEOs were (i) Mr. Eric Slifka, our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"); (ii) Mr. Gregory B. Hanson, our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"); and (iii) the three most highly compensated executive officers of our general partner other than our CEO and CFO during 2024, who were Mr. Mark A. Romaine, our Chief Operating Officer ("COO"), Mr. Sean T. Geary, our Chief Legal Officer and Mr. Matthew Spencer, our Chief Accounting Officer. Each of our NEOs had an employment agreement with our general partner during 2024.

The compensation committee of the board of directors of our general partner (the "Compensation Committee") has direct responsibility for the compensation of our CEO based upon (i) contractual obligations pursuant to any employment agreement or arrangement between our CEO and our general partner, and (ii) compensation parameters

established by the Compensation Committee with respect to salary adjustments, incentive plans and discretionary bonuses, if any. The Compensation Committee also has oversight and approval authority for the compensation of our NEOs other than our CEO based upon our CEO's recommendations, including awards under any incentive plans in which the NEOs participate, and our general partner's contractual obligations pursuant to any employment agreements or arrangements with our NEOs.

Compensation Objectives

The objectives of our compensation program with respect to our NEOs are to attract, engage and retain individuals with the requisite knowledge, experience and skill sets required for our future success. Our compensation program is intended to motivate and inspire employee behavior that fosters high performance, and to support our overall business objectives. To achieve these objectives, we aim to provide each NEO with a competitive total compensation program. We currently utilize the following compensation components:

- Base salaries and benefits designed to attract and retain high caliber employees;
- Short-term, performance-based incentive and discretionary cash and/or equity-based bonus awards designed to focus employees on key business objectives for a particular year; and
- Long-term, equity-based incentive awards designed to support the achievement of our long-term business objectives and the retention of key personnel.

Compensation Methodology

Under our executive compensation structure, our goal is to target our NEOs' total compensation within a competitive range of market benchmarks. Specific competitive positioning is determined based on various factors, including specifically the scope and responsibilities of the NEOs, their experience and tenure in their roles, and their performance. Overall Partnership performance and individual performance may result in realized compensation being higher or lower than the targeted compensation levels.

The Compensation Committee uses a third-party compensation consultant to study and supply market compensation data and to assist our management and the Compensation Committee in formulating competitive compensation plans and arrangements. The Compensation Committee retained Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC ("MCP") as its compensation consultant for 2024.

MCP is an independent compensation consulting firm and does not provide any services to us outside of matters pertaining to executive officer and director compensation. MCP reports directly to the Compensation Committee, which is solely responsible for determining the scope of services performed by MCP and the directions given to MCP regarding the performance of such services. MCP attends Compensation Committee meetings as requested by the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee determined that the services provided by MCP to the Compensation Committee during 2024 did not give rise to any conflicts of interest. The Compensation Committee made this determination by assessing the independence of MCP under the six independence factors adopted by the SEC and incorporated into the NYSE Corporate Governance Listing Standards. Further, in making this assessment, the Compensation Committee considered MCP's written correspondence to the Compensation Committee that affirmed the independence of MCP and the partners, consultants and employees who provide services to the Compensation Committee on executive and director compensation matters.

MCP worked with the Compensation Committee in 2024 to (i) review and update our reference group of peer companies for performance assessment purposes; (ii) help determine competitive compensation ranges and target compensation opportunities for each of our NEOs; (iii) review and consider the design of, create the payment grid for, and update performance targets, performance metrics and related award levels for our NEOs under, our general partner's short-term incentive plan (the "STIP") for 2024; (iv) review and consider the design of, create the payment grid for, and update performance targets, performance metrics and related award levels for our NEOs under, our general partner's

long-term incentive plan (“LTIP”) for 2024; (v) assist with a review of new (2025-2027) employment agreements for our NEOs; (vi) assist with compensation information related to the 2024 Form 10-K and support discussions between the Compensation Committee and our CEO; and (vii) assist with determination of compensation for independent directors.

Highlights of Compensation Program Policies for Named Executive Officers

The key highlights of our 2024 compensation program for our NEOs is outlined below:

- A significant portion of total direct compensation for our NEOs is variable, dependent upon the Partnership’s actual performance (e.g., short-term, performance-based incentives and equity-based long-term incentives, some of which are performance-based);
- Annual equity awards;
- Performance-based incentive awards are capped at 200% of target;
- Performance-based incentive awards are earned based on achievement against pre-determined performance metrics, which are tied to our business plan and drive unitholder value; and
- The Compensation Committee engages the assistance of an independent compensation consultant.

Elements of Compensation

Our NEO compensation structure utilizes complementary components to align our compensation with the needs of our business and to provide for desired levels of pay that competitively compensate our executive management personnel. We administer the program on the basis of total compensation. As described above, our goal is to target total compensation levels (i.e., base salary plus short- and long-term incentives) for our NEOs to fall within a competitive range of market benchmarks, which typically means between the median (50th percentile) and 75th percentile of compensation levels in our competitive marketplace. When we perform above or below our performance goals, we expect that result will be reflected in our compensation levels.

The elements of the 2024 NEO compensation of our general partner were base salaries, short-term incentive awards, discretionary bonuses, long-term equity incentive awards, retirement and health benefits, and perquisites consistent with those provided to executive officers generally and as may be approved by the Compensation Committee from time to time. Descriptions of the elements of the compensation program, their relationship to our compensation objectives, and principles used to guide their administration appear below:

Component	Objective
<i>Base salaries; other benefits and perquisites</i>	Attract and retain high caliber employees.
<i>Short-term (cash-based) awards; discretionary bonus awards</i>	Focus employees on key business objectives for a particular year.
<i>Long-term (equity-based and/or cash-based) awards</i>	Support the achievement of our long-term business objectives and the retention of key personnel.

We use base salaries to provide financial stability and to compensate our NEOs for fulfillment of their respective job duties.

Our STIP, along with the use of discretionary bonus awards, align a significant portion of our NEOs’ compensation with annual business performance and success, and provide rewards and recognition for key business outcomes such as achieving increased quarterly distributions in line with our financial results, expanding our distribution, marketing and sales of petroleum products, expanding our gasoline station and convenience store assets and the geographic markets that we serve, diversifying our product mix to enhance profitability, and effectively managing our business. Short-term performance-based incentives also allow flexibility to reward performance and individual success consistent with such criteria as may be established from time to time by our CEO and the Compensation

Committee.

Our long-term equity awards and cash awards provide incentives and reward eligible participants for the achievement of long-term objectives, facilitate the retention of key employees by aligning their incentives with our long-term performance, continue to make our compensation mix more competitive, and align the interests of management with those of our unitholders.

We offer a mix of traditional employee benefits and other perquisites such as automobile fringe benefits and, for our CEO, country/golf club memberships that are tailored to address our NEOs' individual needs in order to facilitate the performance of their job duties and to be competitive with the total compensation packages available to other executive officers generally.

2024 NEO Compensation

Base Salaries

Each NEO's base salary is a fixed component of compensation for each year. Base salary is designed to compensate each NEO for his role and responsibilities and sustained individual performance (including experience, scope of responsibility, results achieved and future potential). Historically, the base salaries for our NEOs with employment agreements have been set by the terms of their respective employment agreements in effect from time to time. In February 2024, the Compensation Committee ratified and approved increases in base salary for the NEOs, based upon its desire to bring pay levels closer to competitive market levels. As such, the annualized base salaries in effect as of the end of 2024 for our NEOs were as follows: \$1,100,000 for Mr. Slifka, \$700,000 for Mr. Romaine; \$575,000 for Mr. Hanson; \$500,000 for Mr. Geary; and \$350,000 for Mr. Spencer.

Short-Term Incentive Plans

Our general partner established a STIP for each of our NEOs in March 2024, at which time payout targets (expressed as a percentage of each NEO's base salary) were established by the Compensation Committee. Target awards under our general partner's 2024 STIP included a performance-based component, for which 50% of the cash bonus pool was available (the "STIP Performance Component"), and a discretionary component, for which the other 50% of the cash bonus pool was available (the "STIP Discretionary Component"). The STIP Performance Component of incentive awards earned under the 2024 STIP was based on the Partnership's actual performance in relation to goals for (i) our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), with a 35% weighting towards the STIP Performance Component, and (ii) our distributable cash flow before payment to preferred unitholders ("DCF"), with a 15% weighting towards the STIP Performance Component (the EBITDA and DCF goals, collectively, the "2024 Performance Objective"). The EBITDA component of the 2024 Performance Objective was selected by the Compensation Committee because it represents an accurate indicator of our performance over a specific period of time. The DCF component of the 2024 Performance Objective was selected by the Compensation Committee because it represents an accurate indicator of our success to provide a cash return on our limited partners' investment in us. EBITDA and DCF are discussed in more detail under "Results of Operations – Evaluating Our Results of Operations". EBITDA may be adjusted by the Compensation Committee in its discretion to account for unusual, one-time factors that occurred during the year and could have increased or decreased EBITDA.

The Compensation Committee ratified and approved the following STIP target values for the NEOs under the 2024 STIP: 150% (or \$1,650,000) for Mr. Slifka; 100% (or \$700,000) for Mr. Romaine; 90% (or \$518,000) for Mr. Hanson; 85% (or \$425,000) for Mr. Geary; and 75% (or \$263,000) for Mr. Spencer.

STIP Performance Component (50% of the incentive target value).—Under the terms of the 2024 STIP, each NEO could have earned between 0% and 200% of their respective incentive target value based on achieved performance against pre-set performance goals, specifically EBITDA (weighted at 70% of the STIP Performance Component) and DCF (weighted at 30% of the STIP Performance Component). With respect to the EBITDA performance goal, the threshold was set at \$272,487,000, the target was set at \$340,609,000 and the maximum was set at \$408,731,000. With respect to the DCF performance goal, the threshold was set at \$136,412,000, the target was set at \$170,515,000 and the

maximum was set at \$204,618,000. If the applicable threshold had not been achieved for the EBITDA performance goal and the DCF performance goal, then no amounts would have been paid under the 2024 STIP with respect to the STIP Performance Component.

With respect to the EBITDA performance goal, we achieved 112% of the target performance with respect to EBITDA and 115% of the target performance with respect to DCF. Accordingly, the Compensation Committee awarded our NEOs 164% of the STIP Performance Component for 2024, resulting in the following payouts: \$1,353,000 for Mr. Slifka; \$574,000 for Mr. Romaine; \$424,000 for Mr. Hanson; \$349,000 for Mr. Geary; and \$215,000 for Mr. Spencer.

STIP Discretionary Component (50% of the incentive target value).—The STIP Discretionary Component is intended to allow the Compensation Committee to analyze other important business factors that it may consider for determining the total STIP payout. Such factors may include, without limitation, market factors and significant acquisitions, developments and ventures accomplished by us, management of our business in the face of adverse market conditions and, as may be applicable, the contributions of any or all of the NEOs. Mr. Slifka’s evaluation of our NEOs’ performance in 2024 included the recognition that their individual and collective performances were excellent, noting that they: (i) completed the integration of twenty-five (25) liquid terminals acquired in December 2023 and the acquisition of five (5) liquid terminals in the Northeast during 2024, which further enhances Global’s position in the energy economy of the Northeast, mid-Atlantic and the South; (ii) oversaw strong financial performance exceeding both EBITDA and DCF goal ranges; (iii) continued optimization of our existing business; and (iv) maintained prudent and proactive balance sheet management (including significant and successful capital raising to facilitate acquisitions), enhancing liquidity and strengthening our balance sheet.

In considering whether, and in what amount(s), to grant any or all of our NEOs 2024 STIP Discretionary Component awards, the Compensation Committee recognized that our business performance in 2024 was strong, with our leadership team successfully managing external challenges and fulfilling many important initiatives. The Compensation Committee noted that our NEOs, individually and collectively, have continued to effectively oversee development of activities and staffing consistent with our strategies and growth objectives, and that they encourage the identification of and response to new opportunities as they arise. The following initiatives were undertaken by us under the leadership of Mr. Slifka and executed by our NEOs to strategically continue to acquire, invest in and optimize synergistic, high-quality assets that complement our operational capabilities, strengthen our balance sheet, and enhance our liquidity in order to be in a position to pursue opportunities fundamental to our growth strategy. Our 2024 initiatives included:

- On November 1, 2024, we completed the acquisition of a liquid energy terminal in East Providence, Rhode Island from ExxonMobil Oil Corporation which features 10 product tanks with 959,730-barrel shell capacity and serves as a strategic storage facility for various products, including gasoline, additives, distillates, and ethanol. The facility includes a six-bay truck rack servicing the Rhode Island, Northern Connecticut, and Southern Massachusetts markets, as well as a large dock with capabilities to accommodate long-range vessels.
- On April 9, 2024, we completed the \$273 million dollar acquisition of four (4) liquid energy terminals from Gulf Oil Limited Partnership strategically located in Chelsea, MA, New Haven, CT, Linden, NJ and Woodbury, NJ, with a combined shell capacity of approximately 3.0 million barrels, these terminals expand Global’s ability to store and distribute gasoline, distillates, and ethanol and further enhance Global’s position in the energy economy of the Northeast.
- In March 2024, we launched a new brand identity that reflects and embodies the company’s commitment to supplying the energy people need today, while actively investing in and promoting sustainable alternatives for the future.
- On February 5, 2024, we amended our Credit Agreement to, among other things, reallocate \$300.0 million of the revolving credit facility to the working capital revolving credit facility and reduce the working capital interim commitment from \$200.0 million to \$0. After giving effect to the foregoing reallocation and reduction, the working capital revolving credit facility is \$950.0 million and the revolving credit facility is \$600.0 million, for a total commitment of \$1.55 billion.

- In January 2024, we issued \$450.0 million of senior unsecured notes and redeemed the \$69.0 million of Series A Preferred Units, to enhance our liquidity and optimize our balance sheet.
- Continuing commitment to invest in our infrastructure.
- Continuing optimization of fuel margins and volumes in both our GDSO and Wholesale segments.
- Ongoing divestiture of non-strategic assets and optimization of our retail portfolio through strategic conversion class of trade conversions.

Taking into account Mr. Slifka's assessment, the Partnership's results of operations for 2024, as well as the Compensation Committee's review of the individual performance of each of our NEOs in 2024, the Compensation Committee awarded our NEOs 166% of the STIP Discretionary Component for 2024, resulting in the following payouts: \$1,370,000 for Mr. Slifka; \$581,000 for Mr. Romaine; \$430,000 for Mr. Hanson; \$353,000 for Mr. Geary; and \$218,000 for Mr. Spencer.

Discretionary Bonuses

Our compensation program for NEOs contains a provision for the Compensation Committee to award discretionary bonus(es) to recognize significant contributions made by one or more of the NEOs during the course of the year. These are non-guaranteed awards and are not associated with any of our incentive plans. The Compensation Committee may make discretionary bonus awards to our CEO. Our CEO may also recommend discretionary bonus awards for any or all of the other NEOs for consideration and approval by the Compensation Committee for similar purposes.

On March 25, 2024, based on the specific contributions made by each NEO during their 2023 service, the Compensation Committee awarded to each of our NEOs a supplemental discretionary equity-based award under the LTIP. The March 25, 2024 LTIP awards, which will vest on March 24, 2025, were granted in the following amounts: 24,802 phantom units for Mr. Slifka; 11,161 phantom units for Mr. Romaine; 6,680 phantom units for Mr. Hanson; 5,423 phantom units for Mr. Geary; and 4,034 phantom units for Mr. Spencer. Please see *Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards—2024 Phantom Unit Awards*.

Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards

The Compensation Committee uses time-based phantom unit awards (each, a "Time Phantom Unit Award") and performance-based phantom units awards (each, a "Performance Phantom Unit Award"), each with distribution equivalent rights ("DERs") under the LTIP in its NEO compensation design.

2024 Phantom Unit Awards.— On March 22, 2024, the Compensation Committee authorized the grant to each of our NEOs of a Performance Phantom Unit Award and a Time Phantom Unit Award. In addition, on March 22, 2024, the Compensation Committee authorized a supplemental discretionary award of a Time Phantom Unit Award that has a one (1) year cliff vest. Please see *2024 NEO Compensation—Discretionary Bonuses*.

The 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards represent the right to receive phantom units (or an equivalent amount of cash) in an amount up to 200% of the target number of phantom units subject to (i) such 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award, and (ii) the NEO's continued employment and satisfaction of performance criteria based on our DCF for a three (3) year cumulative performance period that begins on January 1, 2024 and ends on December 31, 2026, with the phantom units vesting upon completion of the overall three-year performance period and certification of the applicable level of achievement by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee will calculate our cumulative DCF for the overall three-year performance period and, based on the aggregate results for such years, the number of phantom units earned under each 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award could range from 0% to 200% of target. The Performance Phantom Unit Award targets are as follows: 57,871 for Mr. Slifka; 20,944 for Mr. Romaine; 19,842 for Mr. Hanson; 11,409 for Mr. Geary; and 6,614 for Mr. Spencer.

The 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards represent the right to receive phantom units (or an equivalent amount of cash) on the applicable vesting date(s). On March 25, 2024, the Compensation Committee granted to our NEOs the following Time Phantom Unit Awards: 24,802 phantom units for Mr. Slifka; 11,161 phantom units for Mr. Romaine; 6,680 phantom units for Mr. Hanson; 5,423 phantom units for Mr. Geary; and 4,034 phantom units for Mr. Spencer, all of which will vest on March 24, 2025, subject to the NEO's continued employment through such vesting date. On March 25, 2024, the Compensation Committee granted to our NEOs the following Time Phantom Unit Awards: 57,870 phantom units for Mr. Slifka; 20,943 phantom units for Mr. Romaine; 19,841 phantom units for Mr. Hanson; 11,408 phantom units for Mr. Geary; and 6,614 phantom units for Mr. Spencer, all of which vested or are eligible to vest in three substantially equal installments on January 6, 2025, January 5, 2026 and January 5, 2027, subject to the NEO's continued employment through such vesting dates.

The 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted on March 25, 2024 represent our traditional annual equity incentive award grants designed to incentivize and reward our NEOs and provide a long-term retentive goal. The 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted on March 25, 2024 that vest on March 24, 2025, represent supplemental discretionary awards designed to reward the NEOs for their extraordinary performance in 2023 and the Partnership's outstanding financial performance in 2023, as well as for positioning the Partnership for future growth and strength in the face of volatility in the commodity markets, geopolitical and logistical challenges, and a changing industry.

2023 Phantom Unit Awards.— In 2023, each of our NEOs received (i) a performance-based phantom unit award (a “2023 Performance Phantom Unit Award”), (ii) a time-based phantom unit award (a “2023 Time Phantom Unit Award”), (iii) a supplemental discretionary equity-based award under the LTIP which vests on May 3, 2025, and (iv) a second supplemental discretionary bonus, consisting of a 50% cash component and 50% equity component which vested in 2024.

The 2023 Performance Phantom Unit Awards are subject to a three (3) year cumulative performance period that begins on January 1, 2023 and ends on December 31, 2025, with the phantom units vesting upon completion of the overall three-year performance period and certification of the applicable level of achievement by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee will calculate our cumulative DCF for the overall three-year performance period and, based on the aggregate results for such years, the number of phantom units earned under each 2023 Performance Phantom Unit Award could range from 0% to 200% of target. Generally, an NEO must be continuously employed over the three-year period ending on December 31, 2025 in order for any earned 2023 Performance Phantom Unit Awards to vest, subject to certain exceptions.

The 2023 Time Phantom Unit Awards represent the right to receive phantom units (or an equivalent amount of cash) and vested or are eligible to vest in three substantially equal installments on January 5 of 2024, 2025 and 2026 (as defined in the 2023 phantom unit award agreement under the LTIP), subject to the NEO's continued employment through such vesting dates.

2022 Performance Phantom Unit Awards. In 2022, each of our NEOs received a performance-based phantom unit award (a “2022 Performance Phantom Unit Award”). The 2022 Performance Phantom Unit Awards are subject to three consecutive one-year performance periods, with the first one-year performance period having commenced on January 1, 2022. Based on the Compensation Committee's certification of our DCFs for each of the three one-year performance subperiods within the overall three-year performance period, the number of phantom units earned under each 2022 Performance Phantom Unit Award was 200%, representing 138,068 phantom units for Mr. Slifka; 55,228 phantom units for Mr. Romaine; 27,614 phantom units for Mr. Hanson; 19,724 phantom units for Mr. Geary; and 17,752 phantom units for Mr. Spencer, all of which vested upon such certification.

For a discussion of the treatment of the 2022, 2023 and 2024 Phantom Unit Awards in the event of certain termination events, please see *Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control*.

Long-Term Cash Incentive Awards

Long-Term Cash Incentive Plans—The Global Partners LP 2018 Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the “LTCIP”) allows the board of directors of our general partner or the Compensation Committee to

grant cash incentive awards (collectively, the “LTCIP Awards”) to our NEOs (as well as to other employees and directors) who provide services to the Partnership or its affiliates in recognition of their respective contributions to our financial results.

Once a portion of an LTCIP award vests, it is paid to the recipient as soon as practicable thereafter. Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined in the LTCIP), the unvested portion of such recipient’s LTCIP award(s) shall immediately become fully vested.

From 2018 through 2022, we granted awards to our NEOs under the LTCIP. However, no LTCIP awards were granted to our NEOs during 2024, as the Compensation Committee determined that it was more appropriate to grant phantom unit awards under the LTIP instead. For more information on such phantom unit awards, please see *Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards* above.

On June 10, 2022, the board of directors of our general partner granted awards under the LTCIP to our NEOs (each, a “2022 LTCIP Award”) in the following amounts: \$4,500,000 for Mr. Slifka; \$1,500,000 for Mr. Romaine; \$600,000 for Mr. Hanson; \$400,000 for Mr. Geary; and \$600,000 for Mr. Spencer. Each 2022 LTCIP Award is subject to the following vesting schedule: 33.4% of the award vested on March 11, 2024, 33.3% of the award vests on March 11, 2025, and 33.3% of the award vests on March 11, 2026, subject to each NEO’s continued employment through such vesting dates.

In addition, on March 31, 2022, the board of directors of our general partner also granted awards under the LTCIP in the amount of \$90,000 for Mr. Hanson and \$50,000 for Mr. Geary in respect of their respective partial year of service prior to their becoming executive officers. We also refer to such awards as 2022 LTCIP Awards herein, which are subject to the following vesting schedule: 33.4% of the award vested on March 11, 2024, 33.3% of the award vests on March 11, 2025, and 33.3% of the award vests on March 11, 2026, subject to each such NEO’s continued employment through such vesting dates.

On October 22, 2021, the board of directors of our general partner granted awards under the LTCIP to our NEOs (each, a “2021 LTCIP Award”) in the following amounts: \$3,500,000 for Mr. Slifka; \$1,300,000 for Mr. Romaine; and \$600,000 for Mr. Spencer. Each 2021 LTCIP Award is subject to the following vesting schedule: 33.4% of the award vested on July 10, 2023, 33.3% of the award vested on July 10, 2024, and 33.3% of the award vests on July 10, 2025, subject to each such NEO’s continued employment through such vesting dates.

On August 25, 2020, the board of directors of our general partner granted awards under the LTCIP to our NEOs (each, a “2020 LTCIP Award”) in the following amounts: \$3,300,000 for Mr. Slifka; \$1,200,000 for Mr. Romaine; and \$400,000 for Mr. Spencer. Each 2020 LTCIP Award is subject to the following vesting schedule: 33.4% of the award vested on September 25, 2022, 33.3% of the award vested on September 25, 2023, and 33.3% of the award vested on September 25, 2024.

Retirement and Health Benefits; Perquisites

Global Partners 401(k) Savings and Profit Sharing Plan

The Global Partners LP 401(k) Savings and Profit Sharing Plan (the “Global 401(k) Plan”) permits all eligible employees (including our NEOs) to make voluntary pre-tax contributions to the plan, subject to applicable tax limitations. The Global 401(k) Plan provides for employer matching contributions equal to 100% of elective deferrals up to the first 3% of eligible compensation plus 50% of elective deferrals up to the next 2% of eligible compensation. Eligible employees may elect to contribute up to 100% of their compensation to the plan for each plan year, subject to annual dollar limitations. Participants in the plan are always fully vested in any matching contributions under the plan; however, discretionary profit sharing contributions are subject to a six-year vesting schedule. The plan is intended to be tax-qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code so that contributions to the plan, and income earned on plan contributions, are not taxable to employees until withdrawn from the plan, and so that our general partner's contributions, if any, will be

deductible when made.

Pension Benefits

Our NEOs, other than Messrs. Hanson and Spencer, were eligible to participate in the Global Partners LP Pension Plan (the “Global Pension Plan”) in accordance with our general partner’s policies and on the same general basis as other employees of our general partner. As previously disclosed, under the Global Pension Plan, an employee becomes fully vested in his or her pension benefits after completing five years of service or, if earlier, upon termination due to death or disability. The Global Pension Plan was frozen on December 31, 2009, and notice of its termination election effective as of December 31, 2023 was delivered to plan participants on November 1, 2023. Settlement of obligations under the Global Pension Plan was completed in November 2024. Messrs. Slifka and Romaine received lump-sum distributions of their vested pension benefits under the Global Pension Plan. Mr. Geary elected to have his distributions transferred to United of Omaha Life Insurance Company, which will handle the payment distribution of his vested pension benefits. As of December 31, 2024, neither we nor our general partner had further obligations to any of the NEOs under the Global Pension Plan. Please see *Other Benefits—Pension Benefits* for additional information regarding the settlement of pension benefits under the Global Pension Plan.

Other Benefits

Each of our NEOs is eligible to participate in our general partner’s health insurance plans and other employee benefit plans in accordance with our general partner’s policies and on the same general basis as other employees of our general partner.

Additional perquisites for our NEOs may include payment of premiums for long-term disability insurance, automobile fringe benefits and club membership dues.

Employment Agreements

Each of our NEOs entered into a three-year employment agreement with our general partner effective as of January 1, 2022. We believe that the post-termination and change in control payments in the employment agreements allow our NEOs to focus on making business decisions that maximize our interests and the interests of our unitholders without allowing personal considerations to influence the decision-making process. Please read *Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control* for a discussion of the provisions in each employment agreement relating to termination, change in control and related payment obligations. On February 26, 2025, the Compensation Committee approved entering into a new three-year employment agreement between each NEO and our general partner, effective as of January 1, 2025. When executed, these new employment agreements will be on substantially the same terms as the previous employment agreements.

Tax Deductibility of Compensation

With respect to the deduction limitations imposed under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), we are a limited partnership and do not meet the definition of a “corporation” under Section 162(m). Accordingly, such limitations do not apply to compensation paid to our NEOs.

Clawback Policy

On November 7, 2023, we adopted the Global Partners LP Clawback Policy (the “Clawback Policy”). The Clawback Policy is intended to comply with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and Section 303A.14 of the NYSE Listing Company Manual. Under the terms of the Clawback Policy, in the event of a restatement of our financial statements due to material non-compliance with any financial reporting requirement under applicable securities laws, the Compensation Committee shall take reasonably prompt action to cause us to recover the amount of any incentive compensation granted, awarded or paid to a covered employee within the preceding 36-month period to the extent the value of such compensation was in excess of the amount of incentive compensation that would have been granted, awarded or paid had the financial statements been in compliance with the financial reporting requirements. Each

executive officer, including our NEOs and certain former executive officers, are considered “Covered Persons” for purposes of the Clawback Policy.

Anti-Hedging and Pledging Policies

Our Insider Trading Policy prohibits our NEOs from engaging in speculative transactions involving our securities (such as our common units), including buying or selling puts or calls, short sales, purchasing securities on margin, or otherwise hedging the risk of ownership of such securities. The Insider Trading Policy also prohibits our NEOs from pledging our securities as collateral.

Policies and Practices Related to the Grant of Certain Equity Awards in Relation to the Release of Material Non-Public Information

We do not currently grant stock options or option-like equity awards to our employees or directors, therefore we do not currently have a formal practice or policy with respect to the grant of stock options or option-like awards.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K with management. Based upon such review, the related discussions and such other matters deemed relevant and appropriate by the Compensation Committee, the Compensation Committee has recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Form 10-K.

Robert W. Owens (Chair)
John T. Hailer
Clare McGrory
Jaime Pereira
February 26, 2025

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The Compensation Committee is currently comprised of Robert W. Owens (Chair), John T. Hailer, Clare McGrory and Jaime Pereira. None of the members of the Compensation Committee are officers or employees of our general partner or any of its affiliates. Mr. Richard Slifka has served as Chairman of our general partner's board of directors since March 12, 2014 and previously served as Vice-Chairman of our general partner's board of directors since its inception. Mr. Eric Slifka has served as Vice-Chairman of our general partner's board of directors since March 12, 2014.

Compensation of Named Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to compensation during 2024, 2023 and 2022 of our NEOs.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)(1)	Unit Awards (\$)(2)	Bonus (\$)(3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(4)	Change in Pension Value and Deferred Nonqualified Compensation Earnings (\$)(5)	All Other Compensation (\$)(6)	Total (\$)
Eric Slifka President and CEO	2024	1,100,000	6,375,030	—	6,490,400	—	81,833	14,047,263
	2023	1,000,000	6,499,980	500,000	3,000,000	7,606	81,871	11,089,457
	2022	1,000,000	3,929,415	—	6,500,000	—	67,181	11,496,596
Gregory B. Hanson Chief Financial Officer	2024	575,000	2,103,026	—	1,167,710	—	64,483	3,910,219
	2023	475,000	1,549,508	159,500	808,000	—	60,659	3,052,667
	2022	425,000	785,894	—	1,328,000	—	51,518	2,590,412
Mark A. Romaine Chief Operating Officer	2024	700,000	2,406,257	—	2,488,500	—	74,156	5,668,913
	2023	675,000	2,937,473	287,500	1,350,000	1,323	56,933	5,308,229
	2022	575,000	1,571,760	—	2,650,000	—	49,261	4,846,021
Matthew Spencer Chief Accounting Officer	2024	350,000	783,004	—	966,400	—	74,074	2,173,478
	2023	325,000	812,513	112,500	488,000	—	53,540	1,791,553
	2022	300,000	505,222	—	1,050,000	—	53,414	1,908,636
Sean T. Geary Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	2024	500,000	1,280,966	—	917,900	—	62,906	2,761,772
	2023	410,000	1,574,994	140,500	656,000	724	59,786	2,842,004
	2022	375,000	561,345	—	1,012,000	—	46,767	1,995,112

- (1) Amounts reported in this column reflect the base salary earned by our NEOs for services performed during the applicable fiscal year.
- (2) The grant date fair value of the 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards and 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted to our NEOs are determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Regarding assumptions underlying the valuation of these equity awards, please see Note 19 to Consolidated Financial Statements. Amounts in this column reflect the total of the following for 2024:
 - a. The grant date fair value of the March 25, 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted to our named executive officers is calculated using the closing price of our common units on the grant date (\$45.36) and is \$2,624,983 for Mr. Slifka, \$899,988 for Mr. Hanson, \$949,974 for Mr. Romaine, \$300,011 for Mr. Spencer and \$517,467 for Mr. Geary.
 - b. The grant date fair value of the March 25, 2024 discretionary Time Phantom Unit Awards granted to our named executive officers is calculated using the closing price of our common units on the grant date (\$45.36) and is \$1,125,019 for Mr. Slifka, \$303,005 for Mr. Hanson, \$506,263 for Mr. Romaine, \$182,982 for Mr. Spencer and \$245,987 for Mr. Geary.
 - c. The grant date fair value of the 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards is based on achievement of the target level of performance with respect to the applicable performance criteria and is \$2,625,029 for Mr. Slifka, \$900,033 for Mr. Hanson, \$950,020 for Mr. Romaine, \$300,011 for Mr. Spencer, and \$517,512 for Mr. Geary. Assuming that, instead of target, the highest level of performance with respect to the applicable performance criteria is achieved, the aggregate grant date fair value of the 2024 Performance Phantom Units would be \$5,250,057 for Mr. Slifka, \$1,800,066 for Mr. Hanson, \$1,900,040 for Mr. Romaine, \$600,022 for Mr. Spencer, and \$1,035,024 for Mr. Geary.

[Table of Contents](#)

- (3) In 2024, there were no discretionary bonuses paid to our NEOs for services performed during 2023. In 2023, Messrs. Slifka, Hanson, Romaine, Spencer and Geary were paid discretionary cash bonuses of \$500,000, \$159,500, \$287,500, \$112,500, and \$140,500, respectively, for services performed during 2022. The amounts shown in the table above do not reflect long-term incentive awards granted in 2024 or discretionary cash bonuses paid after the date of this report as such long-term incentive awards were granted in 2024, and such discretionary cash bonuses have not yet been paid as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
- (4) Amounts reported in this column reflect the bonuses paid to each of the NEOs for services performed during 2024, 2023 and 2022, which were determined in accordance with our general partner's Short-Term Incentive Plans described above under *Elements of Compensation—Short-Term Incentive Plans* and our general partner's Long-Term Cash Incentive Plans described above under *“Elements of Compensation—Long-Term Cash Incentive Awards.”* Note that: (i) the amounts reported in this column do not reflect the grant date fair value of bonuses or non-equity incentive plan compensation granted to the NEOs in respect of their services during 2023, 2022 or 2021; and (ii) payment of the 2023 STIP was accelerated and paid in December 2022.
- (5) Messrs. Hanson and Spencer are not eligible to participate in our general partner's pension plan because it was frozen prior to their commencement of employment with us.
- (6) With respect to Mr. Slifka, “All Other Compensation” for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 includes, among other things club membership dues. The amounts in this column for 2024 are described further in the All Other Compensation table below.

All Other Compensation Table

The following table describes each component of the “All Other Compensation” column of the Summary Compensation Table for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024:

Name	Employer Contributions to Global 401(k) Plan (\$)	Club Membership Dues (\$)	Personal Benefits \$(1)	Total All Other Compensation (\$)
Eric Slifka	13,200	27,752	40,881	81,833
Gregory B. Hanson	14,287	—	50,196	64,483
Mark A. Romaine	13,800	—	60,356	74,156
Matthew Spencer	17,083	—	56,991	74,074
Sean T. Geary	13,800	—	49,106	62,906

- (1) The amounts in this column include the estimated incremental cost of an automobile provided by us for the NEO's use; medical and dental premiums paid by us; and life insurance and long-term disability premiums paid by us.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table sets forth information regarding non-equity awards and equity awards granted to the NEOs in 2024.

Name	Award Type (1)	Estimated Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (2)			Estimated Possible Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (3)			All Other Awards (#)(4)	Grant Date Fair Value of Unit Awards \$(5)
		Minimum Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Minimum Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)		
Eric Slifka	(a)	577,500	1,650,000	3,300,000	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,802	1,125,019
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,870	2,624,983
	(d)	—	—	—	20,255	57,871	115,742	—	2,625,029
Gregory B. Hanson	(a)	181,300	518,000	1,036,000	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,680	303,005
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,841	899,988
	(d)	—	—	—	6,945	19,842	39,684	—	900,033
Mark A. Romaine	(a)	245,000	700,000	1,400,000	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,161	506,263
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,943	949,974
	(d)	—	—	—	7,330	20,944	41,888	—	950,020
Matthew Spencer	(a)	92,050	263,000	526,000	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,034	182,982
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,614	300,011
	(d)	—	—	—	2,315	6,614	13,228	—	300,011
Sean T. Geary	(a)	148,700	425,000	850,000	—	—	—	—	—
	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,423	245,987
	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,408	517,467
	(d)	—	—	—	3,993	11,409	22,818	—	517,512

- (1) Award types:
 - (a) STIP – Grant date: March 22, 2024
 - (b) 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards (supplemental discretionary awards) – Grant date: March 25, 2024
 - (c) 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards – Grant date: March 25, 2024
 - (d) 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards – Grant date: March 25, 2024
- (2) For calendar year 2024, each NEO’s STIP award consisted of the STIP Performance Component (weighted 50%) and the STIP Discretionary Component (weighted 50%). Amounts shown represent the “threshold,” “target” and “maximum” amounts payable under the STIP awards. On February 26, 2025, the Compensation Committee determined that one hundred sixty four percent (164%) of the STIP Performance Component and one hundred sixty six percent (166%) of the STIP Discretionary Component were earned by the NEOs for calendar year 2024. Actual payout of the STIP awards (the Performance Component and the Discretionary Component) for calendar year 2024 is shown in the “Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation” column of the Summary Compensation Table above.
- (3) This column includes the threshold, target, and maximum payouts under the 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards granted to the NEOs. For more information on these awards, see *Elements of Compensation—Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards*.
- (4) This column includes the (i) 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards (supplemental discretionary awards) and (ii) the 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards, granted to the NEOs. For more information on these awards, see *Elements of Compensation—Long-Term Equity Incentive Awards*.
- (5) Amounts in this column reflect the grant date fair value of 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards (target amount), 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards (supplemental discretionary awards), and 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted to our NEOs are determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. For more information on the assumptions underlying the valuation of these equity awards, please see Note 19 to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table presents the full amount of the equity awards held by our NEOs as of December 31, 2024, which consist of time-based and performance-based phantom units granted on June 8, 2022, March 3, 2023, May 5, 2023 and March 24, 2024 under the LTIP. The awards shown on the table below were the only equity awards held by the NEOs at the end of the last fiscal year:

Name	Time Phantom Unit Awards		Performance Phantom Unit Awards	
	Number of Units That Have Not Vested (#)(1)	Market Value of Units That Have Not Vested (\$)(2)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards Number of Units That Have Not Vested (#)(3)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards Market Value of Units That Have Not Vested (\$)(2)
Eric Slifka	199,071	9,266,755	382,566	17,808,447
Gregory B. Hanson	50,407	2,346,446	99,916	4,651,090
Mark A. Romaine	90,691	4,221,666	144,326	6,718,375
Matthew Spencer	23,899	1,112,498	46,718	2,174,723
Sean T. Geary	36,397	1,694,280	66,148	3,079,189

(1) Reflects the following Awards:

- a. 2022 Time Phantom Unit Awards, which vest over a three-year period, with one-third of the award having vested on January 1, 2023, one-third of the award having vested on January 1, 2024, and the final one-third of the award having vested on January 1, 2025.
- b. 2023 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted on March 3, 2023, which vest over a three-year period, with one-third of the award having vested on January 5, 2024, one-third of the award having vested on January 5, 2025, and the final one-third of the award scheduled to vest on January 5, 2026.
- c. 2023 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted on May 3, 2023, which vest in full on May 3, 2025.
- d. 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards (supplemental discretionary awards) granted on March 25, 2024, which will vest in full on March 24, 2025.
- e. 2024 Time Phantom Unit Awards granted on March 25, 2024, which vest over a three-year period, with one-third of the award having vested on January 6, 2025, one-third of the award scheduled to vest on January 5, 2026, and the final one-third of the award scheduled to vest on January 5, 2027.

(2) The market value of unvested 2022, 2023 and 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards and Time Phantom Unit Awards is calculated based on the closing price of our common units on December 31, 2024 (the last trading day of 2024), which was \$46.55. With respect to the 2022, 2023 and 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards, the amount shown is based on achievement of 200% of target performance with respect to the applicable performance criteria.

(3) Reflects the target number of phantom units subject to the 2022 Performance Phantom Unit Awards, the 2023 Performance Phantom Unit Awards and the 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards. The 2022 Performance Phantom Unit Awards vest after a three-year performance period that consists of three one-year performance subperiods, based on the level of achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria during such period. The 2023 Performance Phantom Unit Awards and the 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards vest after a three-year cumulative performance period, based on the level of achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria during such period. The number of phantom units earned could range from 0% to 200% of the target number of phantom units subject to each 2022 Performance Phantom Unit Award, each 2023 Performance Phantom Unit Award and each 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award. On February 26, 2025, the Compensation Committee certified that with respect to the 2022 Performance Phantom Unit Awards, the performance criteria had been satisfied, resulting in 200% of the target having been earned. As such, using the \$46.55 closing price on December 31, 2024, Mr. Slifka earned 138,068 phantom units, valued at \$6,427,065; Mr. Romaine earned 55,228 phantom units, valued at \$2,570,863; Mr. Hanson earned 27,614 phantom units, valued at \$1,285,432; Mr. Geary earned 19,724 phantom units, valued at \$918,152; and Mr. Spencer earned 17,752 phantom units, valued at \$826,356.

Units Vested in the 2024 Fiscal Year

The following table presents phantom units awarded to the NEOs that vested during the year ended December 31, 2024:

Name	Unit Awards	
	Number of Vested Phantom Units (#)	Market Value of Vested Phantom Units \$(1)
Eric Slifka	58,972	2,539,787
Gregory B. Hanson	14,665	635,167
Mark A. Romaine	25,411	1,102,217
Matthew Spencer	8,844	384,928
Sean T. Geary	11,297	491,182

(1) The market value of these phantom units shown in the table above were calculated based on the price per common unit on the last business day before the applicable vesting date.

Potential Payments upon a Change of Control or Termination

The following tables show potential payments to each of our NEOs under contracts, agreements, plans or arrangements, whether written or unwritten (including the employment agreements with each of our NEOs that were in effect as of December 31, 2024), for various scenarios involving a change of control or termination of employment of each such NEO assuming a December 31, 2024 termination date. In addition, amounts reflected in the tables below with respect to LTIP awards were calculated based on the closing price of our common units of \$46.55 per unit as of December 31, 2024, which was the last day on which the market was open in 2024.

LTIP Awards.

If an officer's employment with our general partner is terminated by our general partner without cause or by the NEO for good reason, the NEO will be deemed to have satisfied the continued employment requirement with respect to the phantom units subject to the NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award and such phantom units will be eligible to become earned based on actual achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria; provided that, if such termination without cause or for good reason occurs within the 24-month period following a change in control, the number of phantom units that become earned will be equal to the greater of (i) the target number of phantom units subject to the 2022, 2023 or 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award, and (ii) the number of phantom units that would become earned based on actual achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria through the date of the change in control.

If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated due to death or disability, the NEO will be deemed to have satisfied the continued employment requirement with respect to a portion of the unvested phantom units subject to the NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award based on the number of days that the NEO was employed between the performance period commencement date and the date of termination and such phantom units will be eligible to become earned based on actual achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria. If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated by our general partner due to retirement, the Compensation Committee will generally have sole discretion to determine whether the NEO will be deemed to have satisfied the service requirement with respect to any or all of the phantom units subject to the NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award, which phantom units would then be eligible to become earned based on actual achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria. If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated by our general partner for cause or by the NEO other than for good reason, all unvested phantom units subject to such NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award will immediately be forfeited.

If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated by our general partner without cause or by the NEO for good reason, all unvested phantom units subject to the NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Time Phantom Unit Award will immediately vest. If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated due to death or disability, a portion

of the unvested phantom units subject to the NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Time Phantom Unit Award will immediately vest based on the number of days that the NEO was employed between the vesting commencement date and the date of termination. If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated by our general partner due to retirement, the Compensation Committee will generally have sole discretion to determine whether any or all of the unvested phantom units subject to the NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Time Phantom Unit Award will vest or be forfeited. If a NEO's employment with our general partner is terminated by our general partner for cause or by the NEO other than for good reason, all unvested phantom units subject to such NEO's 2022, 2023 or 2024 Time Phantom Unit Award will immediately be forfeited. Upon vesting of each 2022, 2023 or 2024 Phantom Unit Award, phantom units will be settled in our common units unless the Compensation Committee decides, in its sole discretion, to settle such phantom units in cash or a combination of common units and cash.

LTCIP Awards. Certain of our NEOs were granted a 2022 LTCIP Award, a 2021 LTCIP Award, and a 2020 LTCIP Award. Upon a change of control event, the unvested portion of each of the LTCIP Awards held by our NEOs will become fully vested, which is reflected in the tables below.

Eric Slifka

If Mr. Slifka's employment is terminated for any reason, he shall be paid (i) all amounts of his base salary due and owing up through the date of termination, (ii) any earned but unpaid bonus, (iii) all reimbursements of expenses appropriately and timely submitted, and (iv) any and all other amounts, including vacation pay, that may be due to him as of the date of termination (the "Slifka Accrued Obligations").

If Mr. Slifka's employment is terminated by death or "Disability" (as defined in the employment agreement), he (or his estate) will be paid (i) the Slifka Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to his then base salary multiplied by 200%, plus (iii) an amount equal to the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan multiplied by 200%, plus (iv) his interests in the long-term incentive plans, including (a) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership's long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan, plus (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination.

If Mr. Slifka's employment is terminated by our general partner without "Cause" or by Mr. Slifka for reasons constituting "Constructive Termination," each as defined in the employment agreement, he shall be paid (i) the Slifka Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to his then base salary multiplied by 200% (provided, however, that this multiplier shall be 300% if Mr. Slifka terminates his employment for reasons constituting Constructive Termination and such termination occurs within 12 months following a "Change in Control" (as defined in the employment agreement)), plus (iii) an amount equal to the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan multiplied by 200% (provided, however, that this multiplier shall be 300% if Mr. Slifka terminates his employment for reasons constituting Constructive Termination and such termination occurs within 12 months following a Change in Control), plus (iv) his interests in the long-term incentive plans, including (a) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership's long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan, plus (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination. Mr. Slifka's employment agreement includes a "best of net" provision, whereby any amounts payable to Mr. Slifka that constitute parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code and would be subject to an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code, will either be: (i) reduced to the level at which no excise tax applies, or (ii) paid in full (such that the Executive is subject to an excise tax), whichever produces the better net after-tax position to Mr. Slifka.

If Mr. Slifka's employment is terminated by our general partner for Cause, Mr. Slifka will be paid the Slifka Accrued Obligations. If Mr. Slifka's employment agreement is not renewed by our general partner and he does not continue to serve as our general partner's President and Chief Executive Officer following the expiration of his employment agreement (a "Non-Renewal"), he shall be paid (i) the Slifka Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, plus the performance-based and discretionary components, if any, of his STIP award for such year.

Upon a Change of Control, the unvested portions of any outstanding LTCIP Awards held by Mr. Slifka automatically shall become fully vested.

Name	Change in Control (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination by general partner without Cause / Constructive Termination / Breach by general partner		Nonrenewal (\$)(1)
				No Change in Control (\$)	With a Change in Control (\$)	
Eric Slifka						
Severance Amount	—	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	8,250,000	5,500,000
LTIP awards (2)	—	18,927,478	18,927,478	27,075,202	27,075,202	—
LTCIP award	4,162,500	4,162,500	4,162,500	4,162,500	4,162,500	—
Fringe benefits	—	50,366	50,366	50,366	50,366	—
Life insurance benefits	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
Total	4,162,500	29,140,344	28,640,344	36,788,068	39,538,068	5,500,000

- (1) In the event of non-renewal, for purposes of this calculation, we have assumed that Mr. Slifka would receive payment of (a) 100% of the performance-based component (\$1,650,000), and (b) 100% of the discretionary component associated with his 2024 STIP target amount (\$1,650,000), which represent the amounts awarded to Mr. Slifka under the 2024 STIP. See the section titled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis—2024 NEO Compensation—Short-Term Incentive Plans” for more information.
- (2) With respect to the 2022, 2023 and 2024 Performance Phantom Unit Awards, it has been assumed for purposes of calculating the amounts shown that the actual level of achievement with respect to the applicable performance criteria through December 31, 2024 was equal to target performance. However, this is merely an estimate and the actual level of achievement is subject to change and may be higher or lower than target performance.

Gregory B. Hanson

If Mr. Hanson’s employment is terminated for any reason, Mr. Hanson shall be paid (i) all amounts of his base salary due and owing up through the date of termination, (ii) all earned, but unpaid, bonuses, (iii) all reimbursements of expenses appropriately and timely submitted, and (iv) any and all other amounts, including vacation pay, that may be due to his as of the date of termination (the “Hanson Accrued Obligations”).

If Mr. Hanson’s employment is terminated by death or “Disability” (as defined in the employment agreement), he (or his estate) will be paid or receive (i) the Hanson Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, plus (iii) an amount equal to 200% of the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, plus (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, plus (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his and his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination.

If Mr. Hanson’s employment is terminated by our general partner without “Cause” or by Mr. Hanson for reasons constituting “Constructive Termination” (each quoted term as defined in the employment agreement), Mr. Hanson shall be paid (i) the Hanson Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, plus (iii) an amount equal to 200% of target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, plus (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination. Mr. Hanson’s employment agreement includes a “best of net” provision, whereby any amounts payable to Mr. Hanson that constitute parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code and would be subject to an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code, will either be: (i) reduced to the level at which no excise tax applies, or (ii) paid in full (such that the Executive is subject to an excise tax), whichever produces the better net after-tax position to Mr. Hanson.

If Mr. Hanson’s employment agreement is not renewed by our general partner and he does not continue to serve

[Table of Contents](#)

as our general partner’s Chief Financial Officer following the expiration of his employment agreement pursuant to a different employment agreement with our general partner, he shall be paid (i) the Hanson Accrued Obligations, (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, and (iii) the performance-based and discretionary components, if any, of his STIP award for such year.

Upon a Change of Control, the unvested portions of any outstanding LTCIP Awards held by Mr. Hanson automatically shall become fully vested.

Name	Change in Control (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination by general partner without Cause / Constructive Termination / Breach by general partner		Nonrenewal \$(1)
				No Change in Control (\$)	With a Change in Control (\$)	
Gregory B. Hanson						
Severance Amount	—	2,186,000	2,186,000	2,186,000	2,186,000	2,186,000
LTIP awards	—	4,577,742	4,577,742	6,997,536	6,997,536	—
LTCIP award	509,490	509,490	509,490	509,490	509,490	—
Fringe benefits	—	58,019	58,019	58,019	58,019	—
Life insurance benefits	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
Total	509,490	7,831,251	7,331,251	9,751,045	9,751,045	2,186,000

- (1) In the event of non-renewal, for purposes of this calculation, we have assumed that Mr. Hanson would receive payment of (a) 100% of the performance-based component (\$518,000), and (b) 100% of the discretionary component associated with his 2024 STIP target amount (\$518,000), which represent the amounts awarded to Mr. Hanson under the 2024 STIP. See the section titled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis—2024 NEO Compensation—Short-Term Incentive Plans” for more information.

Mark A. Romaine

If Mr. Romaine’s employment is terminated for any reason, Mr. Romaine shall be paid (i) all amounts of his base salary due and owing up through the date of termination, (ii) all earned, but unpaid, bonuses, (iii) all reimbursements of expenses appropriately and timely submitted, and (iv) any and all other amounts, including vacation pay, that may be due to him as of the date of termination (the “Romaine Accrued Obligations”).

If Mr. Romaine’s employment is terminated by death or “Disability” (as defined in the employment agreement), he (or his estate) will be paid (i) the Romaine Accrued Obligations, (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, (iii) an amount equal to 200% of the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, and (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of him and his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination.

If Mr. Romaine’s employment is terminated by our general partner without “Cause” or by Mr. Romaine for reasons constituting “Constructive Termination” (each quoted term as defined in the employment agreement), Mr. Romaine shall be paid (i) the Romaine Accrued Obligations, (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, (iii) an amount equal to 200% of target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination. Mr. Romaine’s employment agreement includes a “best of net” provision, whereby any amounts payable to Mr. Romaine that constitute parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code and would be subject to an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code, will either be: (i) reduced to the level at which no excise tax applies, or (ii) paid in full (such that the Executive is subject to an excise tax), whichever produces the better net after-tax position to Mr. Romaine.

If Mr. Romaine’s employment agreement is not renewed by our general partner and he does not continue to

[Table of Contents](#)

serve as our general partner’s Chief Operating Officer following the expiration of his employment agreement pursuant to a different employment agreement with our general partner, he shall be paid (i) the Romaine Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, plus (iii) the performance-based and discretionary components, if any, of his STIP award for such year.

Upon a Change of Control, the unvested portions of any outstanding LTCIP Awards held by Mr. Romaine automatically shall become fully vested.

Name	Change in Control (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination by general partner without Cause / Constructive Termination / Breach by general partner		Nonrenewal (\$)(1)
				No Change in Control (\$)	With a Change in Control (\$)	
Mark A. Romaine						
Severance Amount	—	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
LTIP awards	—	7,741,942	7,741,942	10,940,041	10,940,041	—
LTCIP award	1,431,900	1,431,900	1,431,900	1,431,900	1,431,900	—
Fringe benefits	—	69,082	69,082	69,082	69,082	—
Life insurance benefits	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
Total	1,431,900	12,542,924	12,042,924	15,241,023	15,241,023	2,800,000

- (1) In the event of non-renewal, for purposes of this calculation, we have assumed that Mr. Romaine would receive payment of (a) 100% of the performance-based component (\$700,000), and (b) 100% of the discretionary component associated with his 2024 STIP target amount (\$700,000), which represent the amounts awarded to Mr. Romaine under the 2024 STIP. See the section titled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis—2024 NEO Compensation—Short-Term Incentive Plans” for more information.

Matthew Spencer

If Mr. Spencer’s employment is terminated for any reason, he (or his estate, as applicable) shall be paid (i) all amounts of base salary due and owing up through the date of termination, (ii) any earned but unpaid bonus, (iii) all reimbursements of eligible business expenses, and (iv) any and all other amounts, including vacation pay, that may be due to him as of the date of termination (collectively, the “Spencer Accrued Obligations”).

If Mr. Spencer’s employment is terminated due to his death or disability, he (or his estate, as applicable) will be paid (i) the Spencer Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his base salary, plus (iii) an amount equal to 200% of the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, plus (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, plus (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of him and his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination.

If Mr. Spencer’s employment is terminated by our general partner without “Cause” or by Mr. Spencer for reasons constituting “Constructive Termination” (each as defined in the employment agreement), he shall be paid (i) the Spencer Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his base salary, plus (iii) an amount equal to 200% of the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, plus (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, plus (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of him and his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination. Mr. Spencer’s employment agreement includes a “best of net” provision, whereby any amounts payable to Mr. Spencer that constitute parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code and would be subject to an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code will either be: (i) reduced to the level at which no excise tax applies, or (ii) paid in full (such that the Executive is subject to an excise tax), whichever produces the better net after-tax position to Mr. Spencer.

If Mr. Spencer’s employment agreement is not renewed by our general partner and he does not continue to

[Table of Contents](#)

serve as our general partner’s Chief Accounting Officer following the expiration of his employment agreement pursuant to a different employment agreement with our general partner, the employment agreement provides that he shall be paid (i) the Spencer Accrued Obligations, (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, and (iii) the performance-based and discretionary components, if any, of his STIP award for such year.

Upon a Change of Control, the unvested portions of any outstanding LTCIP Awards held by Mr. Spencer automatically shall become fully vested.

Name	Change in Control (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination by general partner without Cause / Constructive Termination / Breach by general partner		Nonrenewal (\$)(1)
				No Change in Control (\$)	With a Change in Control (\$)	
Matthew Spencer						
Severance Amount	—	1,226,000	1,226,000	1,226,000	1,226,000	1,226,000
LTIP awards	—	2,299,752	2,299,752	3,287,221	3,287,221	—
LTCIP award	599,400	599,400	599,400	599,400	599,400	—
Fringe benefits	—	66,586	66,586	66,586	66,586	—
Life insurance benefits	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
Total	599,400	4,691,738	4,191,738	5,179,207	5,179,207	1,226,000

- (1) In the event of non-renewal, for purposes of this calculation, we have assumed that Mr. Spencer would receive payment of (a) 100% of the performance-based component (\$263,000), and (b) 100% of the discretionary component associated with his 2024 STIP target amount (\$263,000), which represent the amounts awarded to Mr. Spencer under the 2024 STIP. See the section titled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis—2024 NEO Compensation—Short-Term Incentive Plans” for more information.

Sean T. Geary

If Mr. Geary’s employment is terminated for any reason, Mr. Geary shall be paid (i) all amounts of his base salary due and owing up through the date of termination, (ii) all earned, but unpaid, bonuses, (iii) all reimbursements of expenses appropriately and timely submitted, and (iv) any and all other amounts, including vacation pay, that may be due to his as of the date of termination (the “Geary Accrued Obligations”).

If Mr. Geary’s employment is terminated by death or “Disability” (as defined in the employment agreement), he (or his estate) will be paid or receive (i) the Geary Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, plus (iii) an amount equal to 200% of the target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, plus (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, plus (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his and his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination.

If Mr. Geary’s employment is terminated by our general partner without “Cause” or by Mr. Geary for reasons constituting “Constructive Termination” (each quoted term as defined in the employment agreement), Mr. Geary shall be paid (i) the Geary Accrued Obligations, plus (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, plus (iii) an amount equal to 200% of target incentive amount under the then applicable short-term incentive plan, plus (iv) the amounts due, if any, in respect of his interests in the Partnership’s long-term incentive plans, including, but not limited to the Long-Term Performance-Based Cash Incentive Plan and (b) the LTIP, (v) group health and similar insurance premiums on behalf of his spouse and dependents, if any, for 18 months following the date of termination. Mr. Geary’s employment agreement includes a “best of net” provision, whereby any amounts payable to Mr. Geary that constitute parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code and would be subject to an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Code will either be: (i) reduced to the level at which no excise tax applies, or (ii) paid in full (such that the Executive is subject to an excise tax), whichever produces the better net after-tax position to Mr. Geary.

[Table of Contents](#)

If Mr. Geary’s employment agreement is not renewed by our general partner and he does not continue to serve as our general partner’s Chief Legal Officer following the expiration of his employment agreement pursuant to a different employment agreement with our general partner, he shall be paid (i) the Geary Accrued Obligations, (ii) a lump sum payment equal to 200% of his then base salary, and (iii) the performance-based and discretionary components, if any, of his STIP award for such year.

Upon a Change of Control, the unvested portions of any outstanding LTCIP Awards held by Mr. Geary automatically shall become fully vested.

Name	Change in Control (\$)	Death (\$)	Disability (\$)	Termination by general partner without Cause / Constructive Termination / Breach by general partner		Nonrenewal (\$)(1)
				No Change in Control (\$)	With a Change in Control (\$)	
Sean T. Geary						
Severance Amount	—	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
LTIP awards	—	3,198,745	3,198,745	4,773,470	4,773,470	—
LTCIP award	333,000	333,000	333,000	333,000	333,000	—
Fringe benefits	—	60,287	60,287	60,287	60,287	—
Life insurance benefits	—	500,000	—	—	—	—
Total	333,000	5,942,032	5,442,032	7,016,757	7,016,757	1,850,000

- (1) In the event of non-renewal, for purposes of this calculation, we have assumed that Mr. Geary would receive payment of (a) 100% of the performance-based component (\$425,000), and (b) 100% of the discretionary component associated with his 2024 STIP target amount (\$425,000), which represent the amounts awarded to Mr. Geary under the 2024 STIP. See the section titled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis—2024 NEO Compensation—Short-Term Incentive Plans” for more information.

Other Benefits

Pension Benefits

The table below sets forth information for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 regarding the Global Partners LP Pension Plan, which was terminated effective December 31, 2023. Settlement of obligations under the Global Partners LP Pension Plan was completed in November 2024.

Pension Benefits at December 31, 2024

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year \$(2)
Eric Slifka	(1)	23	—	589,215
Gregory B. Hanson	—	—	—	—
Mark A. Romaine	(1)	11	—	207,179
Matthew Spencer	—	—	—	—
Sean T. Geary	(1)	4	—	69,960

- (1) Global Partners LP Pension Plan.
- (2) Each of Messrs. Slifka and Romaine received lump sum payments and Mr. Geary’s benefit was transferred to United of Omaha Life Insurance Company for future distribution.

Global Partners LP Pension Plan

Effective December 31, 2009, the Global Partners LP Pension Plan (the “Global Pension Plan”) was amended to freeze participation in and benefit accruals under the Global Pension Plan. Prior to the freeze, all employees who

(1) were 21 years of age or older, (2) were not covered by a collective bargaining agreement providing for union pension benefits, and (3) had been employed by our predecessor, our general partner or one of our operating subsidiaries for one year prior to enrollment in the Global Pension Plan were eligible to participate in the Global Pension Plan. An employee is fully vested in benefits under the Global Pension Plan after completing five years of service or upon termination due to death or disability. Certain employees are entitled to a supplemental benefit that vested over five years with 20% vesting on each December 31 beginning in 2010 and lasting through 2014. When an employee retires at age 65 or, if later, upon reaching five years' service, the employee can elect to receive a monthly annuity or an equivalent lump sum payment. An employee's benefit payable at retirement is equal to (1) 23% of the employee's average monthly compensation for the five consecutive calendar years during which the employee received the highest amount of pay ("Average Compensation") plus (2) 19.5% of the employee's Average Compensation in excess of his monthly "covered compensation" for Social Security purposes, as provided in the Global Pension Plan. However, if an employee has completed less than 30 years of service on his termination at or after reaching age 65, the monthly benefit will be reduced by 1/30th for each year less than 30 years completed by the employee. When an employee retires at an age other than 65, the employee retirement benefit will be the actuarial equivalent of the benefit he or she would have received if he or she had retired at age 65. An employee who terminates employment after completing at least five years of service will be eligible for an early retirement benefit determined as described in the preceding sentence at any time after attaining age 60.

Benefits under the formula are based upon the employee's highest consecutive five-year average compensation and are not subject to offset for social security benefits. Compensation for such purposes means compensation including overtime, but excluding bonuses, 50% of commissions, taxable fringe benefits, relocation allowances, transportation allowances, housing allowances, cash and distribution equivalent rights pursuant to any long-term incentive plan and any cash payable in lieu of group healthcare coverage. The Global Pension Plan was terminated effective December 31, 2023, and notice of termination was delivered to plan participants on November 1, 2023. Settlement of obligations under the Global Pension Plan was completed in November 2024.

Compensation of Directors

The following table sets forth (i) certain information concerning the compensation earned by our directors in 2024, and (ii) the aggregate amounts of stock awards and option awards, if any, held by each director at the end of 2024:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Unit Awards \$(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Richard Slifka	250,000	—	—	250,000
Eric Slifka (2)	—	—	—	—
Robert J. McCool (3)	420,000	—	155,000	575,000
Jaime Pereira	295,000	125,012	—	420,012
John T. Hailer	295,000	125,012	155,000	575,012
Robert W. Owens	295,000	125,012	40,000	460,012
Clare McGrory	285,000	125,012	—	410,012

- (1) Amounts reported in this column reflect the grant date fair value, calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, of 2,756 phantom units granted to Messrs. Pereira, Hailer and Owens and Ms. McGrory, on March 24, 2024. Each award of phantom units cliff vested in full on January 6, 2025. As of December 31, 2024, each of Messrs. Pereira, Hailer and Owens and Ms. McGrory held a total of 2,756 unvested phantom units.
- (2) Mr. Slifka, as an executive officer of our general partner, is otherwise compensated for his services and therefore does not receive any separate compensation for his service as director.
- (3) Mr. McCool's compensation included a lump-sum payment of \$420,000 in recognition of his years of service to our general partner. Mr. McCool also received \$155,000 as a result of the vesting of his LTCIP award in 2024.

Employees of our general partner who also serve as directors do not receive additional compensation. In 2024, directors who are not employees of our general partner (1) received a \$250,000 annual cash retainer, and (2) are eligible to participate in the LTIP. In addition, the chair of the (a) audit committee received a \$25,000 annual cash retainer; (b)

conflicts committee received a \$20,000 annual cash retainer; and (c) Compensation Committee received a \$20,000 annual cash retainer. Each member (who is not the chair) of the (x) audit committee received a \$15,000 annual cash retainer; (y) conflicts committee received a \$10,000 annual cash retainer; and (z) compensation committee received a \$10,000 annual cash retainer.

Each director also is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attending meetings of the board of directors or committees.

On March 25, 2024, Messrs. Hailer, Owens and Pereira and Ms. McGrory were each granted an award of 2,756 phantom units with DERs. Each of these awards cliff vested as to 100% of the phantom units on January 6, 2025.

On October 22, 2021, Messrs. McCool, Hailer and Owens were awarded LTCIP grants in the amounts of \$155,000, \$155,000 and \$40,000, respectively, in respect of services rendered in 2020. Each such LTCIP award became fully vested as of July 10, 2024.

Each director will be fully indemnified by us for actions associated with being a director to the extent permitted under Delaware law.

Pay Ratio Disclosure

As required by Section 953(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 402(u) of Regulation S-K, we are providing the following information about the relationship of the annual total compensation of our employees and the annual total compensation of Mr. Eric Slifka, our CEO.

For 2024, our last completed fiscal year:

- The median of the annual total compensation of our employees (other than the CEO) was \$37,440.
- The annual total compensation of our CEO, as reported in the Summary Compensation Table above, was \$14,047,263.
- Based on this information, for 2024, the ratio of the annual total compensation of our CEO to the median of the annual total compensation of all employees was reasonably estimated to be 375 to 1.

To put this into context, approximately 75% of our employee population consists of convenience store employees, approximately 41% of whom are employed on a part-time basis. Our part-time employees who work less than thirty hours per week receive (i) wages, and (ii) if eligible, sick time and/or 401(k) benefits, but are not eligible for vacation or other fringe benefits. In comparison, if we were to only look at our non-convenience store employee population, the median employee would be employed on a full-time basis, with a total annual compensation of \$89,149 in 2024. The ratio of the annual total compensation of our CEO to this median employee was reasonably estimated to be 158 to 1.

To identify the median of the annual total compensation of all of our employees, as well as to determine the annual total compensation of our median employee and our CEO, we took the following steps:

- We determined that, as of December 31, 2024, our employee population consisted of 4,846 individuals with all of these individuals located in the United States. This population consisted of our full-time, part-time, and temporary (including seasonal) employees. We selected December 31, 2024 as identification date for determining our median employee because it enabled us to make such identification in a reasonably efficient and economic manner.
- We used a consistently applied compensation measure to identify our median employee by comparing the amount of salary or wages, bonuses and equity awards, if any, reflected in our payroll records as reported to the Internal Revenue Service on Form W-2 for 2024.
- We identified our median employee by consistently applying this compensation measure to all of our

employees included in our analysis. Since all of our employees, including our CEO, are located in the United States, we did not make any cost of living adjustments in identifying the median employee.

- After we identified our median employee, we combined all of the elements of such employee's compensation for the 2024 year in accordance with the requirements of Item 402(c)(2)(x) of Regulation S-K, resulting in annual total compensation of \$89,149.
- With respect to the annual total compensation of our CEO, we used the amount reported in the "Total" column of the Summary Compensation Table above.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table sets forth as of February 21, 2025, except as otherwise indicated, the beneficial ownership of common units representing limited partner interests in Global Partners LP held by certain beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of the common units, by each director and named executive officer of Global GP LLC, the general partner of Global Partners LP (“General Partner”) and by all directors and executive officers of our General Partner as a group:

Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Common Units Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Units Beneficially Owned
Alerian MLP ETF (2)	4,949,619	14.6 %
Eric Slifka (3)(4)(5)(6)(7)	3,961,157	11.7 %
Richard Slifka (6)(8)(9)	2,919,815	8.6 %
Invesco Ltd. (10)	2,567,443	7.6 %
Alfred A. Slifka 1990 Trust Under Article II-A (5)	2,074,326	6.1 %
Global GP LLC (6)	242,369	*
Mark Romaine (11)	197,090	*
Gregory B. Hanson (12)	70,309	*
Sean T. Geary (13)	55,498	*
Matthew Spencer (14)	49,629	*
John T. Hailer	11,165	*
Jaime Pereira	13,665	*
Robert W. Owens	11,165	*
Clare McGrory	6,664	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)	7,053,788	20.7 %

* Less than 1%

- (1) The address for each person or entity listed other than Alerian MLP ETF and Invesco Ltd. is P.O. Box 9161, 800 South Street, Suite 500, Waltham, Massachusetts 02454-9161.
- (2) According to a Schedule 13G/A filed on February 13, 2025, each of ALPS Advisors, Inc. and Alerian MLP ETF reported shared voting and dispositive power of 4,949,619 common units as of December 31, 2024. The address for Alerian MLP ETF and its investment advisor, ALPS Advisors, Inc., is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203.
- (3) Eric Slifka has sole voting and investment power with respect to the common units owned by Larea Holdings LLC. Eric Slifka may, therefore, be deemed to beneficially own the common units held by Larea Holdings LLC.
- (4) Includes common units held in certain family trusts for the benefit of Eric Slifka’s children for which Eric Slifka is the sole trustee, and a trust for which Eric Slifka serves as co-trustee. Eric Slifka may, therefore, be deemed to beneficially own the common units held by these trusts.
- (5) The trustees of the Alfred A. Slifka 1990 Trust Under Article II-A are Eric Slifka and his two siblings. Eric Slifka has been delegated sole voting and investment authority over the common units owned by the Alfred A. Slifka 1990 Trust Under Article II-A, and therefore may be deemed to beneficially own those common units.
- (6) Purchased by our General Partner for the purpose of assisting us in meeting our anticipated obligations to deliver common units under our Long-Term Incentive Plan to officers, directors and employees. Since either Eric Slifka or Richard Slifka has sole voting and investment authority for each member of Global GP LLC, none of which owns 50% or more of the membership interests in Global GP LLC, Eric Slifka and Richard Slifka may be deemed to beneficially own the common units held by Global GP LLC.
- (7) Eric Slifka’s total includes 162,870 common units due to vest within 60 days following the date of this table as set forth above, comprised of: (i) 138,068 common units to vest February 26, 2025 under Mr. Slifka’s 2022 Performance Unit Award (assuming 200% earned); and (ii) 24,802 common units to vest March 24, 2025 under Mr. Slifka’s March 25, 2024 Discretionary RSU Award. These amounts do not reflect any common units that may be withheld to satisfy Mr. Slifka’s tax withholding obligations on these awards.

[Table of Contents](#)

- (8) Richard Slifka has sole voting and investment power with respect to the common units owned by Chelsea Terminal Limited Partnership and, therefore, may be deemed to beneficially own, the common units owned by Chelsea Terminal Limited Partnership.
- (9) Richard Slifka is the trustee of a voting trust with sole voting and investment power with respect to common units owned by Larea Holdings II LLC. Richard Slifka may, therefore, be deemed to beneficially own, the common units held by Larea Holdings II LLC.
- (10) According to a Schedule 13G/A filed on November 6, 2024, Invesco Ltd. reported sole voting and dispositive power of 2,567,443 common units as of September 30, 2024. The address for Invesco Ltd. is 1331 Spring Street NW, Suite 2500, Atlanta, GA 30309.
- (11) Mark Romaine's total includes 66,389 common units due to vest within 60 days following the date of this table as set forth above, comprised of: (i) 55,228 common units to vest February 26, 2025 under Mr. Romaine's 2022 Performance Unit Award (assuming 200% earned), and (ii) 11,161 common units to vest March 24, 2025 under Mr. Romaine's March 25, 2024 Discretionary RSU Award. These amounts do not reflect any common units that may be withheld to satisfy Mr. Romaine's tax withholding obligations on these awards.
- (12) Gregory Hanson's total includes 34,294 common units due to vest within 60 days following the date of this table as set forth above, comprised of: (i) 27,614 common units to vest February 26, 2025 under Mr. Hanson's 2022 Performance Unit Award (assuming 200% earned), and (ii) 6,680 common units to vest March 24, 2025 under Mr. Hanson's March 25, 2024 Discretionary RSU Award. These amounts do not reflect any common units that may be withheld to satisfy Mr. Hanson's tax withholding obligations on these awards.
- (13) Sean Geary's total also includes 25,147 common units due to vest within 60 days following the date of this table as set forth above, comprised of: (i) 19,724 common units to vest February 26, 2025 under Mr. Geary's 2022 Performance Unit Award (assuming 200% earned), and (ii) 5,423 common units to vest March 24, 2025 under Mr. Geary's March 25, 2024 Discretionary RSU Award. These amounts do not reflect any common units that may be withheld to satisfy Mr. Geary's tax withholding obligations on these awards.
- (14) Matthew Spencer's total also includes 21,786 common units due to vest within 60 days following the date of this table as set forth above, comprised of: (i) 17,752 common units to vest February 26, 2025 under Mr. Spencer's 2022 Performance Unit Award (assuming 200% earned), and (ii) 4,034 common units to vest March 24, 2025 under Mr. Spencer's March 25, 2024 Discretionary RSU Award. These amounts do not reflect any common units that may be withheld to satisfy Mr. Spencer's tax withholding obligations on these awards.

Equity Compensation Plan Table

The following table summarizes information about our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2024:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,151,163 (1)	—	1,936,255
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	1,151,163 (1)	—	1,936,255

- (1) The 1,151,163 unvested award units as of December 31, 2024 include: (i) 43,058 units for the time-based 2022 NEO LTIP awards, (ii) 82,642 for the time-based 2023 NEO LTIP awards, (iii) 258,386 units for the 2022 NEO Performance LTIP Awards, (iv) 247,928 units for the 2023 NEO Performance LTIP Awards, (v) 105,989 units for the May 3, 2023 supplemental NEO time-based awards, (vi) 52,100 units for the March 25, 2024 supplemental NEO time-based bonus awards, (vii) 116,676 units for the time-based 2024 NEO LTIP awards, (viii) 233,360 units for the 2024 NEO Performance LTIP Awards, and (ix) 11,024 units for the March 25, 2024 time-based independent director awards. The numbers of units reserved for the 2022, 2023 and 2024 NEO

Performance LTIP Awards are calculated using 200% of the 129,193, 123,964 and 116,680 target phantom units respectively granted for these awards.

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

As of February 21, 2025, affiliates of our general partner, including directors and executive officers of our general partner, owned 6,500,933 common units. Our general partner held 242,369 common units on our behalf pursuant to our repurchase program for future long-term incentive plan obligations. These units held by affiliates of our general partner and our general partner, represent 19.1% of our issued and outstanding common units. In addition, our general partner owns a 0.67% general partner interest in us.

Affiliates of the Slifka family own 100% of the ownership interests in our general partner. Our general partner is controlled by Richard Slifka and Eric Slifka, through their beneficial ownership of entities that own membership interests in our general partner.

Max Slifka, the son of Eric Slifka, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman, is an employee of Global GP LLC. During our fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, his total compensation earned was approximately \$399,900.

Steven McCool, the son of Robert J. McCool, one of our former independent directors, is an employee of Global GP LLC. During our fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, his total compensation earned was approximately \$232,190.

Aaron Slifka, the nephew of Eric Slifka, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman, is an employee of Global GP LLC. During our fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, his total compensation earned was approximately \$141,550.

Eric Slifka owns a 20% interest in an entity which leases real property located in Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts to our subsidiary, Drake Petroleum Company, Inc., for the operation of a gasoline station and convenience store. We paid this entity aggregate payments totaling approximately \$188,600 during calendar year 2024.

Operational Stage

Distributions of available cash to our general partner and its affiliates

We will generally make cash distributions of 99.33% to the common unitholders, including affiliates of our general partner (including directors and executive officers of our general partner), and 0.67% to our general partner. In addition, if distributions exceed the minimum quarterly distribution and other higher target levels, our general partner will be entitled to increasing percentages of the distributions, up to 48.67% of the distributions above the highest target level.

Assuming we have sufficient available cash to pay the full minimum quarterly distribution on all of our outstanding common units for four quarters, our general partner and its affiliates, including directors and executive officers of our general partner, would receive an annual distribution of approximately \$13.0 million on their common units and \$0.4 million on the 0.67% general partner interest.

Payments to our general partner and its affiliates	Our general partner does not receive a management fee or other compensation for its management of Global Partners LP. Our general partner and its affiliates are reimbursed for expenses incurred on our behalf. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner determines the amount of these expenses.
Withdrawal or removal of our general partner	If our general partner withdraws or is removed, its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights will either be sold to the new general partner for cash or converted into common units, in each case for an amount equal to the fair market value of those interests.

Liquidation Stage

Liquidation	Upon our liquidation, the partners, including our general partner, will be entitled to receive liquidating distributions according to their particular capital account balances.
-------------	--

Noncompetition

We are a party to an omnibus agreement with Mr. Richard Slifka and our general partner that addresses the agreement of Mr. Richard Slifka not to compete with us and to cause his affiliates not to compete with us under certain circumstances. The omnibus agreement also provided for certain environmental indemnity obligations of Global Petroleum Corp. and certain of its affiliates, which indemnity obligations have either expired or been resolved. In connection with our acquisition of Alliance Energy LLC in 2012, Richard Slifka, Chairman of our general partner, entered into a business opportunity agreement with our general partner containing noncompetition provisions which are broader than those contained in the omnibus agreement in order to encompass our expanded lines of business since 2005.

Pursuant to the omnibus agreement and the business opportunity agreement, Richard Slifka agreed, for himself and his respective affiliates, not to engage in, acquire or invest in any of the following businesses: (1) the wholesale and/or retail marketing, sale, distribution and transportation (other than transportation by truck) of refined petroleum products, crude oil, ethanol, propane and biofuels; (2) the storage of refined petroleum products and/or any of the other products identified in (1) or asphalt in connection with any of the activities described in (1); (3) bunkering; and (4) such other activities in which the Partnership, and its direct or indirect subsidiaries, or any of their businesses are engaged or, to the knowledge of Richard Slifka, are planning to become engaged. These noncompetition obligations survive under the omnibus agreement for so long as Richard Slifka, Eric Slifka and/or any of their respective affiliates, individually or as part of a group, control our general partner, and under the business opportunity agreement indefinitely.

Pursuant to Eric Slifka's employment agreement with our general partner, Eric Slifka agreed, for himself and his affiliates, to not work (as an employee, consultant, advisor, director or otherwise), engage in, acquire or invest in any of the following businesses: (1) the wholesale or retail marketing, sale, distribution and transportation of refined petroleum products, crude oil, renewable fuels (including ethanol and biofuels), and natural gas liquids (including ethane, butane, propane and condensates); (2) the storage of refined petroleum products and/or any of the other products identified in clause (1) above in connection with any of the activities described in said clause (1); (3) the retail sale of convenience store items and sundries and related food service, whether or not related to the retail sale of refined petroleum products including, without limitation, gasoline; (4) bunkering; and (5) any other business in which the general partner or its affiliates (a) becomes engaged during the period that Eric Slifka is employed by the general partner or any of its affiliates, or (b) is preparing to become engaged as of the time that Eric Slifka's employment with the general partner or any of its affiliates ends and, with respect to parts (a) and (b) of this clause (5), Eric Slifka has participated in or obtained Confidential Information about such business or anticipated business. Eric Slifka further agreed to not directly or indirectly solicit any employees, contractors, vendors, suppliers or customers of the general partner or any of its affiliates to cease to be employed by or otherwise do business with the general partner or any of its

affiliates, or to reduce the same. The foregoing noncompetition and nonsolicitation restrictions may be waived only by the conflicts committee of the general partner's board of directors. Eric Slifka's noncompetition and nonsolicitation obligations survive for one year following the termination of his employment for any reason other than death or the termination of his employment by the general partner without Cause (as defined in his employment agreement). In consideration for his noncompetition obligations, the general partner shall pay to Eric Slifka a total payment equal to fifty percent (50%) of his highest annualized Base Salary (as defined in his employment agreement) within the two years preceding termination; provided, that the general partner shall have no obligation to make such payment in the event that Eric Slifka breaches any of the terms of his noncompetition obligations.

In addition, Eric Slifka's employment agreement includes, and Eric Slifka agreed to, a confidentiality provision, which generally will continue for two years following Eric Slifka's termination of employment.

Services Agreement

We are party to a services agreement effective as of January 1, 2021 with various Slifka-owned entities and their shareholders and/or members (the "Slifka Entities Services Agreement"), pursuant to which we provide certain tax, accounting, treasury, and legal support services and such Slifka entities pay us an annual services fee of \$20,000. We believe the terms of this agreement are at least as favorable as could have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties. The Slifka Entities Services Agreement is for an indefinite term, and any party may terminate some or all of the services thereunder upon 90 days' advance written notice.

Revere Terminal Disposition

On January 14, 2015, we acquired a terminal located on Boston Harbor in Revere, Massachusetts (the "Revere Terminal") from affiliates of the Slifka family (the "Initial Sellers") for a purchase price of approximately \$23.7 million.

On June 28, 2022, we completed the sale of the Revere Terminal to Revere MA Owner LLC (the "Revere Buyer"), a third party not affiliated with us, for a purchase price of \$150.0 million in cash. In connection with closing under the purchase agreement between us and the Revere Buyer, we entered into a leaseback agreement with the Revere Buyer pursuant to which we lease back key infrastructure at the Revere Terminal, including certain tanks, dock access rights, and loading rack infrastructure, to allow us to continue business operations at the Revere Terminal. We terminated the leaseback agreement on September 30, 2024.

Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement we entered into with the Initial Sellers in 2015, the Initial Sellers are entitled to an amount equal to fifty percent of the net proceeds (as defined in the 2015 purchase agreement) (the "Initial Sellers Share") from the sale of the Revere Terminal to the Revere Buyer. At the time of the 2022 closing, the preliminary calculation of the Initial Sellers Share was approximately \$44.3 million, which amount was subject to future revisions. As of December 31, 2024, there had been no payments of additional net proceeds to the Initial Sellers.

The final calculation of the Initial Sellers Share, including a sharing of any additional expenses in order to satisfy outstanding obligations under our then-current government storage contract at the Revere Terminal and potential operating losses or profits relating to the operation of the Revere Terminal during the initial leaseback term, was expected to occur upon the expiration of such storage contract.

On January 17, 2025, we preliminarily settled our obligations under the purchase agreement and the storage contract at the Revere Terminal and paid an additional \$22.1 million relating to the final calculation of the Initial Sellers Share, as adjusted for shared expenses and potential operating losses or profits. Any remaining settlement of amounts due to or due from the Initial Sellers is expected to be insignificant.

Please read Note 18, "Related-Party Transactions," of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this report for additional information on the sale of the Revere Terminal.

Policies Relating to Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest exist and may arise in the future as a result of the relationships between our general partner and its affiliates, on the one hand, and us and our unaffiliated limited partners, on the other hand. The directors and officers of our general partner have fiduciary duties to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to its owners. At the same time, our general partner has a fiduciary duty to manage us in a manner beneficial to our unitholders and us. Our partnership agreement modifies and limits our general partner's fiduciary duties to unitholders. Our partnership agreement also restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty under applicable Delaware law. The Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act provides that Delaware limited partnerships may, in their partnership agreements, expand, restrict or eliminate the fiduciary duties otherwise owed by a general partner to limited partners and the partnership.

Under our partnership agreement, whenever a conflict arises between our general partner or its affiliates, on the one hand, and us or any other partner, on the other, our general partner will resolve that conflict. Our general partner will not be in breach of its obligations under our partnership agreement or its duties to us or our unitholders if the resolution of the conflict is:

- approved by the conflicts committee of our general partner, although our general partner is not obligated to seek such approval;
- approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding any common units owned by our general partner or any of its affiliates;
- on terms no less favorable to us than those generally being provided to or available from unaffiliated third parties; or
- fair and reasonable to us, taking into account the totality of the relationships between the parties involved, including other transactions that may be particularly favorable or advantageous to us.

Our general partner may, but is not required to, seek the approval of such resolution from the conflicts committee of the board of directors of our general partner. If our general partner does not seek approval from the conflicts committee and its board of directors determines that the resolution or course of action taken with respect to the conflict of interest satisfies either of the standards set forth in the third and fourth bullet points above, then it will be presumed that, in making its decision, the board acted in good faith, and in any proceeding brought by or on behalf of us or any limited partner of ours, the person bringing or prosecuting such proceeding will have the burden of overcoming such presumption. Unless the resolution of a conflict is specifically provided for in our partnership agreement, our general partner or the conflicts committee may consider any factors it determines in good faith to consider when resolving a conflict. When our partnership agreement requires someone to act in good faith, it requires that person to reasonably believe that he is acting in the best interests of the partnership, unless the context otherwise requires.

Director Independence

Please read Part III, Item 10, "Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance" for information regarding director independence.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The audit committee of the board of directors of Global GP LLC selected Ernst & Young LLP, Boston, Massachusetts (PCAOB ID: 42), Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, to audit the books, records and accounts of Global Partners LP for the 2024 and 2023 calendar years. The audit committee's charter, which is available on our website at www.globalp.com, requires the audit committee to approve in advance all audit and non-audit services to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. All services reported in the audit, audit-related, tax and all other fees categories below were approved by the audit committee.

Pre-approved fees to Ernst & Young LLP for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 4,175	\$ 4,425
Audit-Related Fees (2)	125	125
Tax Fees (3)	968	1,060
All other fees (4)	4	4
Total	<u>\$ 5,272</u>	<u>\$ 5,614</u>

- (1) Represents fees for professional services provided primarily in connection with the audits of our annual financial statements and reviews of our quarterly financial statements. Audit fees also included Ernst & Young's audits of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting at December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- (2) Represents fees for assurance and related services and consists primarily of audits of employee benefit plans.
- (3) Tax fees included tax planning and tax return preparation.
- (4) Represents fees for an accounting research tool subscription.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

- (a) The following documents are included with the filing of this Annual Report:
1. *Financial statements*—See “Index to Financial Statements” on [page F-1](#).
 2. *Financial statement schedules*—Financial statement schedules have been omitted as they are not required, not applicable or otherwise included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.
 3. *Exhibits*—The following is a list of exhibits required by Item 601 of Registration S-K to be filed as part of this Annual Report.

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1#	— Agreement of Purchase and Sale dated as of January 14, 2015 between Global Revco Dock, L.L.C., Global Revco Terminal, L.L.C., Global South Terminal, L.L.C., Global Petroleum Corp. and Global Companies LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 21, 2015).
2.2	— Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of November 24, 2021, by and between Global Companies LLC, as Seller, and Revere MA Owner LLC, as Buyer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2022).
2.3#	— Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 9, 2020, by and between Consumers Petroleum of Connecticut, Incorporated, Putling Greens I, LLC, Wheels of CT, Inc., CPCI, LLC and Wiehl Estate, LLC, as collective Seller, and Global Partners LP, as Buyer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 31, 2022).
2.4#	— Equity Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2022, by and between Gulf Oil Limited Partnership, as Seller, and Global Partners LP, as Buyer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.4 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2023).
2.5#	— Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 8, 2023, by and among Motiva Enterprises LLC, as seller, Global Operating LLC, as purchaser and Global Partners LP, as guarantor (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 21, 2023).
2.6#	— Amended and Restated Equity Purchase Agreement by and between Gulf Oil Limited Partnership, as Seller, and Global Partners LP, as Buyer, dated as of February 23, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 8, 2024).
3.1	— Certificate of Limited Partnership of Global Partners LP (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on May 10, 2005).
3.2	— Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Global Partners LP dated as of March 24, 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 24, 2021).
4.1	— Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 1, 2012, by and among Global Partners LP and AE Holdings Corp. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012).
4.2*	— Description of Common Units registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act.
4.3*	— Description of 9.50% Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act.
4.4	— Indenture, dated as of July 31, 2019, among the Issuers, the Guarantors and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 31, 2019).

Table of Contents

- 4.5 — [Indenture, dated October 7, 2020, among the Issuers, the Guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 8, 2020\).](#)
- 4.6 — [First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 28, 2020, among the Issuers, the Guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on December 16, 2020\).](#)
- 4.7 — [First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of October 28, 2020, among the Issuers, the Guarantors and Regions Bank, as successor to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on December 16, 2020\).](#)
- 4.8 — [Indenture, dated January 18, 2024, among the Issuers, the Guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 18, 2024\).](#)
- 10.1 — [Omnibus Agreement, dated October 4, 2005, by and among Global Petroleum Corp., Montello Oil Corporation, Global Revco Dock, L.L.C., Global Revco Terminal, L.L.C., Global South Terminal, L.L.C., Sandwich Terminal, L.L.C., Chelsea Terminal Limited Partnership, Global GP LLC, Global Partners LP, Global Operating LLC, Alfred A. Slifka, Richard Slifka and Eric Slifka \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 11, 2005\).](#)
- 10.2 — [Business Opportunity Agreement dated March 1, 2012, by and among Alfred A. Slifka, Richard Slifka and Global Partners LP \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012\).](#)
- 10.3^A — [Global Partners LP Long-Term Incentive Plan \(as Amended and Restated Effective June 22, 2012 and further amended as of June 22, 2022\) \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 27, 2023\).](#)
- 10.4^A — [Form of Phantom Unit Agreement \(Cash Settlement\) \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 6, 2015\).](#)
- 10.5# — [Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of April 25, 2017, among Global Operating LLC, Global Companies LLC, Global Montello Group Corp., Glen Hes Corp., Chelsea Sandwich LLC, GLP Finance Corp., Global Energy Marketing LLC, Global CNG LLC, Alliance Energy LLC, Cascade Kelly Holdings LLC and Warren Equities, Inc. as borrowers, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender, Alternative Currency Fronting Lender and L/C Issuer, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as an L/C Issuer, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as Co-Syndication Agents, Citizens Bank, N.A., Societe Generale, BNP Paribas and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. NY Branch as Co-Documentation Agents, and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Citizens Bank N.A., Societe Generale, BNP Paribas, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. NY Branch as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Managers \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 5, 2023\).](#)
- 10.6^A — [Global Partners LP 2018 Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 12, 2018\).](#)
- 10.7 — [First Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated September 10, 2018 \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2018\).](#)
- 10.8 — [Second Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated September 10, 2018 \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 8, 2018\).](#)
- 10.9 — [Third Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and First Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated as of April 19, 2019 \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 9, 2019\).](#)
- 10.10 — [Fourth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2020 \(incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 8, 2020\).](#)

Table of Contents

10.11	—	<u>Fifth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 5, 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 6, 2021).</u>
10.12	—	<u>Slifka Entities Services Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 7, 2021).</u>
10.13	—	<u>Sixth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 9, 2022 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 15, 2022).</u>
10.14	—	<u>Seventh Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated March 30, 2022 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 5, 2022).</u>
10.15 [^]	—	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Global GP LLC and Eric Slifka (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2022).</u>
10.16 [^]	—	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Global GP LLC and Gregory B. Hanson (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2022).</u>
10.17 [^]	—	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Global GP LLC and Mark Romaine (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2022).</u>
10.18 [^]	—	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Global GP LLC and Matthew Spencer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2022).</u>
10.19 [^]	—	<u>Employment Agreement by and between Global GP LLC and Sean T. Geary (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 13, 2022).</u>
10.20 [^]	—	<u>Form of Phantom Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers under Global Partners LP Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 5, 2022).</u>
10.21 [^]	—	<u>Form of Performance Phantom Unit Award Agreement for Executive Officers under Global Partners LP Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 5, 2022).</u>
10.22 [^]	—	<u>Form of Phantom Unit Award Agreement for Independent Directors under Global Partners LP Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2022).</u>
10.23	—	<u>Eighth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated February 2, 2023 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2023).</u>
10.24 [#]	—	<u>Ninth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and Joinder, dated May 2, 2023 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 3, 2023).</u>
10.25	—	<u>Purchase Agreement, dated January 3, 2024, among the Issuers, the General Partner, the Guarantors and the Initial Purchasers (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 4, 2024).</u>
10.26 [^]	—	<u>Global Partners LP 2018 Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan Award Agreement (including Restrictive Covenants) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2024).</u>
10.27 [^]	—	<u>Global Partners LP 2018 Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan Award Agreement (with Non-Competition Agreement) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2024).</u>
10.28 [*]	—	<u>Canadian Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes Amendment, dated as of June 14, 2024 (which constitutes the Tenth Amendment to Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 25, 2017).</u>
19.1 [*]	—	<u>Insider Trading Policy of Global Partners LP.</u>
21.1 [*]	—	<u>List of Subsidiaries of Global Partners LP.</u>
22.1 [*]	—	<u>List of Subsidiary Guarantors and Co-Issuer of Global Partners LP</u>

Table of Contents

23.1*	—	<u>Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.</u>
31.1*	—	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.</u>
31.2*	—	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.</u>
32.1†	—	<u>Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.</u>
32.2†	—	<u>Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Global GP LLC, general partner of Global Partners LP.</u>
97.1	—	<u>Global Partners LP Clawback Policy (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2024).</u>
101.INS*	—	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).
101.SCH*	—	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	—	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	—	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	—	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	—	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104*	—	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

* Filed herewith.

^ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Schedules and similar attachments have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K. The Partnership undertakes to furnish supplementally copies of any of the omitted schedules and exhibits upon request by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

† Not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liability of that section.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary.

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

By: Global GP LLC,
its general partner

Dated: February 28, 2025

By: /s/ ERIC SLIFKA

Eric Slifka

President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on February 28, 2025.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ ERIC SLIFKA</u> Eric Slifka	President, Chief Executive Officer, Vice Chairman and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ GREGORY B. HANSON</u> Gregory B. Hanson	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u>/s/ MATTHEW SPENCER</u> Matthew Spencer	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ RICHARD SLIFKA</u> Richard Slifka	Chairman
<u>/s/ JOHN T. HAILER</u> John T. Hailer	Director
<u>/s/ ROBERT W. OWENS</u> Robert W. Owens	Director
<u>/s/ CLARE MCGRORY</u> Clare McGrory	Director
<u>/s/ JAIME PEREIRA</u> Jaime Pereira	Director

[Table of Contents](#)

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 42)	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	F-8
Consolidated Statements of Partners' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022	F-9
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-10

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of Global GP LLC and Unitholders of Global Partners LP

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Global Partners LP (the Partnership) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, partners' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Partnership at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 28, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Valuation of Physical Forward Derivative Contracts

Description of the Matter

As described in Note 2, Note 10 and Note 11 to the financial statements, the Partnership enters into different commodity contracts that qualify as derivative instruments. These include physical forward purchase and sale contracts and are accounted at fair value. These contracts are considered Level 2 derivative instruments under the fair value hierarchy as inputs used to determine fair value are not quoted prices in active markets. As of December 31, 2024, derivative assets of \$13.7 million and derivative liabilities of \$6.1 million were recorded for physical forward derivative contracts based on Level 2 fair value measurements.

Auditing the fair value measurement of physical forward derivative instruments was complex given the judgmental nature of the assumptions used as inputs into the valuation models. This included inputs used to value commodity products at locations whereby active market pricing may not be available. These assumptions are forward-looking and could be affected by future economic and market conditions.

[Table of Contents](#)

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the Partnership's controls over its accounting for physical forward derivative contracts, including controls over the contract initiation process, management's review of inputs and assumptions used in valuation models, and contract settlements.

To test the valuation of physical forward derivative instruments, our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the valuation methodologies used by the Partnership and testing the significant inputs and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations. In certain instances, we independently determined the significant unobservable inputs, calculated the resulting fair values and compared them to the Partnership's estimates. We obtained forward prices from independent sources, including market indices, and evaluated the Partnership's assumptions related to their forward curves and confirmed key terms with counterparties. We also performed sensitivity analyses using independent sources of market data to evaluate the change in fair value of physical forward derivative instruments that would result from changes in underlying assumptions.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Partnership's auditor since 2004.
Boston, Massachusetts
February 28, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of Global GP LLC and Unitholders of Global Partners LP

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Global Partners LP's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Global Partners LP (the Partnership) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Partnership as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, partners' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and our report dated February 28, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Partnership's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Partnership's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 28, 2025

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except unit data)

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,208	\$ 19,642
Accounts receivable, net (less allowance of \$3,132 and \$3,360 at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively)	472,591	551,764
Accounts receivable-affiliates	6,250	8,142
Inventories	594,072	397,314
Brokerage margin deposits	20,135	12,779
Derivative assets	13,710	17,656
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	92,414	90,531
Total current assets	1,207,380	1,097,828
Property and equipment, net	1,706,605	1,513,545
Right of use assets, net	302,199	252,849
Intangible assets, net	18,683	20,718
Goodwill	421,913	429,215
Equity method investments	92,709	94,354
Other assets	38,709	37,502
Total assets	\$ 3,788,198	\$ 3,446,011
Liabilities and partners' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 509,975	\$ 648,717
Working capital revolving credit facility-current portion	129,500	16,800
Lease liability-current portion	56,780	59,944
Environmental liabilities-current portion	7,704	5,057
Trustee taxes payable	66,753	67,398
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	223,304	179,887
Derivative liabilities	6,105	4,987
Total current liabilities	1,000,121	982,790
Working capital revolving credit facility-less current portion	100,000	—
Revolving credit facility	167,000	380,000
Senior notes	1,186,723	742,720
Lease liability-less current portion	251,745	200,195
Environmental liabilities-less current portion	91,367	71,092
Financing obligations	134,475	138,485
Deferred tax liabilities	63,548	68,909
Other long-term liabilities	76,606	61,160
Total liabilities	3,071,585	2,645,351
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 12)		
Partners' equity		
Series A preferred limited partners (0 and 2,760,000 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively)	—	67,476
Series B preferred limited partners (3,000,000 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023)	72,305	72,305
Common limited partners (33,995,563 units issued and 33,668,256 outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 33,995,563 units issued and 33,882,357 outstanding at December 31, 2023)	641,218	658,670
General partner interest (0.67% interest with 230,303 equivalent units outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 2023)	3,090	1,828
Accumulated other comprehensive income	—	381
Total partners' equity	716,613	800,660
Total liabilities and partners' equity	\$ 3,788,198	\$ 3,446,011

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

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per unit data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Sales	\$ 17,163,566	\$ 16,492,174	\$ 18,877,886
Cost of sales	16,105,670	15,518,534	17,780,237
Gross profit	1,057,896	973,640	1,097,649
Costs and operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	292,073	273,733	263,112
Operating expenses	515,327	450,627	445,271
Amortization expense	8,275	8,136	8,851
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets	(9,494)	(2,626)	(79,873)
Long-lived asset impairment	492	—	—
Total costs and operating expenses	806,673	729,870	637,361
Operating income	251,223	243,770	460,288
Other (loss) income and (expense):			
(Loss) income from equity method investments	(1,514)	2,503	—
Interest expense	(134,773)	(85,631)	(81,259)
Income before income tax expense	114,936	160,642	379,029
Income tax expense	(4,609)	(8,136)	(16,822)
Net income	110,327	152,506	362,207
Less: General partner's interest in net income, including incentive distribution rights	15,344	9,908	7,138
Less: Preferred limited partner interest in net income	9,575	14,559	13,852
Less: Redemption of Series A preferred limited partner units	2,634	—	—
Net income attributable to common limited partners	\$ 82,774	\$ 128,039	\$ 341,217
Basic net income per common limited partner unit	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.77	\$ 10.06
Diluted net income per common limited partner unit	\$ 2.41	\$ 3.76	\$ 10.02
Basic weighted average common limited partner units outstanding	33,840	33,970	33,935
Diluted weighted average common limited partner units outstanding	34,339	34,039	34,044

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

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 110,327	\$ 152,506	\$ 362,207
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Change in pension liability	(381)	830	1,453
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(381)	830	1,453
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 109,946</u>	<u>\$ 153,336</u>	<u>\$ 363,660</u>

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

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 110,327	\$ 152,506	\$ 362,207
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	139,685	110,090	104,796
Amortization of deferred financing fees	7,449	5,651	5,432
Bad debt expense	(20)	855	131
Unit-based compensation expense	15,492	10,605	2,700
Write-off of financing fees	1,440	482	—
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets	(9,494)	(2,626)	(79,873)
Long-lived asset impairment	492	—	—
Deferred income taxes	(5,361)	2,509	9,583
Loss (income) from equity method investments	1,514	(2,503)	—
Dividends received on equity method investments	204	1,375	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	79,193	(73,782)	(67,774)
Accounts receivable-affiliate	1,892	(5,762)	(1,241)
Inventories	(200,412)	172,112	(52,086)
Broker margin deposits	(7,356)	10,652	10,227
Prepaid expenses, all other current assets and other assets	(2,165)	(19,196)	14,043
Accounts payable	(138,742)	117,777	177,644
Trustee taxes payable	(645)	24,426	(1,251)
Change in derivatives	5,064	(10,501)	(22,170)
Accrued expenses, all other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities	33,043	17,771	17,628
Net cash provided by operating activities	31,600	512,441	479,996
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of terminals	(215,085)	(313,174)	—
Acquisitions	—	(1,500)	(256,246)
Equity method investments	(19,125)	(95,301)	—
Capital expenditures	(103,298)	(88,847)	(106,797)
Seller note issuances, net	(7,046)	(8,495)	(1,664)
Dividends received of equity method investments	19,052	2,075	—
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment, net	48,631	12,862	128,514
Net cash used in investing activities	(276,871)	(492,380)	(236,193)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net borrowings from (payments on) working capital revolving credit facility	212,700	(136,600)	(201,300)
Net (payments on) borrowings from revolving credit facility	(213,000)	281,000	55,600
Proceeds from senior notes, net	441,301	—	—
Redemption of Series A preferred units	(69,000)	—	—
Repurchase of common units	(14,173)	(3,521)	(2,898)
LTIP units withheld for tax obligations	(1,818)	(469)	(1,559)
Distribution equivalent rights	(566)	(149)	—
Distributions to limited partners and general partner	(121,607)	(144,720)	(100,455)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	233,837	(4,459)	(250,612)
Cash and cash equivalents			
Decrease (increase) in cash and cash equivalents	(11,434)	15,602	(6,809)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	19,642	4,040	10,849
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 8,208</u>	<u>\$ 19,642</u>	<u>\$ 4,040</u>
Supplemental information			
Cash paid during the year for interest	<u>\$ 94,693</u>	<u>\$ 65,259</u>	<u>\$ 60,910</u>
Net cash paid during the year for income taxes	<u>\$ 9,296</u>	<u>\$ 2,904</u>	<u>\$ 8,053</u>

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

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PARTNERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Partners' Equity					Total Partners' Equity
	Series A Preferred Limited Partners	Series B Preferred Limited Partners	Common Limited Partners	General Partner Interest	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 67,226	\$ 72,305	\$ 392,086	\$ (1,948)	\$ (1,902)	\$ 527,767
Net income	6,728	7,124	341,217	7,138	—	362,207
Distributions to limited partners and general partner	(6,728)	(7,124)	(81,928)	(4,784)	—	(100,564)
Unit-based compensation	—	—	2,700	—	—	2,700
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,453	1,453
Repurchase of common units	—	—	(2,898)	—	—	(2,898)
LTIP units withheld for tax obligations	—	—	(1,559)	—	—	(1,559)
Distribution equivalent rights	—	—	(771)	—	—	(771)
Dividends on repurchased units	—	—	109	—	—	109
Balance at December 31, 2022	67,226	72,305	648,956	406	(449)	788,444
Net income	7,435	7,124	128,039	9,908	—	152,506
Distributions to limited partners and general partner	(7,185)	(7,124)	(121,959)	(8,486)	—	(144,754)
Unit-based compensation	—	—	10,605	—	—	10,605
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	830	830
Repurchase of common units	—	—	(3,521)	—	—	(3,521)
LTIP units withheld for tax obligations	—	—	(469)	—	—	(469)
Distribution equivalent rights	—	—	(3,015)	—	—	(3,015)
Dividends on repurchased units	—	—	34	—	—	34
Balance at December 31, 2023	67,476	72,305	658,670	1,828	381	800,660
Redemption of preferred units	(66,366)	—	(2,634)	—	—	(69,000)
Net income	2,451	7,124	85,408	15,344	—	110,327
Distributions to limited partners and general partner	(3,561)	(7,124)	(97,228)	(14,082)	—	(121,995)
Unit-based compensation	—	—	15,492	—	—	15,492
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(381)	(381)
Repurchase of common units	—	—	(14,173)	—	—	(14,173)
LTIP units withheld for tax obligations	—	—	(1,818)	—	—	(1,818)
Distribution equivalent rights	—	—	(2,887)	—	—	(2,887)
Dividends on repurchased units	—	—	388	—	—	388
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 72,305</u>	<u>\$ 641,218</u>	<u>\$ 3,090</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 716,613</u>

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

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

Global Partners LP (the “Partnership”) is a master limited partnership formed in March 2005. The Partnership owns, controls or has access to a large terminal network of refined petroleum products and renewable fuels—with connectivity to strategic rail, pipeline and marine assets—spanning from Maine to Florida and into the U.S. Gulf States. The Partnership is one of the largest independent owners, suppliers and operators of gasoline stations and convenience stores, primarily in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (collectively, the “Northeast”) and Maryland and Virginia. As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership had a portfolio of 1,584 owned, leased and/or supplied gasoline stations, including 300 directly operated convenience stores, primarily in the Northeast, as well as 64 gasoline stations located in Texas that are operated by the Partnership’s joint venture, Spring Partners Retail LLC (“SPR”). The Partnership is also one of the largest distributors of gasoline, distillates, residual oil and renewable fuels to wholesalers, retailers and commercial customers in the New England states and New York. The Partnership engages in the purchasing, selling, gathering, blending, storing and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane and in the transportation of petroleum products and renewable fuels by rail from the mid-continent region of the United States and Canada.

Global GP LLC, the Partnership’s general partner (the “General Partner”), manages the Partnership’s operations and activities and employs its officers and substantially all of its personnel, except for most of its gasoline station and convenience store employees who are employed by Global Montello Group Corp. (“GMG”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership and for substantially all of the employees who primarily or exclusively provide services to SPR, who are employed by SPR Operator LLC (“SPR Operator”), also a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership.

The General Partner, which holds a 0.67% general partner interest in the Partnership, is owned by affiliates of the Slifka family. As of December 31, 2024, affiliates of the General Partner, including its directors and executive officers and their affiliates, owned 6,415,996 common units, and the General Partner held 327,307 common units on behalf of the Partnership pursuant to its repurchase program for future long-term incentive plan obligations, representing in the aggregate a 19.8% limited partner interest.

2024 Events

Redemption of Series A Preferred Units—On April 15, 2024, the Partnership redeemed all of its outstanding Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units (the “Series A Preferred Units”) at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit, plus a \$0.514275 per unit cash distribution for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024. Effective April 15, 2024, the Series A Preferred Units are no longer outstanding. See Note 20 for additional information.

Acquisitions of Terminals from Gulf Oil and ExxonMobil Oil Corporation—On April 9, 2024, the Partnership acquired four refined-product terminals from Gulf Oil Limited Partnership and on November 1, 2024, the Partnership acquired one liquid energy terminal from ExxonMobil Oil Corporation. See Note 3 for additional information.

Credit Agreement Facility Reallocation and Accordion Reduction—On February 5, 2024, the Partnership and the lenders under the Partnership’s credit agreement agreed, pursuant to the terms of the Partnership’s credit agreement, to (i) a reallocation of \$300.0 million of the revolving credit facility to the working capital revolving credit facility and (ii) reduce the accordion feature from \$200.0 million to \$0. After giving effect to the reallocation and the accordion reduction, the working capital revolving credit facility is \$950.0 million and the revolving credit facility is

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

\$600.0 million, for a total commitment of \$1.55 billion, effective February 8, 2024. This reallocation and accordion reduction returned the credit facilities to the terms in place prior to the reallocation and accordion exercise previously agreed to by the Partnership and the lenders on December 7, 2023. See Note 9 for additional information on the credit agreement.

2032 Notes Offering—On January 18, 2024, the Partnership and GLP Finance Corp. issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.250% senior notes due 2032 that are guaranteed by certain of the Partnership’s subsidiaries in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Partnership used the net proceeds from the offering to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under its credit agreement and for general corporate purposes. See Note 9 for additional information.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation and Presentation

On September 20, 2022, the Partnership acquired substantially all of the assets of Tidewater Convenience, Inc. (“Tidewater”). On February 1, 2022, the Partnership acquired substantially all of the retail motor fuel assets of Miller Oil Co., Inc. (“Miller Oil”). On January 25, 2022, the Partnership acquired substantially all of the assets of Connecticut-based Consumers Petroleum of Connecticut, Incorporated (“Consumers Petroleum”). The financial results of Tidewater, Miller Oil and Consumers Petroleum since each respective acquisition date are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. See Note 3 for additional information on these acquisitions.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 reflect the accounts of the Partnership. Upon consolidation, all intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Equity Method Investments

The Partnership applies the equity method of accounting to investments when the Partnership has significant influence, but not a controlling interest in the investee.

The Partnership evaluates its equity method investments for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the investment may not be recoverable. The Partnership considers the investee’s financial position, forecasts and economic outlook, and the estimated duration and extent of losses to determine whether a recovery is anticipated. An impairment that is other-than-temporary is recognized in the period identified. The Partnership has not recognized an impairment loss related to its equity method investments for the year ended December 31, 2024. See Note 17 for additional information the Partnership equity method investments.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Among the estimates made by management are (i) estimated fair value of assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination or asset acquisition and identification of associated goodwill and intangible assets, (ii) fair value of derivative instruments, (iii) accruals and contingent liabilities, (iv) allowance for credit losses, (v) assumptions used to evaluate goodwill, (vi) assumptions used to evaluate property and equipment and intangibles for impairment, (vii) environmental and asset retirement obligation provisions, and (viii) weighted average discount rate used in lease accounting. Although the Partnership believes its estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from these estimates.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Partnership considers highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, including broker margin accounts, approximates fair value.

Accounts Receivable

The Partnership's accounts receivable primarily results from sales of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks and renewable fuels to its customers. The majority of the Partnership's accounts receivable relates to its petroleum marketing activities that can generally be described as high volume and low margin activities. The Partnership makes a determination of the amount, if any, of a line of credit it may extend to a customer based on the form and amount of financial performance assurances the Partnership requires. Such financial assurances are commonly provided to the Partnership in the form of standby letters of credit, personal guarantees or corporate guarantees.

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, substantially all of the Partnership's accounts receivable were classified as current assets and there were no non-standard payment terms.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Partnership is exposed to credit losses primarily through its sales of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Partnership's customer base being large and diverse. The Partnership assesses each counterparty's ability to pay for the products the Partnership sells by conducting a credit review. This credit review considers the Partnership's expected billing exposure and timing for payment and the counterparty's established credit rating or, in the case when a credit rating is not available, the Partnership's assessment of the counterparty's creditworthiness based on the Partnership's analysis of the counterparty's financial statements. The Partnership also considers contract terms and conditions and business strategy in its evaluation. A credit limit is established for each counterparty based on the outcome of this review. The Partnership may require collateralized asset support in the form of standby letters of credit, personal or corporate guarantees and/or a prepayment to mitigate credit risk.

The Partnership monitors its ongoing credit exposure through active reviews of counterparty balances against contract terms and due dates. The Partnership's historical experience of collecting receivables, supported by the level of default, is that credit risk is low across classes of customers and locations and trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. Impairment for trade receivables are calculated for specific receivables with known or anticipated issues affecting the likelihood of collectability and for balances past due with a probability of default based on historical data as well as relevant forward-looking information. The Partnership's activities include timely account reconciliations, dispute resolutions and payment confirmations. The Partnership utilizes internal legal counsel or collection agencies and outside legal counsel to pursue recovery of defaulted receivables.

Based on an aging analysis at December 31, 2024, approximately 98% of the Partnership's accounts receivable were outstanding less than 30 days.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents changes in the credit loss allowance for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Current Period Provision	Write-offs Charged Against Allowance for Credit Losses	Recoveries Collected	Balance at End of Period
<i>Year ended December 31, 2024</i>					
Credit loss allowance—accounts receivable	\$ 3,360	\$ 221	\$ (496)	\$ 47	\$ 3,132
<i>Year ended December 31, 2023</i>					
Credit loss allowance—accounts receivable	\$ 3,062	\$ 358	\$ (63)	\$ 3	\$ 3,360
<i>Year ended December 31, 2022</i>					
Credit loss allowance—accounts receivable	\$ 2,741	\$ 256	\$ (156)	\$ 221	\$ 3,062

Inventories

The Partnership hedges substantially all of its petroleum and ethanol inventory using a variety of instruments, primarily exchange-traded futures contracts. These futures contracts are entered into when inventory is purchased and are either designated as fair value hedges against the inventory on a specific barrel basis for inventories qualifying for fair value hedge accounting or not designated and maintained as economic hedges against certain inventory of the Partnership on a specific barrel basis. Changes in fair value of these futures contracts, as well as the offsetting change in fair value on the hedged inventory, are recognized in earnings as an increase or decrease in cost of sales. All hedged inventory designated in a fair value hedge relationship is valued using the lower of cost, as determined by specific identification, or net realizable value, as determined at the product level. All petroleum and ethanol inventory not designated in a fair value hedging relationship is carried at the lower of historical cost, on a first-in, first-out basis, or net realizable value. Renewable Identification Numbers (“RINs”) inventory is carried at the lower of historical cost, on a first-in, first-out basis, or net realizable value. Convenience store inventory is carried at the lower of historical cost, based on a weighted average cost method, or net realizable value.

Inventories consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Distillates: home heating oil, diesel and kerosene	\$ 234,486	\$ 154,890
Gasoline	222,092	134,749
Gasoline blendstocks	50,870	31,146
Residual oil	55,908	45,774
Renewable identification numbers (RINs)	3,313	1,684
Convenience store inventory	27,403	29,071
Total	<u>\$ 594,072</u>	<u>\$ 397,314</u>

In addition to its own inventory, the Partnership has exchange agreements for petroleum products and ethanol with unrelated third-party suppliers, whereby it may draw inventory from these other suppliers (see *Revenue Recognition*) and suppliers may draw inventory from the Partnership. Positive exchange balances are accounted for as accounts receivable and amounted to \$1.6 million and \$0.5 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Negative exchange balances are accounted for as accounts payable and amounted to \$13.1 million and \$29.8 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Exchange transactions are valued using current carrying costs.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Minor expenditures for routine maintenance, repairs and renewals are charged to expense as incurred, and major improvements that extend the useful

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

lives of the related assets are capitalized. Depreciation related to the Partnership's terminal assets and gasoline stations is charged to cost of sales and all other depreciation is charged to selling, general and administrative expenses. Depreciation is charged over the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets using straight-line methods, and accelerated methods are used for income tax purposes. When applicable and based on policy, which considers the construction period and project cost, the Partnership capitalizes interest on qualified long-term projects and depreciates it over the life of the related asset.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Gasoline station buildings, improvements and storage tanks	15-25 years
Buildings, docks, terminal facilities and improvements	5-25 years
Gasoline station equipment	7 years
Fixtures, equipment and capitalized internal use software	3-7 years

The Partnership capitalizes certain costs, including internal payroll and external direct project costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining software designated for internal use. These costs are included in property and equipment and are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the related software.

Intangibles

Intangibles are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. For assets with determinable useful lives, amortization is computed over the estimated economic useful lives of the respective intangible assets, ranging from 2 to 20 years.

Goodwill and Long-Lived Asset Impairment***Goodwill***

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. The Partnership has concluded that its operating segments are also its reporting units. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of October 1 or when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. Derecognized goodwill associated with the Partnership's disposition activities of Gasoline Distribution and Station Operation ("GDSO") sites is included in the carrying value of assets sold in determining the gain or loss on disposal, to the extent the disposition of assets qualifies as a disposition of a business under Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 805, "Business Combinations" ("ASC 805"). The GDSO reporting unit's goodwill that was derecognized related to the disposition of sites that met the definition of a business was \$7.3 million, \$0.1 million and \$5.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively (see Note 8).

All of the Partnership's goodwill is allocated to the GDSO segment. During 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Partnership completed a quantitative assessment for the GDSO reporting unit. Factors included in the assessment included both macro-economic conditions and industry specific conditions, and the fair value of the GDSO reporting unit was estimated using a weighted average of a discounted cash flow approach and a market comparables approach. Based on the Partnership's assessment, no impairment was identified.

Evaluation of Long-Lived Asset Impairment

Accounting and reporting guidance for long-lived assets requires that a long-lived asset (group) be reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Partnership evaluates long-lived assets for impairment whenever indicators of impairment are

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

identified. If indicators of impairment are present, the Partnership assesses impairment by comparing the undiscounted projected future cash flows from the long-lived assets to their carrying value. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the long-lived assets will be reduced to their fair value. The Partnership recognized the following impairment charges which are included in long-lived asset impairment in the accompanying statements of operations for each respective year:

In 2024, the Partnership recognized impairment charges of \$0.5 million relating to certain right of use assets and construction in process assets allocated to the GDSO segment, which are included in long-lived asset impairment in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The Partnership recognized no impairment charges in 2023 and 2022.

Environmental and Other Liabilities

The Partnership accrues for all direct costs associated with the estimated resolution of contingencies at the earliest date at which it is deemed probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of such liability can be reasonably estimated. Costs accrued are estimated based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies and outcomes.

Estimated losses from environmental remediation obligations generally are recognized no later than completion of the remedial feasibility study. Loss accruals are adjusted as further information becomes available or circumstances change. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation obligations are not discounted to their present value.

Recoveries of environmental remediation costs from other parties are recognized when related contingencies are resolved, generally upon cash receipt.

The Partnership is subject to other contingencies, including legal proceedings and claims arising out of its businesses that cover a wide range of matters, including environmental matters and contract and employment claims. Environmental and other legal proceedings may also include matters with respect to businesses previously owned. Further, due to the lack of adequate information and the potential impact of present regulations and any future regulations, there are certain circumstances in which no range of potential exposure may be reasonably estimated. See Notes 15 and 24.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Partnership is required to account for the legal obligations associated with the long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or operation of long-lived assets. Such asset retirement obligations specifically pertain to the treatment of underground gasoline storage tanks (“USTs”) that exist in those states which statutorily require removal of the USTs at a certain point in time. Specifically, the Partnership’s retirement obligations consist of the estimated costs of removal and disposals of USTs. The liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized on a discounted basis in the year in which it is incurred, and the discount period applied is based on statutory requirements for UST removal or policy. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying cost of the asset. The Partnership had approximately \$10.8 million and \$10.7 million in total asset retirement obligations at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which are included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Leases

The Partnership, as lessee, has gasoline station and convenience store leases, primarily of land and buildings. The Partnership has terminal and dedicated storage facility lease arrangements with various petroleum terminals and third parties, of which certain arrangements have minimum usage requirements. The Partnership leases barges through

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

various time charter lease arrangements and railcars through various lease arrangements. The Partnership also has leases for office space, computer and convenience store equipment and automobiles. The Partnership's lease arrangements have various expiration dates with options to extend.

The Partnership is also the lessor party to various lease arrangements with various expiration dates, including the leasing of gasoline stations and certain equipment to third-party station operators and cobranding lease agreements for certain space within the Partnership's gasoline stations and convenience stores.

In addition, the Partnership is party to three master unitary lease agreements in connection with (i) the June 2015 acquisition of retail gasoline stations from Capitol Petroleum Group ("Capitol") related to properties previously sold by Capitol within two sale-leaseback transactions; and (ii) the June 2016 sale of real property assets at 30 gasoline stations and convenience stores that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting. These transactions are accounted for as financing obligations in accordance with ASC 842, "Leases," ("ASC 842") (see Note 9).

Accounting and reporting guidance for leases requires that leases be evaluated and classified as either operating or finance leases by the lessee and as either operating, sales-type or direct financing leases by the lessor. The Partnership's operating leases are included in right-of-use ("ROU") assets, lease liability-current portion and long-term lease liability-less current portion in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

ROU assets represent the Partnership's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. The Partnership's variable lease payments consist of payments that depend on an index or rate (such as the Consumer Price Index) as well as those payments that depend on the Partnership's performance or use of the underlying asset related to the lease. Variable lease payments are excluded from the ROU assets and lease liabilities and are recognized in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. As most of the Partnership's leases do not provide an implicit rate in determining the net present value of lease payments, the Partnership uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease commencement date. ROU assets also include any lease payments made and exclude lease incentives. Many of the Partnership's lessee agreements include options to extend the lease, which are not included in the minimum lease terms unless they are reasonably certain to be exercised. Rental expense for lease payments related to operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Rental income for lease payments received related to operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Partnership has elected the package of practical expedients permitted under ASC 842 which, among other things, allows the Partnership to carry forward the historical accounting relating to lease identification and classification for existing leases upon adoption. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet as the Partnership recognizes lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

The Partnership's leases have contracted terms as follows:

Gasoline station and convenience store leases	1-20 years
Terminal lease arrangements	1-20 years
Dedicated storage facility leases	10 years
Barge and railcar equipment leases	1-10 years
Office space leases	1-12 years
Computer equipment, convenience store equipment and automobile leases	1-10 years

The above table excludes the Partnership's West Coast facility land lease arrangement which contract term is subject to expiration through July 2066. Some of the above leases include options to extend the leases for up to an additional 30 years. The Partnership does not include renewal options in its lease terms for calculating the lease liability unless the Partnership is reasonably certain the renewal options are to be exercised. The depreciable life of assets and leasehold improvements are limited by the expected lease term, unless there is a transfer of title or purchase option reasonably certain of exercise.

Revenue Recognition

The Partnership's sales relate primarily to the sale of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil and are recognized along with the related receivable upon delivery, net of applicable provisions for discounts and allowances. The Partnership may also provide for shipping costs at the time of sale, which are included in cost of sales.

Contracts with customers typically contain pricing provisions that are tied to a market index, with certain adjustments based on quality and freight due to location differences and prevailing supply and demand conditions, as well as other factors. As a result, the price of the products fluctuates to remain competitive with other available product supplies. The revenue associated with such arrangements is recognized upon delivery.

In addition, the Partnership generates revenue from its throughput and logistics activities when it stores, transloads and blends products owned by others. Revenue from throughput and logistics services is recognized as services are provided. These agreements may require counterparties to throughput a minimum volume over an agreed-upon period and may include make-up rights if the minimum volume is not met. The Partnership recognizes revenue associated with make-up rights at the earlier of when the make-up volume is delivered, the make-up right expires or when it is determined that the likelihood that the customer will utilize the make-up right is remote.

Product revenue is not recognized on exchange agreements, which are entered into primarily to acquire various refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil of a desired quality or to reduce transportation costs by taking delivery of products closer to the Partnership's end markets. The Partnership recognizes net exchange differentials due from exchange partners in sales upon delivery of product to an exchange partner. The Partnership recognizes net exchange differentials due to exchange partners in cost of sales upon receipt of product from an exchange partner.

Income Taxes

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly-traded partnerships are, as a general rule, taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the "Qualifying Income Exception," exists under Section 7704(c) with respect to publicly-traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of "qualifying income." Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the transportation, storage and marketing of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, crude oil and ethanol to resellers and refiners. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income.

Substantially all of the Partnership's income is "qualifying income" for federal income tax purposes and, therefore, is not subject to federal income taxes at the partnership level. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income taxes on the qualifying income in the Partnership's financial statements. Net income for financial statement purposes may differ significantly from taxable income reportable to unitholders as a result of differences between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of assets and liabilities and the taxable income allocation requirements under the Partnership's agreement of limited partnership. Individual unitholders have different investment basis depending upon the timing and price at which they acquired their common units. Further, each unitholder's tax accounting, which is partially dependent upon the unitholder's tax position, differs from the accounting followed in the Partnership's consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the aggregate difference in the basis of the Partnership's net assets for financial and tax reporting purposes cannot be readily determined because information regarding each unitholder's tax attributes in the Partnership is not available to the Partnership.

One of the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiaries, GMG, is a taxable entity for federal and state income tax purposes. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized on the separate earnings of GMG, including its proportional earnings from its equity method investment in SPR as described in Note 17. The after-tax earnings of GMG are included in the earnings of the Partnership. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes for GMG. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Partnership calculates its current and deferred tax provision based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from actual results reflected in income tax returns filed in subsequent years. Adjustments based on filed returns are recorded when identified. See Note 14.

Concentration of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Partnership to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, firm commitments and, under certain circumstances, futures contracts, forward fixed price contracts, options and swap agreements which may be used to hedge commodity and interest rate risks. The Partnership provides credit in the normal course of its business. The Partnership performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and provides for credit losses based on specific information and historical trends. Credit risk on trade receivables is minimized as a result of the Partnership's large customer base. Losses have historically been within management's expectations. See Note 10 for a discussion regarding risk of credit loss related to futures contracts, forward fixed price contracts, options and swap agreements. The Partnership's wholesale and commercial customers of refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane are located primarily in the Northeast. The Partnership's retail gasoline stations and directly operated convenience stores are also located primarily in the Northeast.

Due to the nature of the Partnership's businesses and its reliance, in part, on consumer travel and spending patterns, the Partnership may experience more demand for gasoline during the late spring and summer months than during the fall and winter months. Travel and recreational activities are typically higher in these months in the geographic areas in which the Partnership operates, increasing the demand for gasoline. Therefore, the Partnership's volumes in gasoline are typically higher in the second and third quarters of the calendar year. As demand for some of the Partnership's refined petroleum products, specifically home heating oil and residual oil for space heating purposes, is generally greater during the winter months, heating oil and residual oil volumes are generally higher during the first and

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

fourth quarters of the calendar year. These factors may result in fluctuations in the Partnership's quarterly operating results.

The following table presents the Partnership's product sales and other revenues as a percentage of the consolidated sales for the years ended December 31:

	2024	2023	2022
Gasoline sales: gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol)	67 %	68 %	67 %
Distillates (home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil and crude oil sales	30 %	28 %	30 %
Convenience store and prepared food sales, rental income and sundries	3 %	4 %	3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

The following table presents the Partnership's product margin (product sales minus product costs) by segment as a percentage of the consolidated product margin for the years ended December 31:

	2024	2023	2022
Wholesale segment	25 %	19 %	24 %
Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations segment	73 %	78 %	72 %
Commercial segment	2 %	3 %	4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

See Note 21, "Segment Reporting," for additional information on the Partnership's operating segments.

The Partnership is dependent on a number of suppliers of fuel-related products, both domestically and internationally. The Partnership is dependent on the suppliers being able to source product on a timely basis and at favorable pricing terms. The loss of certain principal suppliers or a significant reduction in product availability from principal suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Partnership, at least in the near term. The Partnership believes that its relationships with its suppliers are satisfactory and that the loss of any principal supplier could be replaced by new or existing suppliers.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Partnership principally uses derivative instruments, which include regulated exchange-traded futures and options contracts (collectively, "exchange-traded derivatives") and physical and financial forwards and over-the counter ("OTC") swaps (collectively, "OTC derivatives"), to reduce its exposure to unfavorable changes in commodity market prices. The Partnership uses these exchange-traded and OTC derivatives to hedge commodity price risk associated with its inventory and undelivered forward commodity purchases and sales ("physical forward contracts"). The Partnership accounts for derivative transactions in accordance with ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," and recognizes derivatives instruments as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets and measures those instruments at fair value. The changes in fair value of the derivative transactions are presented in earnings, unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met.

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative transactions reflects amounts that would be received from or paid to the Partnership's brokers upon liquidation of these contracts. The fair value of these exchange-traded derivative transactions is presented on a net basis, offset by the cash balances on deposit with the Partnership's brokers, presented as brokerage margin deposits in the consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of OTC derivative transactions reflects amounts that would be received from or paid to a third party upon liquidation of these contracts under current market conditions. The fair value of these OTC derivative transactions is presented on a gross basis as derivative assets or derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets, unless a legal right of offset exists. The presentation of the

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

change in fair value of the Partnership's exchange-traded derivatives and OTC derivative transactions depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation.

Derivatives Accounted for as Hedges – The Partnership utilizes fair value hedges to hedge commodity price risk.

Derivatives designated as fair value hedges are used to hedge price risk in commodity inventories and principally include exchange-traded futures contracts that are entered into in the ordinary course of business. For a derivative instrument designated as a fair value hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in earnings in the period of change together with the offsetting change in fair value on the hedged item of the risk being hedged. Gains and losses related to fair value hedges are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations through cost of sales. These futures contracts are settled on a daily basis by the Partnership through brokerage margin accounts.

Derivatives Not Accounted for as Hedges – The Partnership utilizes petroleum and ethanol commodity contracts to hedge price risk in certain commodity inventories and physical forward contracts.

Petroleum and Ethanol Commodity Contracts

The Partnership uses exchange-traded derivative contracts to hedge price risk in certain commodity inventories which do not qualify for fair value hedge accounting or are not designated by the Partnership as fair value hedges. Additionally, the Partnership uses exchange-traded derivative contracts, and occasionally financial forward and OTC swap agreements, to hedge commodity price exposure associated with its physical forward contracts which are not designated by the Partnership as cash flow hedges. These physical forward contracts, to the extent they meet the definition of a derivative, are considered OTC physical forwards and are reflected as derivative assets or derivative liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. The Partnership does not take the normal purchase and sale exemption available under ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," ("ASC 815") for any of its physical forward contracts. The related exchange-traded derivative contracts (and financial forward and OTC swaps, if applicable) are also reflected as brokerage margin deposits (and derivative assets or derivative liabilities, if applicable) in the consolidated balance sheets, thereby creating an economic hedge. Changes in fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations through cost of sales. These exchange-traded derivatives are settled on a daily basis by the Partnership through brokerage margin accounts.

While the Partnership seeks to maintain a position that is substantially balanced within its commodity product purchase and sale activities, it may experience net unbalanced positions for short periods of time as a result of variances in daily purchases and sales and transportation and delivery schedules as well as other logistical issues inherent in the businesses, such as weather conditions. In connection with managing these positions, the Partnership is aided by maintaining a constant presence in the marketplace. The Partnership also engages in a controlled trading program with an aggregate outright commodity exposure of up to 250,000 barrels at any one point in time. Changes in fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations through cost of sales.

Margin Deposits

All of the Partnership's exchange-traded derivative contracts (designated and not designated) are transacted through clearing brokers. The Partnership deposits initial margin with the clearing brokers, along with variation margin, which is paid or received on a daily basis, based upon the changes in fair value of open futures contracts and settlement of closed futures contracts. Cash balances on deposit with clearing brokers and open equity are presented on a net basis within brokerage margin deposits in the consolidated balance sheets.

See Note 10, "Derivative Financial Instruments," for additional information.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price). The Partnership utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk and the risks inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. These inputs can be readily observable, market corroborated or generally unobservable. The Partnership primarily applies the market approach for recurring fair value measurements and endeavors to utilize the best available information. Accordingly, the Partnership utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Partnership is able to classify fair value balances based on the observability of those inputs. The fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value, giving the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). At each balance sheet reporting date, the Partnership categorizes its financial assets and liabilities using the three levels of the fair value hierarchy defined as follows:

Level 1—Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting 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 1 primarily consists of financial instruments such as the Partnership's exchange-traded derivative instruments and pension plan assets.

Level 2—Quoted prices in active markets are not available; however, pricing inputs are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 includes those financial instruments that are valued using models or other valuation methodologies. These models are primarily industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors, and current market and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable in the marketplace throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the marketplace. Level 2 primarily consists of non-exchange-traded derivatives such as OTC derivatives.

Level 3—Pricing inputs include significant inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

See Note 11, "Fair Value Measurements," for additional information.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2023-07, "Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures" ("ASU 2023-07"). This standard is intended to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. The Partnership adopted this standard on January 1, 2024. See Note 21.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, "Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses." This standard requires public entities to disclose additional information about specific expense categories in the notes to financial statements on an annual and interim basis. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The amendments should be applied either

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

prospectively to financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date or retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Partnership is evaluating the impact of this standard on its disclosures.

Note 3. Acquisitions

Asset Acquisitions

Acquisitions of Terminals from Gulf Oil LLC and ExxonMobil Oil Corporation—On April 9, 2024, the Partnership acquired four refined-product terminals from Gulf Oil Limited Partnership (“Gulf Oil”) which are located in Chelsea, MA, New Haven, CT, Linden, NJ and Woodbury, NJ, pursuant to a purchase agreement initially entered into on December 15, 2022 and subsequently amended and restated on February 23, 2024. On November 1, 2024, the Partnership acquired one liquid energy terminal in East Providence, Rhode Island from ExxonMobil Oil Corporation (“ExxonMobil”). The combined acquisition price was approximately \$215.1 million, excluding inventory acquired from Gulf Oil and ExxonMobil. The Partnership financed these transactions with borrowings under its revolving credit facility.

Upon an acquisition, the Partnership first determines whether substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets in order to determine whether the acquisition should be accounted for as an asset acquisition. If the threshold is not substantially met, the Partnership then determines whether the acquisition meets the definition of a business (i.e., whether it includes, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contributes to the ability to create outputs).

Specific to the acquisition of these terminals, consideration was given to the exception principle pertaining to the real estate assets acquired of real property, personal property and construction in progress and whether these assets should be considered a group of similar assets. The personal property and construction in progress assets cannot be removed from the real property without significant cost (i.e., disassembly) and diminution in both utility and fair value to both the real property and personal property. Additionally, the real property and personal property have similar risk characteristics since the land and terminal equipment are both used in the process of blending, storing and transporting petroleum products. The real property and personal property operate as a combined unit of account in order for the Partnership to achieve a desired economic return from these terminals. The Partnership also considered and concluded that the nature of these terminals and the different geographic regions where these terminals reside do not rise to separate risks based on how these assets operate in the marketplace.

As a result of its analysis, the Partnership concluded the acquisitions of these terminals did not meet the criteria of a business combination pursuant to ASC 805 and therefore were accounted for as asset acquisitions. The purchase price in an asset acquisition is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values and no goodwill is recognized. These terminals were allocated to the Wholesale segment.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents the combined assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the respective acquisition dates (in thousands):

Assets acquired:	
Property and equipment	\$ 251,539
Right of use assets	350
Intangible assets	6,240
Total assets acquired	\$ 258,129
Liabilities assumed:	
Environmental liabilities	\$ (28,850)
Lease liability	(350)
Other liability	(13,844)
Total liabilities assumed	\$ (43,044)
Net assets acquired	\$ 215,085

Property and equipment were recorded at cost based on relative fair value as of the respective acquisition dates using current market values and reproduction or replacement costs of similar assets.

Intangible assets consist of third-party customer relationship contracts and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the respective estimated periods for which the intangible assets will provide economic benefit to the Partnership, which the Partnerships expects to be ten years. Third-party customer relationship contracts were valued using the discounted cash flow method. Significant assumptions used in the valuations include projected cash flows including expected renewals and the discount rate.

In connection with the acquisition, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs of approximately \$4.1 million during 2024 which were capitalized as property and equipment in the accompanying balance sheet at December 31, 2024.

Acquisition of Terminals from Motiva Enterprises LLC—On December 21, 2023, the Partnership acquired 25 refined product terminals and related assets from Motiva Enterprises LLC (“Motiva”) which are located along the Atlantic Coast, in the Southeast and in Texas (the “Terminal Facilities”), pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement dated November 8, 2023. The Terminal Facilities have an aggregate shell capacity of approximately 8.4 million barrels. The purchase price was approximately \$313.2 million, including inventory. The Partnership financed the transaction with borrowings under its revolving credit facility.

Specific to the acquisition of the Terminal Facilities, consideration was given to the exception principle pertaining to the real estate assets acquired of real property and personal property and whether these assets should be considered a group of similar assets. The personal property assets cannot be removed from the real property without significant cost (i.e., disassembly) and diminution in both utility and fair value to both the real property and personal property. Additionally, the real property and personal property have similar risk characteristics since the land and terminal equipment are both used in the process of blending, storing and transporting petroleum products. The real property and personal property operate as a combined unit of account in order for the Partnership to achieve a desired economic return from the Terminal Facilities. The Partnership also considered and concluded that the nature of the Terminal Facilities and the different geographic regions where the Terminal Facilities reside do not rise to separate risks based on how these assets operate in the marketplace.

As a result of its analysis, the Partnership concluded the acquisition of the Terminal Facilities did not meet the criteria of a business combination pursuant to ASC 805 and therefore was accounted for as an asset acquisition. The Terminal Facilities were allocated to the Wholesale segment.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

In connection with the acquisition, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs of approximately \$4.0 million during 2023 which were capitalized as property and equipment in the accompanying balance sheet at December 31, 2023.

Business Combinations

Acquisition of Tidewater Convenience, Inc.—On September 20, 2022, the Partnership acquired substantially all of the assets of Tidewater in a cash transaction. The acquisition includes 14 company-operated Tidewater convenience stores and 1 fuel site, all located in Virginia. The purchase price was approximately \$40.3 million, including inventory. The acquisition was funded with borrowings under the Partnership's revolving credit facility.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805. The Partnership's financial statements include the results of operations of Tidewater subsequent to the acquisition date.

In connection with the acquisition, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs of approximately \$0.6 million during 2022, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Revenues included in the Partnership's consolidated operating results for Tidewater from September 30, 2022, the acquisition date, through December 31, 2022 amounted to \$19.9 million.

Acquisition of Miller Oil Co., Inc.—On February 1, 2022, the Partnership acquired substantially all of the retail motor fuel assets of Miller Oil in a cash transaction. The acquisition includes 21 company-operated Miller's Neighborhood Market convenience stores and 2 fuel sites that are either owned or leased, including lessee dealer and commissioned agent locations, all located in Virginia, and 34 fuel supply only sites, primarily in Virginia. The purchase price was approximately \$60.1 million, including inventory. The acquisition was funded with borrowings under the Partnership's revolving credit facility.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805. The Partnership's financial statements include the results of operations of Miller Oil subsequent to the acquisition date.

In connection with the acquisition, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs of approximately \$1.0 million during 2022, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Revenues included in the Partnership's consolidated operating results for Miller Oil from February 1, 2022, the acquisition date, through December 31, 2022 amounted to \$181.6 million.

Acquisition of Consumers Petroleum of Connecticut Incorporated—On January 25, 2022, the Partnership acquired substantially all of the assets of Consumers Petroleum in a cash transaction. The acquisition includes 26 company-owned Wheels convenience stores and related fuel operations located in Connecticut and 22 fuel-supply only sites located in Connecticut and New York. The purchase price, subject to post-closing adjustments, was approximately \$154.7 million, including inventory. The acquisition was funded with borrowings under the Partnership's revolving credit facility.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting in accordance with ASC 805. The Partnership's financial statements include the results of operations of Consumers Petroleum subsequent to the acquisition date.

In connection with the acquisition, the Partnership incurred acquisition costs of approximately \$1.2 million for 2022, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. Revenues included in the Partnership's consolidated operating results for Consumers Petroleum from January 25, 2022, the acquisition date, through December 31, 2022 amounted to \$283.2 million.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Supplemental Pro Forma Information—The following unaudited proforma information for the year ended December 31, 2022 presents the consolidated results of operations of the Partnership as if the Tidewater, Miller Oil and Consumers Petroleum acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2022, with proforma adjustments to selling, general and administrative expenses, interest expense and income taxes (in thousands, except per unit data):

Sales	\$	18,965,176
Net income	\$	363,130
Net income attributable to common limited partners	\$	342,140
Basic net income per common limited partner unit	\$	10.08
Diluted net income per common limited partner unit	\$	10.05

Note 4. Leases

Lessee Lease Arrangements

The following table presents the components of lease cost for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

Statement of operations location:	2024	2023	2022
Cost of sales (a)	\$ 43,754	\$ 44,895	\$ 45,125
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,266	2,727	2,688
Operating expenses (b)	70,520	68,645	66,509
Total lease cost	<u>\$ 117,540</u>	<u>\$ 116,267</u>	<u>\$ 114,322</u>

- (a) Includes short-term lease costs of \$10.0 million, \$6.2 million and \$6.2 million for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
(b) Includes variable lease cost of \$12.5 million, \$10.5 million and \$11.3 million for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and short-term leases costs which were immaterial for 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Operating lease costs included in cost of sales are primarily associated with leases of barges and railcars and dedicated storage facility lease arrangements. Operating lease costs included in operating expenses are primarily associated with the leases of gasoline stations and convenience stores and terminal lease arrangements where the Partnership is responsible for operating the terminal facility. Operating lease costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses are primarily associated with the leases of office space, computers and automobiles.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The future minimum lease payments to be paid under operating leases in effect and included in the calculation of lease liabilities at December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

2025	\$	73,702
2026		65,216
2027		53,484
2028		43,115
2029		34,201
Thereafter		117,499
Total lease payments		387,217
Less imputed interest		78,692
Total lease liabilities	\$	308,525
Current portion	\$	56,780
Long-term portion		251,745
Total lease liabilities	\$	308,525

The future minimum lease payments include \$20.8 million related to options to extend lease terms that are reasonably certain of being exercised and exclude \$6.8 million in lease payments that were not fixed at lease commencement or lease modification and \$3.0 million related to minimum lease payments for leases that are less than one year.

Supplemental Information Related to Lessee Lease Arrangements

At December 31, 2024, the weighted *average* non-cancellable lease term was 7.2 years and the weighted average discount rate was 6.2%. The following table presents supplemental information related to leases for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 83,559	\$ 86,763	\$ 91,534
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	\$ 109,276	\$ 30,701	\$ 74,421

Lessor Lease Arrangements

The following table presents the components of lease revenue for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

Statement of operations location:	2024	2023	2022
Sales (a)(b)	\$ 86,937	\$ 83,534	81,926

- (a) Lease revenue includes sub-lessor rental income from leased properties of \$48.9 million, \$48.2 million and \$46.5 million for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, where the Partnership is the lessee of the property.
- (b) Includes variable lease revenue of \$9.3 million, \$8.9 million and \$8.1 million for 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and short-term lease revenue which was immaterial for 2024, 2023 and 2022.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The future minimum lease payments to be received under operating leases in effect at December 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

2025	\$ 79,145
2026	37,676
2027	21,600
2028	6,283
2029	2,330
Thereafter	4,890
Total	<u>\$ 151,924</u>

Note 5. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table provides the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers and other sales by segment for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:				
Petroleum and related product sales	\$ 2,671,984	\$ 4,807,765	\$ 725,395	\$ 8,205,144
Station operations	—	481,982	—	481,982
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2,671,984	5,289,747	725,395	8,687,126
Other sales:				
Revenue originating as physical forward sale contracts and exchange agreements	8,042,841	—	346,662	8,389,503
Revenue from leases	3,080	83,857	—	86,937
Total other sales	8,045,921	83,857	346,662	8,476,440
Total sales	<u>\$ 10,717,905</u>	<u>\$ 5,373,604</u>	<u>\$ 1,072,057</u>	<u>\$ 17,163,566</u>

	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:				
Petroleum and related product sales	\$ 3,303,951	\$ 5,268,268	\$ 689,201	\$ 9,261,420
Station operations	—	490,942	—	490,942
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,303,951	5,759,210	689,201	9,752,362
Other sales:				
Revenue originating as physical forward sale contracts and exchange agreements	6,307,155	—	349,123	6,656,278
Revenue from leases	2,210	81,324	—	83,534
Total other sales	6,309,365	81,324	349,123	6,739,812
Total sales	<u>\$ 9,613,316</u>	<u>\$ 5,840,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,038,324</u>	<u>\$ 16,492,174</u>

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers:				
Petroleum and related product sales	\$ 3,671,725	\$ 6,140,823	\$ 853,243	\$ 10,665,791
Station operations	—	480,455	—	480,455
Total revenue from contracts with customers	3,671,725	6,621,278	853,243	11,146,246
Other sales:				
Revenue originating as physical forward sale contracts and exchange agreements	7,189,213	—	460,501	7,649,714
Revenue from leases	2,555	79,371	—	81,926
Total other sales	7,191,768	79,371	460,501	7,731,640
Total sales	\$ 10,863,493	\$ 6,700,649	\$ 1,313,744	\$ 18,877,886

Nature of Goods and Services

Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC 606):

- *Refined petroleum products and renewable fuels*—Under the Partnership’s Wholesale, GDSO and Commercial segments, revenue is recognized at the point where control of the product is transferred over the period that throughput and logistics services are provided to the customer and collectability is reasonably assured.
- *Station operations*—Revenue from convenience store sales of grocery and other merchandise and sundries (such as car wash sales and lottery and ATM commissions) is recognized at the time of the sale to the customer.

Other Revenue:

- *Revenue Originating as Physical Forward Contracts and Exchanges*—The Partnership’s commodity contracts and derivative instrument activity include physical forward commodity sale contracts. The Partnership does not take the normal purchase and sale exemption available under ASC 815 for any of its physical forward contracts. This income is recognized under ASC 815 and is included in sales at the contract value upon settlement at the point where control of the product is transferred to the customer. Income from net exchange differentials included in sales is recognized under ASC 845, “Nonmonetary Transactions,” upon delivery of product to exchange partners.
- *Revenue from Leases*—The Partnership has rental income from gasoline stations and cobranding arrangements and lease income from space leased to several unrelated third parties at several of the Partnership’s terminals.

Transaction Price Allocated to Remaining Performance Obligations

The Partnership has elected certain of the optional exemptions from the disclosure requirement for remaining performance obligations for specific situations in which an entity need not estimate variable consideration to recognize revenue. Accordingly, the Partnership applies the practical expedient in paragraph ASC 606-10-50-14 to its contracts with customers where revenue is tied to a market-index and does not disclose information about variable consideration from remaining performance obligations for which the Partnership recognizes revenue.

The fixed component of estimated revenues expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations tied to a market index that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period are not significant.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Contract Balances

A receivable, which is included in accounts receivable, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, is recognized in the period the Partnership provides services when its right to consideration is unconditional. In contrast, a contract asset will be recognized when the Partnership has fulfilled a contract obligation but must perform other obligations before being entitled to payment. The Partnership had no significant contract assets at both December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The nature of the receivables related to revenue from contracts with customers and other revenue, as well as contract assets, are the same, given they are related to the same customers and have the same risk profile and securitization. Payment terms on invoiced amounts are typically 2 to 30 days.

A contract liability is recognized when the Partnership has an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Partnership has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer. The Partnership had no significant contract liabilities at both December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table presents changes in goodwill, all of which has been allocated to the GDSO segment (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	429,215
Dispositions (1)		(7,302)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	421,913

(1) Dispositions represent derecognition of goodwill associated with the sale and disposition of certain assets (see Note 8).

Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Intangible Assets	Amortization Period
At December 31, 2024				
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Terminalling services	\$ 26,365	\$ (23,108)	\$ 3,257	20 years
Customer relationships	52,226	(44,605)	7,621	2-15 years
Supply contracts	97,269	(89,733)	7,536	5-10 years
Other intangible assets	5,995	(5,726)	269	2-20 years
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 181,855</u>	<u>\$ (163,172)</u>	<u>\$ 18,683</u>	
At December 31, 2023				
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Terminalling services	\$ 26,365	\$ (21,772)	\$ 4,593	20 years
Customer relationships	45,986	(43,370)	2,616	2-15 years
Supply contracts	97,269	(84,029)	13,240	5-10 years
Other intangible assets	5,995	(5,726)	269	2-20 years
Total intangible assets	<u>\$ 175,615</u>	<u>\$ (154,897)</u>	<u>\$ 20,718</u>	

The aggregate amortization expense was approximately \$8.3 million, \$8.1 million and \$8.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The estimated annual intangible asset amortization expense for future years ending December 31 is as follows (in thousands):

2025	\$	5,393
2026		5,212
2027		3,527
2028		1,321
2029		720
Thereafter		2,510
Total intangible assets	\$	<u>18,683</u>

Note 7. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Buildings and improvements	\$ 1,948,849	\$ 1,738,122
Land	678,687	614,548
Fixtures and equipment	56,700	47,589
Idle plant assets	30,500	30,500
Construction in process	71,436	54,281
Capitalized internal use software	33,846	33,808
Total property and equipment	<u>2,820,018</u>	<u>2,518,848</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	1,113,413	1,005,303
Total	<u>\$ 1,706,605</u>	<u>\$ 1,513,545</u>

Property and equipment includes retail gasoline station assets held for sale of \$5.2 million and \$20.3 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

At December 31, 2024, the Partnership had a \$38.3 million remaining net book value of long-lived assets at its West Coast facility, including \$30.5 million related to the Partnership's ethanol plant acquired in 2013. The Partnership would need to take certain measures to prepare the facility for ethanol production in order to place the plant into service and commence depreciation. Therefore, the \$30.5 million related to the ethanol plant was included in property and equipment and classified as idle plant assets at both December 31, 2024 and 2023.

If the Partnership is unable to generate cash flows to support the recoverability of the plant and facility assets, this may become an indicator of potential impairment of the West Coast facility. The Partnership believes these assets are recoverable but continues to monitor the market for ethanol, the continued business development of this facility for ethanol or other product transloading, and the related impact this may have on the facility's operating cash flows and whether this would constitute an impairment indicator.

Construction in process in 2024 included \$26.2 million in costs related to the Partnership's gasoline stations and \$45.2 million in costs related to the Partnership's terminals.

Construction in process in 2023 included \$35.2 million in costs related to the Partnership's gasoline stations and \$19.1 million in costs related to the Partnership's terminals.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation expense allocated to cost of sales was approximately \$126.2 million, \$94.5 million and \$87.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Depreciation expense allocated to selling, general and administrative expenses was approximately \$5.2 million, \$7.4 million and \$8.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 8. Sale and Disposition of Assets

The following table provides the Partnership's (gain) loss on sale and dispositions of assets for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Sale of Revere Terminal	\$ 2,720	\$ —	\$ (76,817)
Divestiture of retail gasoline stations	(14,401)	\$ (3,303)	\$ (4,578)
Loss on assets held for sale	2,275	826	1,617
Other	(88)	(149)	(95)
Total	<u>\$ (9,494)</u>	<u>\$ (2,626)</u>	<u>\$ (79,873)</u>

Sale of Revere Terminal

On June 28, 2022, the Partnership completed the sale of its terminal located on Boston Harbor in Revere, Massachusetts for a purchase price of \$150.0 million in cash. In connection with the sale of the Revere Terminal, the Partnership recognized a net gain of approximately \$76.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, which is included in net gain on sale and disposition of assets in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022. See Note 18 for additional information.

Divestiture of Retail Gasoline Stations

The Partnership may divest certain retail gasoline stations in periodic sale transactions or coordinated divestiture programs. The gain or loss on the sales of these assets, representing cash proceeds less net book value of assets and recognized liabilities at disposition, net of settlement and dispositions costs, is recorded in net gain on sale and disposition of assets in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Partnership sold 34 sites during 2024 and recognized a gain of \$14.4 million on the sales of these sites for the year ended December 31, 2024, including the derecognition of \$7.3 million of GDSO goodwill.

The Partnership recognized a gain of \$3.3 million and \$4.6 million on the sales of sites for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, including the derecognition of \$0.1 million and \$5.5 million of GDSO goodwill for these respective periods.

Loss on Assets Held for Sale

In conjunction with the divestiture of retail gasoline stations and terminal assets, the Partnership may classify certain gasoline station and terminal assets as held for sale. Impairment charges related to assets held for sale are included in net gain on sale and disposition of assets in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Partnership classified 5 sites associated with the divestiture of retail gasoline stations discussed above as

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

held for sale at December 31, 2024. The Partnership recorded impairment charges related to these assets held for sale in the amount of \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Partnership recorded impairment charges related to assets held for sale associated with the divestiture of retail gasoline stations in the amount of \$0.8 million and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Retail gasoline station assets held for sale of \$5.2 million and \$20.3 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are included in property and equipment in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Assets held for sale at December 31, 2024 are expected to be sold within the next 12 months.

Other

The Partnership recognizes gains and losses on the sale and disposition of other assets, including vehicles, fixtures and equipment, and the gain or loss on such other assets are included in other in the aforementioned table.

Note 9. Debt and Financing Obligations

Credit Agreement

Certain subsidiaries of the Partnership, as borrowers, and the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries, as guarantors, have a \$1.55 billion senior secured credit facility (the “Credit Agreement”). The Credit Agreement matures on May 2, 2026.

On February 5, 2024, the Partnership and the lenders under the Credit Agreement agreed, pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement, to (i) a reallocation of \$300.0 million of the revolving credit facility to the working capital revolving credit facility and (ii) reduce the accordion feature from \$200.0 million to \$0, effective February 8, 2024. This reallocation and accordion reduction returned the credit facilities to the terms in place prior to the reallocation and accordion exercise previously agreed to by the Partnership and the lenders on December 7, 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, there were two facilities under the Credit Agreement:

- a working capital revolving credit facility to be used for working capital purposes and letters of credit in the principal amount equal to the lesser of the Partnership’s borrowing base and \$950 million; and
- a \$600.0 million revolving credit facility to be used for general corporate purposes.

The Credit Agreement has an accordion feature whereby the Partnership may request on the same terms and conditions then applicable to the Credit Agreement, provided no Default (as defined in the Credit Agreement) then exists, an increase to the working capital revolving credit facility, the revolving credit facility, or both, by up to another \$300.0 million, in the aggregate, for a total credit facility of up to \$1.85 billion. Any such request for an increase must be in a minimum amount of \$25.0 million. The Partnership cannot provide assurance, however, that its lending group and/or other lenders outside its lending group will agree to fund any request by the Partnership for additional amounts in excess of the total available commitments of \$1.55 billion.

In addition, the Credit Agreement includes a swing line pursuant to which Bank of America, N.A., as the swing line lender, may make swing line loans in U.S. dollars in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of (a) \$75.0 million and (b) the Aggregate WC Commitments (as defined in the Credit Agreement). Swing line loans will bear interest at the Base Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement). The swing line is a sub-portion of the working capital revolving credit facility and is not an addition to the total available commitments of \$1.55 billion.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Availability under the working capital revolving credit facility is subject to a borrowing base which is redetermined from time to time and based on specific advance rates on eligible current assets. Under the Credit Agreement, borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility cannot exceed the then current borrowing base. Availability under the borrowing base may be affected by events beyond the Partnership's control, such as changes in petroleum product prices, collection cycles, counterparty performance, advance rates and limits and general economic conditions. These and other events could require the Partnership to seek waivers or amendments of covenants or alternative sources of financing or to reduce expenditures. The Partnership can provide no assurance that such waivers, amendments or alternative financing could be obtained or, if obtained, would be on terms acceptable to the Partnership.

Borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Daily or Term secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") plus a 0.10% SOFR adjustment plus a margin of 2.00% to 2.50% depending on the Utilization Amount (as defined in the Credit Agreement), or (2) the base rate plus a margin of 1.00% to 1.50% depending on the Utilization Amount. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility bear interest at (1) the Daily or Term SOFR plus a 0.10% SOFR adjustment plus a margin of 2.00% to 3.00% depending on the Combined Total Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), or (2) the base rate plus a margin of 1.00% to 2.00% depending on the Combined Total Leverage Ratio.

The average interest rates for the Credit Agreement were 7.4%, 7.2% and 3.7% for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Credit Agreement provides for a letter of credit fee equal to the then applicable working capital rate or then applicable revolver rate per annum for each letter of credit issued. In addition, the Partnership incurs a commitment fee on the unused portion of each facility under the Credit Agreement, ranging from 0.35% to 0.50% per annum.

The Partnership classifies a portion of its working capital revolving credit facility as a current liability and a portion as a long-term liability. The portion classified as a long-term liability represents the amounts expected to be outstanding throughout the next twelve months based on an analysis of historical daily borrowings under the working capital revolving credit facility, the seasonality of borrowings, forecasted future working capital requirements and forward product curves, and because the Partnership has a multi-year, long-term commitment from its bank group. Accordingly, at December 31, 2024, the Partnership estimated working capital revolving credit facility borrowings will equal or exceed \$100.0 million over the next twelve months.

The table below presents the total borrowings and availability under the Credit Agreement at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Total available commitments	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 1,750,000
Working capital revolving credit facility-current portion	129,500	16,800
Working capital revolving credit facility-less current portion	100,000	—
Revolving credit facility	167,000	380,000
Total borrowings outstanding	396,500	396,800
Less outstanding letters of credit	100,200	220,200
Total remaining availability for borrowings and letters of credit (1)	\$ 1,053,300	\$ 1,133,000

(1) Subject to borrowing base limitations.

The Credit Agreement is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Partnership and the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiaries and is guaranteed by the Partnership and certain of its subsidiaries.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Credit Agreement imposes certain requirements on the borrowers including, for example, a prohibition against distributions if any potential default or Event of Default (as defined in the Credit Agreement) would occur as a result thereof, and certain limitations on the Partnership's ability to grant liens, make certain loans or investments, incur additional indebtedness or guarantee other indebtedness, make any material change to the nature of the Partnership's businesses or undergo a fundamental change, make any material dispositions, acquire another company, enter into a merger, consolidation, or sale-leaseback transaction or purchase of assets.

The Credit Agreement also includes certain baskets, including: (i) a \$25.0 million general secured indebtedness basket, (ii) a \$25.0 million general investment basket, (iii) a \$75.0 million secured indebtedness basket to permit the borrowers to enter into a Contango Facility (as defined in the Credit Agreement), (iv) a Sale/Leaseback Transaction (as defined in the Credit Agreement) basket of \$100.0 million, and (v) a basket of \$150.0 million in an aggregate amount for the purchase of common units of the Partnership, provided that, among other things, no Default exists or would occur immediately following such purchase(s).

In addition, the Credit Agreement provides the ability for the borrowers to repay certain junior indebtedness, subject to a \$100.0 million cap, so long as, among other things, no Default has occurred or will exist immediately after making such repayment.

The Credit Agreement imposes financial covenants that require the Partnership to maintain certain minimum working capital amounts, a minimum combined interest coverage ratio, a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and a maximum total leverage ratio. The Partnership was in compliance with the foregoing covenants at December 31, 2024.

Supplemental cash flow information

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to the Credit Agreement for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Borrowings from working capital revolving credit facility	\$ 2,545,400	\$ 2,183,000	\$ 2,080,100
Payments on working capital revolving credit facility	(2,332,700)	(2,319,600)	(2,281,400)
Net borrowings from (payments on) working capital revolving credit facility	\$ 212,700	\$ (136,600)	\$ (201,300)
Borrowings from revolving credit facility	\$ 218,800	\$ 386,500	\$ 423,000
Payments on revolving credit facility	(431,800)	(105,500)	(367,400)
Net (payments on) borrowings from revolving credit facility	\$ (213,000)	\$ 281,000	\$ 55,600

Senior Notes

8.250% Senior Notes Due 2032

On January 18, 2024, the Partnership and GLP Finance Corp. (the "Issuers") issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.250% senior notes due 2032 (the "2032 Notes") to several initial purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Partnership used the net proceeds from the offering to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement and for general corporate purposes.

In connection with the private placement of the 2032 Notes, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee, entered into an indenture as may be supplemented from time to time (the "2032 Notes Indenture").

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The 2032 Notes mature on January 15, 2032 with interest accruing at a rate of 8.250% per annum. Interest is payable beginning July 15, 2024 and thereafter semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The 2032 Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 2032 Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 2032 Notes may declare the 2032 Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Issuers, any restricted subsidiary of the Partnership that is a significant subsidiary or any group of its restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of the Partnership, will automatically cause the 2032 Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem up to 35% of the 2032 Notes prior to January 15, 2027 at a redemption price (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) of 108.250% plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The Issuers have the option to redeem the 2032 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after January 15, 2027, at the redemption prices of 104.125% for the twelve-month period beginning January 15, 2027, 102.063% for the twelve-month period beginning January 15, 2028, and 100% beginning on January 15, 2029 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, before January 15, 2027, the Issuers may redeem all or any part of the 2032 Notes at a redemption price equal to the sum of the principal amount thereof, plus a make whole premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. The holders of the 2032 Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 2032 Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the 2032 Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 2032 Notes Indenture.

The 2032 Notes Indenture contains covenants that limit the Partnership's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by its subsidiaries, create liens, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 2032 Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 2032 Notes, (ii) breach of the Partnership's covenants under the 2032 Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of the Partnership or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

6.875% Senior Notes Due 2029

On October 7, 2020, the Issuers issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 6.875% senior notes due 2029 (the "2029 Notes") to several initial purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act. The Partnership used the net proceeds from the offering to fund the redemption of its 7.00% senior notes due 2023 and to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under its Credit Agreement.

In connection with the private placement of the 2029 Notes, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Regions Bank, as trustee, entered into an indenture as may be supplemented from time to time (the "2029 Notes Indenture").

The 2029 Notes mature on January 15, 2029 with interest accruing at a rate of 6.875% per annum. Interest is payable beginning July 15, 2021 and thereafter semi-annually in arrears on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The 2029 Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 2029 Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 2029 Notes may declare the 2029 Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Issuers, any restricted subsidiary of the Partnership that is a significant subsidiary or any group of its restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of the Partnership, will automatically cause the

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2029 Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem the 2029 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after January 15, 2025, at the redemption prices of 102.292% for the twelve-month period beginning on January 15, 2025, 101.146% for the twelve-month period beginning January 15, 2026, and 100% beginning on January 15, 2027 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The holders of the 2029 Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 2029 Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the 2029 Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 2029 Notes Indenture.

The 2029 Notes Indenture contains covenants that limit the Partnership's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by its subsidiaries, create liens, sell assets or merge with other entities. Events of default under the 2029 Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 2029 Notes, (ii) breach of the Partnership's covenants under the 2029 Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of the Partnership or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

7.00% Senior Notes Due 2027

On July 31, 2019, the Issuers issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.00% senior notes due 2027 (the "2027 Notes") to several initial purchasers in a private placement exempt from the registration requirements under the Securities Act. The Partnership used the net proceeds from the offering to fund the repurchase of its 6.25% senior notes due 2022 in a tender offer and to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under its Credit Agreement.

In connection with the private placement of the 2027 Notes on July 31, 2019, the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors and Regions Bank (as successor trustee to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas), as trustee, entered into an indenture as may be supplemented from time to time (the "2027 Notes Indenture").

The 2027 Notes mature on August 1, 2027 with interest accruing at a rate of 7.00% per annum and payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing February 1, 2020. The 2027 Notes are guaranteed on a joint and several senior unsecured basis by each of the Issuers and the subsidiary guarantors to the extent set forth in the 2027 Notes Indenture. Upon a continuing event of default, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the 2027 Notes may declare the 2027 Notes immediately due and payable, except that an event of default resulting from entry into a bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization with respect to the Issuers, any restricted subsidiary of the Partnership that is a significant subsidiary or any group of its restricted subsidiaries that, taken together, would constitute a significant subsidiary of the Partnership, will automatically cause the 2027 Notes to become due and payable.

The Issuers have the option to redeem the 2027 Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after August 1, 2024, at the redemption prices of 101.167% for the twelve-month period beginning August 1, 2024, and 100% beginning on August 1, 2025 and at any time thereafter, together with any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The holders of the 2027 Notes may require the Issuers to repurchase the 2027 Notes following certain asset sales or a Change of Control Triggering Event (as defined in the 2027 Notes Indenture) at the prices and on the terms specified in the 2027 Notes Indenture.

The 2027 Notes Indenture contains covenants that will limit the Partnership's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness and issue preferred securities, make certain dividends and distributions, make certain investments and other restricted payments, restrict distributions by its subsidiaries, create liens, sell assets or merge with

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

other entities. Events of default under the 2027 Notes Indenture include (i) a default in payment of principal of, or interest or premium, if any, on, the 2027 Notes, (ii) breach of the Partnership's covenants under the 2027 Notes Indenture, (iii) certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency, (iv) any payment default or acceleration of indebtedness of the Partnership or certain subsidiaries if the total amount of such indebtedness unpaid or accelerated exceeds \$50.0 million and (v) failure to pay within 60 days uninsured final judgments exceeding \$50.0 million.

Financing Obligations

Capitol Acquisition

In connection with the June 2015 acquisition of retail gasoline stations and dealer supply contracts from Capitol, the Partnership assumed a financing obligation of \$89.6 million associated with two sale-leaseback transactions for 53 leased sites that did not meet the criteria for sale accounting. During the terms of these leases, which expire in May 2028 and September 2029, in lieu of recognizing lease expense for the lease rental payments, the Partnership incurs interest expense associated with the financing obligation. Interest expense of approximately \$8.6 million, \$8.8 million and \$9.0 million was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The financing obligation will amortize through expiration of the leases based upon the lease rental payments which were \$11.1 million, \$10.9 million and \$10.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The financing obligation balance outstanding at December 31, 2024 was \$78.8 million associated with the acquisition.

Sale-Leaseback Transaction

In connection with a sale in June 2016 of real property assets, including the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto, at 30 gasoline stations and convenience stores (the "Sale-Leaseback Sites"), the Partnership entered into a Master Unitary Lease Agreement to lease back certain of the real property assets sold with respect to the Sale-Leaseback Sites (such Master Lease Agreement, together with the Sale-Leaseback Sites, the "Sale-Leaseback Transaction"). The initial term of the Master Unitary Lease Agreement expires in 2031. The Partnership has one successive option to renew the lease for a ten-year period followed by two successive options to renew the lease for five-year periods on the same terms, covenants, conditions and rental as the primary non-revocable lease term.

The sale did not meet the criteria for sale accounting as of December 31, 2024 due to prohibited continuing involvement. Specifically, the sale is considered a partial-sale transaction, which is a form of continuing involvement as the Partnership did not transfer to the buyer the storage tank systems which are considered integral equipment of the Sale-Leaseback Sites. Additionally, a portion of the sold sites have material sub-lease arrangements, which is also a form of continuing involvement. As the sale of the Sale-Leaseback Sites did not meet the criteria for sale accounting, the Partnership did not recognize a gain or loss on the sale of the Sale-Leaseback Sites for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As a result of not meeting the criteria for sale accounting for these sites, the Sale-Leaseback Transaction is accounted for as a financing arrangement. As such, the property and equipment sold and leased back by the Partnership has not been derecognized and continues to be depreciated. In connection with this transactions, the Partnership recognized a corresponding financing obligation of \$62.5 million. During the term of the lease, which expires in June 2031, in lieu of recognizing lease expense for the lease rental payments, the Partnership incurs interest expense associated with the financing obligation. Lease rental payments are recognized as both interest expense and a reduction of the principal balance associated with the financing obligation. Interest expense was \$4.1 million, \$4.2 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and lease rental payments were \$5.0 million, \$4.9 million and \$4.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The financing obligation balance outstanding at December 31, 2024 was \$59.8 million associated with the Sale-Leaseback Transaction.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Deferred Financing Fees

The Partnership incurs bank fees related to its Credit Agreement and other financing arrangements. These deferred financing fees are capitalized and amortized over the life of the Credit Agreement or other financing arrangements. In 2024 and primarily in connection with an accordion exercise and reallocation in February, the Partnership incurred expenses of approximately \$1.4 million associated with the write-off of a portion of the related deferred financing fees. These expenses are included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The Partnership had unamortized deferred financing fees of \$19.9 million and \$20.0 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Unamortized fees related to the Credit Agreement are included in other current assets and other long-term assets and amounted to \$6.2 million and \$12.2 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Unamortized fees related to the senior notes are presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability and amounted to \$13.3 million and \$7.3 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Unamortized fees related to the Partnership's sale-leaseback transactions are presented as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the financing obligation and amounted to \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Amortization expense of approximately \$7.4 million, \$5.7 million and \$5.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, is included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Note 10. Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the notional values related to the Partnership's derivative instruments outstanding at December 31, 2024:

	Units (1)	Unit of Measure
Exchange-Traded Derivatives		
Long	42,771	Thousands of barrels
Short	(45,798)	Thousands of barrels
OTC Derivatives (Petroleum/Ethanol)		
Long	140,896	Thousands of barrels
Short	(7,348)	Thousands of barrels

- (1) Number of open positions and gross notional values do not measure the Partnership's risk of loss, quantify risk or represent assets or liabilities of the Partnership, but rather indicate the relative size of the derivative instruments and are used in the calculation of the amounts to be exchanged between counterparties upon settlements.

Derivatives Accounted for as Hedges

Fair Value Hedges

The Partnership's fair value hedges include exchange-traded futures contracts and OTC derivative contracts that are hedges against inventory with specific futures contracts matched to specific barrels. The change in fair value of these futures contracts and the change in fair value of the underlying inventory generally provide an offset to each other in the consolidated statements of operations.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents the gains and losses from the Partnership's derivative instruments involved in fair value hedging relationships recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	2024	2023	2022
Derivatives in fair value hedging relationship				
Exchange-traded futures contracts and OTC derivative contracts for petroleum commodity products	Cost of sales	\$ 12,790	\$ 7,158	\$ (32,088)
Hedged items in fair value hedge relationship				
Physical inventory	Cost of sales	\$ (16,985)	\$ (15,320)	\$ 24,737

Derivatives Not Accounted for as Hedges

The following table presents the gains and losses from the Partnership's derivative instruments not involved in a hedging relationship recognized in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives	2024	2023	2022
Commodity contracts	Cost of sales	\$ (13,740)	\$ 1,803	\$ 29,002

The Partnership's commodity contracts and other derivative activity include: (i) exchange-traded derivative contracts that are hedges against inventory and either do not qualify for hedge accounting or are not designated in a hedge accounting relationship, (ii) undelivered physical forward contracts, (iii) exchange-traded derivative contracts used to economically hedge physical forward contracts, (iv) financial forward and OTC swap agreements used to economically hedge physical forward contracts and (v) the derivative instruments under the Partnership's controlled trading program.

The following table presents the fair value of each classification of the Partnership's derivative instruments and its location in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

		December 31, 2024		
	Balance Sheet Location	Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Total
Asset Derivatives:				
Exchange-traded derivative contracts	Broker margin deposits	\$ (9,355)	\$ 38,483	\$ 29,128
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative assets	—	13,710	13,710
Total asset derivatives		<u>\$ (9,355)</u>	<u>\$ 52,193</u>	<u>\$ 42,838</u>
Liability Derivatives:				
Exchange-traded derivative contracts	Broker margin deposits	\$ —	\$ (30,936)	\$ (30,936)
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative liabilities	—	(6,105)	(6,105)
Total liability derivatives		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (37,041)</u>	<u>\$ (37,041)</u>

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

			December 31, 2023	
		Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Total
	Balance Sheet Location			
Asset Derivatives:				
Exchange-traded derivative contracts	Broker margin deposits	\$ —	\$ 67,430	\$ 67,430
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative assets	—	17,656	17,656
Total asset derivatives		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 85,086</u>	<u>\$ 85,086</u>
Liability Derivatives:				
Exchange-traded derivative contracts	Broker margin deposits	\$ 10,678	\$ (44,687)	\$ (34,009)
Forward derivative contracts (1)	Derivative liabilities	—	(4,987)	(4,987)
Total liability derivatives		<u>\$ 10,678</u>	<u>\$ (49,674)</u>	<u>\$ (38,996)</u>

(1) Forward derivative contracts include the Partnership's petroleum and ethanol physical and financial forwards and OTC swaps.

Credit Risk

The Partnership's derivative financial instruments do not contain credit risk related to other contingent features that could cause accelerated payments when these financial instruments are in net liability positions.

The Partnership is exposed to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to the Partnership's exchange-traded and OTC derivative contracts, but the Partnership has no current reason to expect any material nonperformance by any of these counterparties. Exchange-traded derivative contracts, the primary derivative instrument utilized by the Partnership, are traded on regulated exchanges, greatly reducing potential credit risks. The Partnership utilizes major financial institutions as its clearing brokers for all New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX"), Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME") and Intercontinental Exchange ("ICE") derivative transactions and the right of offset exists with these financial institutions under master netting agreements. Accordingly, the fair value of the Partnership's exchange-traded derivative instruments is presented on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheets. Exposure on OTC derivatives is limited to the amount of the recorded fair value as of the balance sheet dates.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Assets and liabilities are classified in the entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Partnership's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of the fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. The following tables present, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the Partnership's financial

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Cash Collateral Netting	Total
Assets:				
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ 13,710	\$ —	\$ 13,710
Exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments (2)	(1,808)	—	21,943	20,135
Pension plans	3,936	—	—	3,936
Total assets	\$ 2,128	\$ 13,710	\$ 21,943	\$ 37,781
Liabilities:				
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ (6,105)	\$ —	\$ (6,105)
	Fair Value at December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Cash Collateral Netting	Total
Assets:				
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ 17,656	\$ —	\$ 17,656
Exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments (2)	33,421	—	(20,642)	12,779
Pension plans	19,113	—	—	19,113
Total assets	\$ 52,534	\$ 17,656	\$ (20,642)	\$ 49,548
Liabilities:				
Forward derivative contracts (1)	\$ —	\$ (4,987)	\$ —	\$ (4,987)

(1) Forward derivative contracts include the Partnership's petroleum and ethanol physical and financial forwards and OTC swaps.

(2) Amount includes the effect of cash balances on deposit with clearing brokers.

This table excludes cash on hand and assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost or any basis other than fair value. The carrying amounts of certain of the Partnership's financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying value of the credit facility approximates fair value due to the variable rate nature of these financial instruments.

The determination of the fair values above incorporates factors including not only the credit standing of the counterparties involved, but also the impact of the Partnership's nonperformance risks on its liabilities.

The values of the Level 1 exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments and pension plan assets were determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Specifically, the fair values of the Level 1 exchange-traded/cleared derivative instruments were based on quoted process obtained from the NYMEX, CME and ICE. The fair values of the Level 1 pension plan assets were based on quoted prices for identical assets which primarily consisted of fixed income securities, equity securities and cash and cash equivalents.

The values of the Level 2 derivative contracts were calculated using expected cash flow models and market approaches based on observable market inputs, including published and quoted commodity pricing data, which is verified against other available market data. Specifically, the fair values of the Level 2 derivative commodity contracts were derived from published and quoted NYMEX, CME, ICE, New York Harbor and third-party pricing information for the underlying instruments using market approaches. The fair value of the Level 2 interest rate instruments was derived

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

from the implied forward LIBOR yield curve for the sale period as the future interest rate swap settlements using expected cash flow models. The Partnership has not changed its valuation techniques or Level 2 inputs during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Partnership estimates the fair values of its senior notes using a combination of quoted market prices for similar financing arrangements and expected future payments discounted at risk-adjusted rates, which are considered Level 2 inputs. The fair values of the senior notes, estimated by observing market trading prices of the respective senior notes, were as follows at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024		2023	
	Face Value	Fair Value	Face Value	Fair Value
7.00% senior notes due 2027	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,500	\$ 400,000	\$ 390,516
6.875% senior notes due 2029	\$ 350,000	\$ 347,813	\$ 350,000	\$ 340,130
8.250% senior notes due 2032	\$ 450,000	\$ 464,063	\$ —	\$ —

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances, such as acquired assets and liabilities, losses related to firm non-cancellable purchase commitments or long-lived assets subject to impairment. For assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis during the year, accounting guidance requires quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurements separately for each major category. See Note 2 for a discussion of the Partnership's losses on impairment of assets, Note 3 for acquired assets and liabilities measured on a non-recurring basis and Note 8 for assets held for sale.

Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Partnership is subject to contingencies, including legal proceedings and claims arising out of the normal course of business that cover a wide range of matters, including, among others, environmental matters and contract and employment claims.

Purchase Commitments

The Partnership has minimum retail gasoline volume purchase requirements with various unrelated parties. These gallonage requirements are purchased at the fair market value of the product at the time of delivery. Should these gallonage requirements not be achieved, the Partnership may be liable to pay penalties to the appropriate supplier. As of

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

December 31, 2024, the Partnership has fulfilled all gallonage commitments. The following provides minimum volume purchase requirements at December 31, 2024 (in thousands of gallons):

2025	302,200
2026	26,800
2027	13,800
2028	6,900
2029	4,600
Thereafter	9,900
Total	<u>364,200</u>

Brand Fee Agreement

The Partnership entered into a brand fee agreement with ExxonMobil which entitles the Partnership to operate retail gasoline stations under the Mobil-branded trade name and related trade logos. The fees, which are based upon an estimate of the volume of gasoline and diesel to be sold at the gasoline stations acquired from ExxonMobil in 2010, are due on a monthly basis. In 2024, the brand fee agreement was extended, changing the expiration date from September 2025 to September 2030. The following provides total future minimum payments under the agreement with a non-cancellable term of one year or more at December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

2025	\$	9,804
2026		11,412
2027		11,412
2028		11,412
2029		11,412
Thereafter		7,609
Total	\$	<u>63,061</u>

Total expenses reflected in cost of sales related to this agreement were approximately \$9.0 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Other Commitments

In February 2013, the Partnership assumed access right agreements with the Port of Columbia County (formerly known as Port of St. Helens) for access rights to the rail spur and dock located at the Partnership's Oregon facility. The total expense under these agreements amounted to approximately \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. At December 31, 2024, the remaining ratable commitment on these access right agreements, with expirations through 2066, was approximately \$29.4 million.

Operating Leases

Please see Note 4 for a discussion of the Partnership's operating lease obligations related to leases for office space and computer equipment, land, gasoline stations, railcars and barges.

Environmental Liabilities

Please see Note 15 for a discussion of the Partnership's environmental liabilities.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Legal Proceedings

Please see Note 24 for a discussion of the Partnership's legal proceedings.

Note 13. Trustee Taxes and Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Trustee Taxes

The Partnership collects trustee taxes, which consist of various pass through taxes collected on behalf of taxing authorities, and remits such taxes directly to those taxing authorities. Examples of trustee taxes include, among other things, motor fuel excise tax and sales and use tax. As such, it is the Partnership's policy to exclude trustee taxes from revenues and cost of sales and account for them as current liabilities. The Partnership had trustee taxes payable of \$66.8 million and \$67.4 million in various pass-through taxes collected on behalf of taxing authorities at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Barging transportation, product storage and other ancillary cost accruals	\$ 61,247	\$ 50,135
Employee compensation	47,501	44,753
Accrued interest	42,144	23,938
Other	72,412	61,061
Total	<u>\$ 223,304</u>	<u>\$ 179,887</u>

Employee compensation consisted of bonuses, vacation and other salary accruals. Ancillary costs consisted of cost accruals related to product expediting and storage.

Note 14 Income Taxes

GMG, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership, is a taxable entity for federal and state income tax purposes. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized on the separate earnings of GMG, including its proportional earnings from its equity method investment in SPR as described in Note 17, and the after-tax earnings of GMG are included in the consolidated earnings of the Partnership.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the difference between the statutory federal income tax rate and the effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31:

	2024	2023	2022
Federal statutory income tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State income tax rate, net of federal tax benefit	1.9 %	1.7 %	1.7 %
Derecognition of goodwill	0.7 %	— %	— %
Partnership income not subject to tax	(19.6) %	(17.7) %	(18.3) %
Effective income tax rate	<u>4.0 %</u>	<u>5.0 %</u>	<u>4.4 %</u>

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents the components of the provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Current:			
Federal	\$ 7,452	\$ 1,437	\$ —
State	2,518	4,190	7,239
Total current	9,970	5,627	7,239
Deferred:			
Federal	(5,347)	3,181	9,519
State	(14)	(672)	64
Total deferred	(5,361)	2,509	9,583
Total	\$ 4,609	\$ 8,136	\$ 16,822

Significant components of long-term deferred taxes were as follows at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Deferred Income Tax Assets		
Accounts receivable allowances	\$ 432	\$ 406
Environmental liability	11,087	12,041
Asset retirement obligation	2,813	2,769
Deferred financing obligation	9,924	10,247
Lease liability	50,152	38,400
Other	1,108	3,619
Federal net operating loss carryforwards	2,610	5,521
State net operating loss carryforwards	300	433
Tax credit carryforward	1,727	1,709
Interest expense carryforwards	18,570	16,493
Total deferred tax assets, gross	98,723	91,638
Valuation allowance	(5,781)	(5,323)
Total deferred tax assets, net	\$ 92,942	\$ 86,315
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities		
Property and equipment	\$ (84,961)	\$ (95,823)
Land	(16,543)	(17,675)
Right of use assets	(48,718)	(36,797)
Basis difference in SPR joint venture	(5,168)	(4,929)
Intangible assets	(1,100)	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ (156,490)	\$ (155,224)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (63,548)	\$ (68,909)

At December 31, 2024, GMG has fully utilized all federal net operating loss carryforwards and had state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$6.8 million, of which \$5.0 million will begin to expire in 2026, and \$1.8 million which can be carried forward indefinitely.

Utilization of the net operating loss and interest expense carryforwards may be subject to annual limitations due to the ownership percentage change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code Section 382 and similar state provisions. An “ownership change” is generally defined as a cumulative change in the ownership interest of significant stockholders over a rolling three-year period in excess of 50 percentage points. In the event of an ownership change, an annual limitation imposed on the utilization of net operating losses and other tax attributes may result in the expiration of a portion of the carryforwards and future cash flows could be affected due to an increase in tax liability.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

At December 31, 2024, the Partnership had \$47.0 million of net deferred tax liabilities (consisting of the \$63.5 million total net deferred tax liability less the \$16.5 million deferred tax liability relating to land discussed below) relating to property and equipment, net operating loss carryforwards, tax credit carryforwards and other temporary differences, certain of which are available to reduce income taxes in future years. The Partnership recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that the recoverability of these assets satisfies the “more likely than not” criteria in accordance with the FASB’s guidance regarding income taxes. A valuation allowance must be established when it is “more likely than not” that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. A review of all available positive and negative evidence needs to be considered, including a company’s performance, the market environment in which the company operates, length of carryback and carryforward periods and projections of future operating results. The Partnership concluded, based on an evaluation of future operating results and reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, that a portion of these assets will not be realized in a future period.

The following table presents changes in the valuation allowance for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Current Period Provision	Balance at End of Period
Year ended December 31, 2024			
Valuation allowance	\$ 5,323	\$ 458	\$ 5,781
Year ended December 31, 2023			
Valuation allowance	\$ 4,728	\$ 595	\$ 5,323
Year ended December 31, 2022			
Valuation allowance	\$ 4,231	\$ 497	\$ 4,728

At December 31, 2024, the Partnership also had a \$16.5 million deferred tax liability relating to land. Land is an asset with an indefinite useful life and would not ordinarily serve as a source of income for the realization of deferred tax assets. This deferred tax liability will not reverse until some indefinite future period when the asset is either sold or written down due to impairment. Such taxable temporary differences generally cannot be used as a source of taxable income to support the realization of deferred tax assets relating to reversing deductible temporary differences, including loss carryforwards with expiration periods. It can be used as a source of income to benefit other indefinite lived assets.

The following presents a reconciliation of the differences between income before income tax expense and income subject to income tax expense for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Income before income tax expense	\$ 114,936	\$ 160,642	\$ 379,029
Less non—taxable income	108,366	136,182	330,902
Income subject to income tax expense	\$ 6,570	\$ 24,460	\$ 48,127

The Partnership made approximately \$9.3 million, \$2.9 million and \$8.1 million in income tax payments in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

GMG files income tax returns in the United States and various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Partnership is subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities for all years dated back to 2021.

Unrecognized tax benefits represent uncertain tax positions for which reserves have been established. The Partnership had no gross-tax effected unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The FASB’s accounting guidance for income taxes clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold and measurement of a

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Partnership performed an evaluation of all material tax positions for the tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions as of December 31, 2024 (tax years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021). Tax positions that do not meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the financial statement date may not be recognized or continue to be recognized under the accounting guidance for income taxes. The Partnership classifies interest and penalties related to income taxes as components of its provision for income taxes. There were no interest and penalties recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and 2022.

Note 15. Environmental Liabilities and Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs)

Environmental Liabilities

The Partnership owns or leases properties where refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane are being or may have been handled. These properties and the refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels and crude oil handled thereon may be subject to federal and state environmental laws and regulations. Under such laws and regulations, the Partnership could be required to remove or remediate containerized hazardous liquids or associated generated wastes (including wastes disposed of or abandoned by prior owners or operators), to clean up contaminated property arising from the release of liquids, pollutants or wastes into the environment, including contaminated groundwater, or to implement best management practices to prevent future contamination.

The Partnership maintains insurance of various types with varying levels of coverage that it considers adequate under the circumstances to cover its operations and properties. The insurance policies are subject to deductibles that the Partnership considers reasonable and not excessive. In addition, the Partnership has entered into indemnification agreements with various sellers in conjunction with several of its acquisitions. Certain environmental remediation obligations at several acquired retail gasoline station assets from Capitol in June 2015 and Alliance Energy LLC (“Alliance”) in March 2012 are being funded by third parties who assumed certain liabilities in connection with Capitol’s acquisition of these assets from ExxonMobil in 2009 and 2010 and Alliance’s acquisition of these assets from ExxonMobil in 2011 and, therefore, cost estimates for such obligations at these stations are not included in this estimate of liability to the Partnership. Allocation of a known environmental liability is an issue negotiated in connection with each of the Partnership’s acquisition transactions. In each case, the Partnership makes an assessment of potential environmental liability exposure based on available information. Based on that assessment and relevant economic and risk factors, the Partnership determines whether to, and the extent to which it will, assume liability for existing environmental conditions.

In connection with the acquisition of four terminals from Gulf Oil and one terminal from ExxonMobil as described in Note 3, the Partnership assumed certain environmental liabilities, including certain ongoing environmental remediation efforts. As a result, the Partnership recorded, on an undiscounted basis, a combined environmental liability of approximately \$28.9 million as of December 31, 2024.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents a summary roll forward of the Partnership’s environmental liabilities, which were recorded on an undiscounted basis, at December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

Environmental Liability Related to:	Balance at December 31, 2023	Additions 2024	Payments 2024	Dispositions 2024	Other Adjustments 2024	Balance at December 31, 2024
Retail gasoline stations	\$ 63,539	\$ —	\$ (3,585)	\$ (2,416)	\$ 806	\$ 58,344
Terminals	12,610	28,850	(494)	—	(239)	40,727
Total environmental liabilities	<u>\$ 76,149</u>	<u>\$ 28,850</u>	<u>\$ (4,079)</u>	<u>\$ (2,416)</u>	<u>\$ 567</u>	<u>\$ 99,071</u>
Current portion	\$ 5,057					\$ 7,704
Long-term portion	71,092					91,367
Total environmental liabilities	<u>\$ 76,149</u>					<u>\$ 99,071</u>

In addition to environmental liabilities related to the Partnership’s retail gasoline stations, the Partnership retains some of the environmental obligations associated with certain gasoline stations that the Partnership has sold.

The Partnership’s estimates used in these environmental liabilities are based on all known facts at the time and its assessment of the ultimate remedial action outcomes. Among the many uncertainties that impact the Partnership’s estimates are the necessary regulatory approvals for, and potential modification of, its remediation plans, the amount of data available upon initial assessment of the impact of soil or water contamination, changes in costs associated with environmental remediation services and equipment, relief of obligations through divestitures of sites and the possibility of existing legal claims giving rise to additional claims. Dispositions generally represent relief of legal obligations through the sale of the related property with no retained obligation. Other adjustments generally represent changes in estimates for existing obligations or obligations associated with new sites. Therefore, although the Partnership believes that these environmental liabilities are adequate, no assurances can be made that any costs incurred in excess of these environmental liabilities or outside of indemnifications or not otherwise covered by insurance would not have a material adverse effect on the Partnership’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs)

A RIN is a serial number assigned to a batch of renewable fuel for the purpose of tracking its production, use, and trading as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (“EPA”) Renewable Fuel Standard that originated with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and modified by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. To evidence that the required volume of renewable fuel is blended with gasoline and diesel motor vehicle fuels, obligated parties must retire sufficient RINs to cover their Renewable Volume Obligation (“RVO”). The Partnership’s EPA obligations relative to renewable fuel reporting are comprised of foreign gasoline and diesel that the Partnership may import and blending operations at certain facilities. As a wholesaler of transportation fuels through its terminals, the Partnership separates RINs from renewable fuel through blending with gasoline and can use those separated RINs to settle its RVO. While the annual compliance period for the RVO is a calendar year and the settlement of the RVO typically occurs by March 31 of the following year, the settlement of the RVO can occur, under certain EPA deferral actions, more than one year after the close of the compliance period.

The Partnership’s Wholesale segment’s operating results may be sensitive to the timing associated with its RIN position relative to its RVO at a point in time, and the Partnership may recognize a mark-to-market liability for a shortfall in RINs at the end of each reporting period. To the extent that the Partnership does not have a sufficient number of RINs to satisfy the RVO as of the balance sheet date, the Partnership charges cost of sales for such deficiency based on the market price of the RINs as of the balance sheet date and records a liability representing the Partnership’s obligation to purchase RINs. The Partnership’s RVO deficiency was approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Partnership may enter into RIN forward purchase and sales commitments. Total losses from firm non-cancellable commitments were immaterial at both December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 16. Employee Benefit Plans

The Partnership sponsors and maintains the Global Partners LP 401(k) Savings and Profit Sharing Plan (the “Global 401(k) Plan”), a qualified defined contribution plan. The Global Montello Group Corp. 401(k) Savings and Profit Sharing Plan was merged into the Global 401(k) Plan in 2021. Eligible employees of the Partnership and of GMG may elect to contribute up to 100% of their eligible compensation to the Global 401(k) Plan for each payroll period, subject to annual dollar limitations which are periodically adjusted by the IRS. The General Partner makes safe harbor matching contributions to the Global Partners 401(k) Plan equal to 100% of the participant’s elective contributions that do not exceed 3% of the participant’s eligible compensation and 50% of the participant’s elective contributions that exceed 3% but do not exceed 5% of the participant’s eligible compensation. The General Partner also makes discretionary non-matching contributions for certain groups of employees in amounts up to 2% of eligible compensation. Profit-sharing contributions may also be made at the sole discretion of the General Partner’s board of directors.

The Global 401(k) Plan had expenses of approximately \$5.7 million, \$5.0 million and \$4.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Prior to December 31, 2024, the General Partner sponsored and maintained the Global Partners LP Pension Plan (the “Global Pension Plan”), and GMG sponsored and maintained the Global Montello Group Corp. Pension Plan (the “GMG Pension Plan”) (collectively, the “Pension Plans”), each being a qualified defined benefit pension plan. The Global Pension Plan and the GMG Pension Plan were amended to freeze participation and benefit accruals effective in 2009 and 2012, respectively. On November 1, 2023, the Partnership provided communication to participants of the Pension Plans of its intention to terminate the Pension Plans effective December 31, 2023. The Partnership completed the settlement of its obligations under the Pension Plans as of December 31, 2024. Assets remaining in the Pension Plans as of December 31, 2024 are expected to be transferred to the Global 401(k) Plan to be used for the benefit of current and future participants in the Global 401(k) Plan.

The following table presents each plan’s funded status and the total amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024		
	Global Pension Plan	GMG Pension Plan	Total
Projected benefit obligation	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Fair value of plan assets	3,383	553	3,936
Net (pension asset) unfunded pension liability	<u>\$ (3,383)</u>	<u>\$ (553)</u>	<u>\$ (3,936)</u>

	December 31, 2023		
	Global Pension Plan	GMG Pension Plan	Total
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 11,496	\$ 3,151	\$ 14,647
Fair value of plan assets	14,979	4,134	19,113
Net (pension asset) unfunded pension liability	<u>\$ (3,483)</u>	<u>\$ (983)</u>	<u>\$ (4,466)</u>

Total actual return on plan assets was \$0.5 million and \$2.1 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The following presents the components of the net periodic change in benefit obligation for the Pension Plans for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	2024	2023	2022
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 14,647	\$ 15,242	\$ 22,334
Interest cost	541	741	538
Actuarial loss (gain)	541	(12)	(6,210)
Benefits paid	(15,729)	(1,324)	(1,420)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 14,647</u>	<u>\$ 15,242</u>

The following presents the weighted-average actuarial assumptions used in determining each plan’s annual pension expense for the years ended December 31:

	Global Pension Plan			GMG Pension Plan		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Discount rate	N/A	4.9%	5.1%	N/A	5.0%	5.3%
Expected return on plan assets	N/A	4.8%	7.0%	N/A	4.8%	7.0%

The cost of annual contributions to the Pension Plans is not significant to the General Partner, the Partnership or its subsidiaries. Total contributions made by the General Partner, the Partnership and its subsidiaries to the Pension Plans were approximately \$0, \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million in 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 17. Equity Method Investments

Everett Landco GP, LLC

On October 23, 2023, the Partnership, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Global Everett Landco, LLC, entered into a Limited Liability Company Agreement (the “Everett LLC Agreement”) of Everett Landco GP, LLC (“Everett”), a Delaware limited liability company formed as a joint venture with Everett Investor LLC (the “Everett Investor”), an entity controlled by an affiliate of The Davis Companies, a company primarily involved in the acquisition, development, management and sale of commercial real estate. In accordance with the Everett LLC Agreement, the Partnership agreed to invest up to \$30.0 million for an initial 30% ownership interest in the joint venture.

The joint venture was formed to invest, directly or indirectly, in Everett Landco, LLC, (“Landco”), an entity formed to acquire from ExxonMobil specified real estate (formerly operated as a refined products terminal), consisting of, in part, multiple facilities used to store and transport petroleum products including oil storage tanks and related facilities located in Everett, Massachusetts (the “Project Site”) and thereafter proceed with certain decommissioning, demolition, environmental remediation, entitlement, horizontal development, and other development activities with respect to the Project Site in one or more phases.

Everett is a variable interest entity for which the Partnership is not the primary beneficiary and, therefore, is not consolidated in the Partnership’s consolidated financial statements. The Partnership accounts for its investment in Everett as an equity method investment as the Partnership has significant influence, but not a controlling interest in the investee.

The Partnership recognized income of \$0.2 million and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is included in (loss) income from equity method investments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Partnership’s investment balance in the joint venture was \$17.2 million and \$23.7 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is included in equity method investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

On December 5, 2023, Landco completed the purchase of the Project Site. In addition, the Partnership provided certain financial guarantees of Everett’s performance pursuant to a Terminal Demolition and Remediation

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Responsibilities Agreement (“TDRRA”) between Landco and ExxonMobil (the “Remediation Guaranty”). The Remediation Guaranty was executed at the closing of the Project Site purchase, concurrently with Landco’s execution of the TDRRA. The Remediation Guaranty was provided to ExxonMobil to provide security for Landco’s obligations to perform and complete the demolition and remediation responsibilities set forth in the TDRRA. The maximum amount of financial assurances liability of the Partnership under the Remediation Guaranty is \$75.0 million (the “Guaranty Threshold”). The Guaranty Threshold will be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as Landco undertakes demolition and remediation activities under the TDRRA. Through December 31, 2024, Everett expended approximately \$12.1 million on such demolition and remediation activities, which reduced the Guaranty Threshold to \$62.9 million.

The Partnership received financial assurances from the Everett Investor and certain of its affiliates that allow the Partnership to recover 70% of any amounts paid under the Remediation Guaranty, up to \$52.5 million. The Partnership’s loss exposure for the Everett investment is limited to the Partnership’s investment in the joint venture and any amounts due under the Remediation Guaranty. The Partnership recognized its performance obligation under the Remediation Guaranty at fair value, which was immaterial at both December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Spring Partners Retail LLC

On March 1, 2023, the Partnership entered into a Limited Liability Company Agreement, as amended (the “SPR LLC Agreement”) of SPR, a Delaware limited liability company formed as a joint venture with ExxonMobil for the purpose of engaging in the business of operating retail locations in the state of Texas and such other states as may be approved by SPR’s board of managers. In accordance with the SPR LLC Agreement, the Partnership invested approximately \$69.5 million in cash for a 49.99% ownership interest. ExxonMobil has the remaining 50.01% ownership interest in SPR. SPR is managed by a two-person board of managers, one of whom is designated by the Partnership. The day-to-day activities of SPR are operated by SPR Operator, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Partnership. SPR Operator provides administrative and support functions, such as operations and management support, accounting, legal and human resources and information technology services and systems to SPR for an annual fixed fee.

The Partnership accounts for its investment in SPR as an equity method investment as the Partnership has significant influence, but not a controlling interest in the investee. Under this method with regard to SPR, the investment is carried originally at cost, increased by any allocated share of the investee’s net income and contributions made, and decreased by any allocated share of the investee’s net losses and distributions received. The investee’s allocated share of income and losses is based on the rights and priorities outlined in the joint venture agreement.

On June 1, 2023, SPR acquired a portfolio of 64 Houston-area convenience and fueling facilities from Landmark Industries, LLC and its related entities. There have been no changes to the portfolio as of December 31, 2024.

The Partnership recognized a loss of (\$1.7 million) and income of \$2.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is included in (loss) income from equity method investments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Partnership’s investment balance in the joint venture was \$75.5 million and \$70.6 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is included in equity method investments in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Note 18. Related-Party Transactions

Services Agreement—The Partnership is a party to a services agreement with various entities which own limited partner interests in the Partnership and interests in the General Partner and which are 100% owned by members of the Slifka family (the “Slifka Entities Services Agreement”), pursuant to which the Partnership provides certain tax, accounting, treasury, and legal support services and such Slifka entities pay the Partnership an annual services fee of \$20,000, and which Slifka Entities Services Agreement has been approved by the Conflicts Committee of the board of directors of the General Partner. The Slifka Entities Services Agreement is for an indefinite term and any party may

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

terminate some or all of the services upon ninety (90) days' advance written notice. As of December 31, 2024, no such notice of termination had been given by any party to the Slifka Entities Services Agreement.

General Partner—Affiliates of the Slifka family own 100% of the ownership interests in the General Partner. The General Partner employs substantially all of the Partnership's employees, except for most of its gasoline station and convenience store employees, who are employed by GMG, and for substantially all of the employees who primarily or exclusively provide services to SPR, who are employed by SPR Operator. The Partnership reimburses the General Partner for expenses incurred in connection with these employees. These expenses, including bonus, payroll and payroll taxes, were \$219.4 million, \$168.5 million and \$180.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Partnership also reimburses the General Partner for its contributions under the General Partner's 401(k) Savings and Profit Sharing Plans (see Note 16).

In addition, the Partnership paid certain costs in connection with a compensation funding agreement with the General Partner. See Note 19, "Long-Term Incentive Plan–Repurchase Program."

Spring Partners Retail LLC—The Partnership, through its subsidiary, SPR Operator, is party to an operations and maintenance agreement with the Partnership's joint venture, SPR (see Note 17). Pursuant to this agreement, certain employees of the Partnership provide SPR with services including administrative and support functions, such as operations and management support, accounting, legal and human resources and information technology services and systems to SPR for which SPR pays SPR Operator, and therefore the Partnership, an annual fixed fee. The Partnership received approximately \$3.4 million and \$1.7 million from SPR associated with the operations and management agreement for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying statements of operations. In addition, SPR Operator employs substantially all of the employees who primarily or exclusively provide services to the Partnership's joint venture. SPR reimburses the Partnership for direct expenses incurred in connection with these employees, which amounted to \$17.1 million and \$9.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Accounts receivable—affiliates consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2024	2023
Receivables from the General Partner (1)	\$ 5,156	\$ 8,031
Receivables from Spring Partners Retail LLC (2)	1,094	111
Total	<u>\$ 6,250</u>	<u>\$ 8,142</u>

- (1) Receivables from the General Partner reflect the Partnership's prepayment of payroll taxes and payroll accruals to the General Partner and are due to the timing of the payroll obligations.
- (2) Receivables from SPR reflect the Partnership's payment of direct expenditures on behalf of SPR under the operations and maintenance agreement.

Everett Landco GP, LLC—On October 23, 2023, the Partnership, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Global Everett Landco, LLC, entered into the Everett LLC Agreement of Everett, a Delaware limited liability company formed as a joint venture with the Everett Investor, an entity controlled by an affiliate of The Davis Companies, a company primarily involved in the acquisition, development, management and sale of commercial real estate. See Note 17.

Sale of the Revere Terminal—On June 28, 2022, the Partnership completed the sale of its terminal located on Boston Harbor in Revere, Massachusetts (the "Revere Terminal") to Revere MA Owner LLC (the "Revere Buyer") for a purchase price of \$150.0 million in cash. In connection with closing under the purchase agreement between the Partnership and the Revere Buyer, the Partnership entered into a leaseback agreement, which meets the criteria for sale accounting, with the Revere Buyer pursuant to which the Partnership leases back key infrastructure at the Revere Terminal, including certain tanks, dock access rights, and loading rack infrastructure, to allow the Partnership to continue

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

business operations at the Revere Terminal. The Partnership terminated the leaseback agreement on September 30, 2024.

Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement the Partnership entered into with affiliates of the Slifka family (the “Initial Sellers”), related parties, in 2015 to acquire the Revere Terminal, the Initial Sellers are entitled to an amount equal to fifty percent of the net proceeds (as defined in the 2015 purchase agreement) (the “Initial Sellers Share”) from the sale of the Revere Terminal. At the time of the 2022 closing, the preliminary calculation of the Initial Sellers Share was approximately \$44.3 million, which amount was subject to future revisions. As of December 31, 2024, there had been no payments of additional net proceeds to the Initial Sellers.

After closing costs and the preliminary payment of the Initial Sellers Share, the Partnership received net proceeds of approximately \$98.9 million, which are included in proceeds from sale of property and equipment, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2022.

In connection with the sale of the Revere Terminal, the Partnership recognized a net gain of approximately \$76.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, which is included in net gain on sale and disposition of assets in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The preliminary payment of approximately \$44.3 million to the Initial Sellers is included in the calculation of the \$76.8 million net gain recognized.

The final calculation of the Initial Sellers Share, including a sharing of any additional expenses in order to satisfy outstanding obligations under the Partnership’s then-current government storage contract at the Revere Terminal and potential operating losses or profits relating to the operation of the Revere Terminal during the initial leaseback term, was expected to occur upon the expiration of such storage contract. The Partnership recorded a total of approximately \$21.5 million and \$17.6 million of such additional expenses due to the Initial Sellers which are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Approximately \$3.9 million, \$13.0 million and \$4.6 million of the total amounts were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

On January 17, 2025, the Partnership preliminarily settled its obligations under the purchase agreement and the storage contract at the Revere Terminal and paid an additional \$22.1 million relating to the final calculation of the Initial Sellers Share, as adjusted for shared expenses and potential operating losses or profits. Any remaining settlement of amounts due to or due from the Initial Sellers is expected to be insignificant.

Leases of Real Property—One of the Partnership’s executive officers owns a 20% interest in an entity which leases real property located in Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts to the Partnership’s subsidiary, Drake Petroleum Company, Inc., for the operation of a gasoline station and convenience store. The Partnership paid this entity aggregate payments totaling approximately \$0.2 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 19. Long-Term Incentive Plans

The Partnership has a Long-Term Incentive Plan, as amended (the “LTIP”), whereby a total of 4,300,000 common units were authorized for delivery with respect to awards under the LTIP. The LTIP provides for awards to employees, consultants and directors of the General Partner and employees and consultants of affiliates of the Partnership who perform services for the Partnership. The LTIP allows for the award of options, unit appreciation rights, restricted units, phantom units, distribution equivalent rights (“DERs”), unit awards and substitute awards. Awards granted pursuant to the LTIP vest pursuant to the terms of the grant agreements. A total of 1,936,255 units were available for issuance under the LTIP as of December 31, 2024.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

2024 Phantom Unit Awards – Executive Officers

2024 Service-Based Phantom Unit Award—On March 25, 2024, the Compensation Committee of the board of directors of the General Partner (the “Compensation Committee”) granted 2024 service-based awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner. The phantom units granted under the 2024 service-based awards vested or will vest in approximate one-third installments over a three-year period, commencing on January 6, 2025, provided that the executive remains continuously employed from the grant date through the applicable vesting date. The DERs that were granted in tandem with the phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

On March 25, 2024, the Compensation Committee granted a supplemental grant of service-based awards and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner. The phantom units granted under these awards will vest on March 24, 2025. The DERs that were granted in tandem with these phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

2024 Performance Phantom Unit Award—On March 25, 2024, the Compensation Committee granted performance-based awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner. These awards represent the right to receive common units of the Partnership (or cash equivalent) in an amount up to 200% of the “Target Phantom Units” (as defined in each executive’s award agreement), subject to performance-based vesting and provided that the executive remains continuously employed from the grant date through December 31, 2026. The performance period for these grants is the three-year period commencing on January 1, 2024 and continuing through December 31, 2026 (the “2024 Award Performance Period”). The number of earned common units of the Partnership will be determined by the Compensation Committee following completion of the 2024 Award Performance Period. The DERs that were granted in tandem with the performance phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

2023 Phantom Unit Awards – Executive Officers

2023 Service-Based Phantom Unit Award—On March 3, 2023, the Compensation Committee granted 2023 service-based awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner. The phantom units granted under the 2023 service-based awards vested or will vest in approximate one-third installments over a three-year period, commencing on January 5, 2024, provided that the executive remains continuously employed from the grant date through the applicable vesting date. The DERs that were granted in tandem with the phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

2023 Performance Phantom Unit Award—On August 22, 2023, the Compensation Committee granted performance-based awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner. These awards represent the right to receive common units of the Partnership (or cash equivalent) in an amount up to 200% of the “Target Phantom Units” (as defined in each executive’s award agreement), subject to performance-based vesting and provided that the executive remains continuously employed from the grant date through December 31, 2025. The performance period for these grants is the three-year period commencing on January 1, 2023 and continuing through December 31, 2025 (the “2023 Award Performance Period”). The number of earned common units of the Partnership will be determined by the Compensation Committee following completion of the 2023 Award Performance Period. The DERs that were granted in tandem with the performance phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

2023 Supplemental Discretionary Phantom Unit Awards— On February 23, 2023, the Compensation Committee granted a supplemental bonus to certain executives of the General Partner, such bonuses to be paid 50% in cash at the time of the grant, and 50% through service-based awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP. The phantom units granted under these awards cliff vested on February 23, 2024. The DERs that were granted in tandem with

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

the phantom units vested and became payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

On May 3, 2023, the Compensation Committee granted a second supplemental grant of service-based awards and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner. The phantom units granted under these awards will vest on May 3, 2025. The DERs that were granted in tandem with these phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

2022 Phantom Unit Award – Executive Officers

On June 8, 2022, the Compensation Committee granted service-based and performance-based awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to certain executives of the General Partner.

Phantom Unit Award—The phantom units granted vested in approximate thirds over a three-year period, commencing on January 1, 2023, provided that the executive remains continuously employed from the grant date through the applicable vesting date. The DERs that were granted in tandem with the phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

2022 Performance Phantom Unit Award—These awards represent the right to receive common units of the Partnership (or cash equivalent) in an amount up to 200% of the “Target Phantom Units” (as defined in each executive’s award agreement), subject to performance-based vesting and provided that the executive remains continuously employed from the grant date through December 31, 2024. The performance period for these grants was the three-year period commencing on January 1, 2022 and continued through December 31, 2024 (the “2022 Award Performance Period”), and was divided into three separate subperiods of calendar years 2022, 2023 and 2024. The number of earned common units of the Partnership will be determined by the Compensation Committee based upon the aggregate results of the subperiods following completion of the 2022 Award Performance Period. The DERs that were granted in tandem with the performance phantom units will vest and become payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

Phantom Unit Award – Non-Employee Directors

On March 25, 2024, the Compensation Committee granted awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to the non-employee independent directors of the General Partner. The phantom awards granted vested on January 6, 2025 and became payable on a one-for-one basis in common units of the Partnership (or cash equivalent). The DERs that were granted in tandem with the phantom units also vested and became payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

On August 22, 2023, the Compensation Committee granted awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to the non-employee independent directors of the General Partner. The phantom awards granted vested on January 5, 2024 and became payable on a one-for-one basis in common units of the Partnership (or cash equivalent). The DERs that were granted in tandem with the phantom units also vested and became payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

On October 14, 2022, the Compensation Committee granted awards of phantom units and associated DERs under the LTIP to the non-employee independent directors of the General Partner. The phantom awards granted vested on January 1, 2023 and became payable on a one-for-one basis in common units of the Partnership (or cash equivalent). The DERs that were granted in tandem with the phantom units also vested and became payable simultaneously with the vesting of the phantom units.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following table presents a summary of the non-vested phantom units granted under the LTIP:

	Non-Vested Phantom Units			
	Service-Based Awards	Performance-Based Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (\$)	Fair Value (in thousands)
Outstanding non-vested units at December 31, 2022	147,912	172,256	25.43	\$ 8,141
Granted	282,777	303,062	32.52	19,052
Vested	(61,787)	—	25.76	(1,591)
Outstanding non-vested units at December 31, 2023	368,902	475,318	30.33	\$ 25,602
Granted	179,800	147,671	44.37	14,531
Vested	(137,213)	—	31.63	(4,340)
Outstanding non-vested units at December 31, 2024	411,489	622,989	34.60	\$ 35,793

Accounting guidance for share-based compensation requires that a non-vested equity share unit awarded to an employee is to be measured at its fair value as if it were vested and issued on the grant date.

Compensation cost for an award of share-based employee compensation classified as equity is recognized over the requisite service period. The requisite service period for the Partnership is from the grant date through the vesting dates described in the grant agreement. The Partnership recognizes as compensation expense for the awards granted to employees and non-employee directors the value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest over the requisite service period on a straight-line basis. Compensation cost and granted units associated with performance-based awards are recognized based on the probability of the performance target being achieved. The Partnership recognizes forfeitures as they occur.

The Partnership recorded total compensation expense related to the outstanding LTIP awards of \$15.3 million, \$10.1 million and \$2.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The total compensation cost related to the non-vested awards not yet recognized at December 31, 2024 was approximately \$13.4 million and is expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining requisite service periods.

Repurchase Program

In May 2009, the board of directors of the General Partner authorized the repurchase of the Partnership’s common units (the “Repurchase Program”) for the purpose of meeting the General Partner’s anticipated obligations to deliver common units under the LTIP and meeting the General Partner’s obligations under existing employment agreements and other employment related obligations of the General Partner (collectively, the “General Partner’s Obligations”). Since the Repurchase Program was implemented and through December 31, 2024, the General Partner repurchased 1,530,566 common units pursuant to the Repurchase Program for approximately \$49.4 million, of which approximately \$14.2 million were repurchased in 2024. As of February 28, 2025, the General Partner is authorized to acquire up to 1,070,021 of its common units in the aggregate over an extended period of time, consistent with the General Partner’s Obligations. Common units may be repurchased from time to time in open market transactions, including block purchases, or in privately negotiated transactions. Such authorized unit repurchases may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time and are subject to price and economic and market conditions, applicable legal requirements and available liquidity.

In June 2009, the Partnership and the General Partner entered into the Global GP LLC Compensation Funding Agreement (the “Agreement”) whereby the Partnership and the General Partner established obligations and protocol for

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

(i) the funding, management and administration of a compensation funding account and underlying General Partner's Obligations, and (ii) the holding and disposition by the General Partner of common units acquired in accordance with the Agreement for such purposes as otherwise set forth in the Agreement. The Agreement requires the Partnership to fund costs that the General Partner incurs in connection with performance of the Agreement. There were no such costs for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Note 20. Partners' Equity, Allocations and Cash Distributions

Partners' Equity

Common Units and General Partner Interest

At December 31, 2024, there were 33,995,563 common units issued, including 6,415,996 common units held by affiliates of the General Partner, including directors and executive officers, and 327,307 common units held by the General Partner on behalf of the Partnership pursuant to its repurchase program for future long-term incentive plan obligations, collectively representing a 99.33% limited partner interest in the Partnership, and 230,303 general partner units representing a 0.67% general partner interest in the Partnership. There were no changes to common units or the general partner interest during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Series A Preferred Units

On April 15, 2024 the Partnership redeemed all 2,760,000 of its Series A Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units (the "Series A Preferred Units") at a redemption price of \$25.00 per unit, plus a \$0.514275 per unit cash distribution for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024. Effective April 15, 2024, the Series A Preferred Units are no longer outstanding.

Series B Preferred Units

At December 31, 2024, there were 3,000,000 9.50% Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units issued representing limited partners interests (the "Series B Preferred Units") for \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit outstanding. There were no changes to the Series B Preferred Units during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Common Units

The common units have limited voting rights as set forth in the Partnership's partnership agreement.

General Partner Units and Incentive Distribution Rights

The Partnership's general partner interest is represented by general partner units. The General Partner is entitled to a percentage (equal to the general partner interest) of all cash distributions of available cash on all common units. The Partnership's partnership agreement sets forth the calculation to be used to determine the amount and priority of cash distributions that the common unitholders, holders of the incentive distribution rights and the General Partner will receive. The Partnership's general partner interest has the management rights as set forth in the Partnership's partnership agreement.

Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash from distributable cash flow after the target distribution levels have been achieved, as defined in the Partnership's partnership agreement. The General Partner holds all of the incentive distribution rights, but may transfer these rights separately from its general partner interest, subject to restrictions in the Partnership's partnership agreement.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Series B Preferred Units

The Series B Preferred Units is a class of equity security that rank (a) senior to common units, incentive distributions rights and each other class or series of the Partnership's equity securities established after March 24, 2021, the original issue date of the Series B Preferred Units (the "Series B Original Issue Date"), that is not expressly made senior to or on parity with and the Series B Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable upon a liquidation, and (b) on parity with respect to distributions or amounts payable upon a liquidation event, as applicable, with the Series B Preferred Units and each other and any class or series of the Partnership's equity securities established after the Series B Original Issue Date with terms expressly providing that such class or series ranks on parity with the Series B Preferred Units as to payment of distributions and amounts payable on a liquidation event, as applicable.

Allocations of Net Income

Net income is allocated between the General Partner and the common unitholders in accordance with the provisions of the Partnership's partnership agreement. Net income is generally allocated first to the General Partner and the common unitholders in an amount equal to the net losses allocated to the General Partner and the common unitholders in the current and prior tax years under the Partnership's partnership agreement. The remaining net income is allocated to the General Partner and the common unitholders in accordance with their respective percentage interests of the general partner units and common units.

Cash Distributions

Common Units

The Partnership intends to make cash distributions to common unitholders on a quarterly basis, although there is no assurance as to the future cash distributions since they are dependent upon future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and other factors. The Credit Agreement prohibits the Partnership from making cash distributions if any potential default or Event of Default, as defined in the Credit Agreement, occurs or would result from the cash distribution. The indentures governing the Partnership's outstanding senior notes also limit the Partnership's ability to make distributions to its common unitholders in certain circumstances.

Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Partnership will distribute all of its Available Cash (as defined in its partnership agreement) to common unitholders of record on the applicable record date. The amount of Available Cash is all cash on hand on the date of determination of Available Cash for the quarter; less the amount of cash reserves established by the General Partner to provide for the proper conduct of the Partnership's businesses, to comply with applicable law, any of the Partnership's debt instruments or other agreements or to provide funds for distributions to unitholders and the General Partner for any one or more of the next four quarters.

The Partnership will make distributions of Available Cash from distributable cash flow for any quarter in the following manner: 99.33% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the General Partner, until the Partnership distributes for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and thereafter, cash in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution is distributed to the common unitholders and the General Partner based on the percentages as provided below.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

As holder of the IDRs, the General Partner is entitled to incentive distributions if the amount that the Partnership distributes with respect to any quarter exceeds specified target levels shown below:

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		Unitholders	General Partner
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.4625	99.33 %	0.67 %
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.4625 up to \$0.5375	86.33 %	13.67 %
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.5375 up to \$0.6625	76.33 %	23.67 %
Thereafter	above \$0.6625	51.33 %	48.67 %

The Partnership paid the following cash distributions to common unitholders during 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands, except per unit data):

Cash Distribution Payment Date	For the Quarter Ended	Per Unit Cash Distribution	Common Units	General Partner	Incentive Distribution	Total Cash Distribution
2022						
2/14/2022 (1)	12/31/21	\$ 0.5850	\$ 19,887	\$ 141	\$ 871	\$ 20,899
5/13/2022 (1)	03/31/22	0.5950	20,227	144	973	21,344
8/12/2022 (1)	06/30/22	0.6050	20,567	147	1,075	21,789
11/14/2022 (1)	09/30/22	0.6250	21,247	153	1,280	22,680
2023						
2/14/2023 (2)	12/31/22	\$ 1.5725	\$ 53,458	\$ 569	\$ 1,383	\$ 55,410
5/15/2023 (1)	03/31/23	0.6550	22,267	162	1,587	24,016
8/14/2023 (3)	06/30/23	0.6750	22,947	169	2,062	25,178
11/14/2023 (3)	09/30/23	0.6850	23,287	174	2,380	25,841
2024						
2/14/2024 (3)	12/31/23	\$ 0.7000	\$ 23,797	\$ 180	\$ 2,857	\$ 26,834
5/15/2024 (3)	03/31/24	0.7100	24,137	185	3,174	27,496
8/14/2024 (3)	06/30/24	0.7200	24,477	189	3,493	28,159
11/14/2024 (3)	09/30/24	0.7300	24,817	194	3,810	28,821

- (1) This distribution resulted in the Partnership reaching its third target level distribution for the respective quarter. As a result, the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, received an incentive distribution.
- (2) This distribution consists of a quarterly distribution of \$0.6350 per unit and a one-time special distribution of \$0.9375 per unit. The quarterly distribution of \$0.6350 per unit resulted in the Partnership reaching its third target level distribution for this quarter. As a result, the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, received an incentive distribution with respect to the \$0.6350 per unit distribution. The General Partner agreed to waive its incentive distribution rights with respect to the special distribution.
- (3) This distribution resulted in the Partnership exceeding its third target level distribution for the respective quarter. As a result, the General Partner, as the holder of the IDRs, received an incentive distribution.

In addition, on January 29, 2025, the board of directors of the General Partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.7400 per unit (\$2.96 per unit on an annualized basis) on all of its outstanding common units for the period from October 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024. On February 14, 2025, the Partnership paid the total cash distribution of approximately \$29.5 million to unitholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2025. The quarterly distribution resulted in the Partnership exceeding its third target level distribution.

Series A Preferred Units

Prior to the April 15, 2024 redemption of the Series A Preferred Units discussed above, distributions on the Series A Preferred Units were cumulative from August 7, 2018, the original issue date of the Series A Preferred Units,

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

and were payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year (each, a “Series A Distribution Payment Date”), commencing on November 15, 2018, to holders of record as of the opening of business on the February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1 next preceding the Series A Distribution Payment Date, in each case, when, as, and if declared by the General Partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. Distributions on the Series A Preferred Units were paid out of Available Cash with respect to the quarter immediately preceding the applicable Series A Distribution Payment Date.

The Partnership paid the following cash distributions on the Series A Preferred Units during 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands, except per unit data):

Cash Distribution Payment Date	For the Quarterly Period Covering	Per Unit Cash Distribution	Total Cash Distribution	Rate
2022				
2/15/2022	11/15/21 - 2/14/22	\$ 0.609375	\$ 1,682	9.75%
5/16/2022	2/15/22 - 5/14/22	0.609375	1,682	9.75%
8/15/2022	5/15/22 - 8/14/22	0.609375	1,682	9.75%
11/15/2022	8/15/22 - 11/14/22	0.609375	1,682	9.75%
2023				
2/15/2023	11/15/22 - 2/14/23	\$ 0.609375	\$ 1,682	9.75%
5/15/2023	2/15/23 - 5/14/23	0.609375	1,682	9.75%
8/15/2023	5/15/23 - 8/14/23	0.609375	1,682	9.75%
11/15/2023	8/15/23 - 11/14/23	0.77501	2,139	12.40%
2024				
2/15/2024	11/15/23 - 2/14/24	\$ 0.77596	\$ 2,142	10.42%

On April 15, 2024, the Partnership paid the full redemption price of \$25.00 per Series A Preferred Unit, plus a cash distribution \$0.514275 per unit for the period from February 15, 2024 through April 14, 2024, for a total amount of \$70.4 million.

Series B Preferred Units

Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units are cumulative from the Series B Original Issue Date and payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year (each, a “Series B Distribution Payment Date”), commencing on May 15, 2021, to holders of record as of the opening of business on the February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1 next preceding the Series B Distribution Payment Date, in each case, when, as, and if declared by the General Partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units will be paid out of Available Cash with respect to the quarter immediately preceding the applicable Series B Distribution Payment Date.

The distribution rate for the Series B Preferred Units is 9.50% per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per Series B Preferred Unit (equal to \$2.375 per Series B Preferred Unit per annum).

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Partnership paid the following additional cash distributions on the Series B Preferred Units during 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands, except per unit data):

Cash Distribution Payment Date	For the Quarterly Period Covering	Per Unit Cash Distribution	Total Cash Distribution
2022			
2/15/2022	11/15/21 - 2/14/22	\$ 0.59375	\$ 1,781
5/16/2022	2/15/22 - 5/14/22	0.59375	1,781
8/15/2022	5/15/22 - 8/14/22	0.59375	1,781
11/15/2022	8/15/22 - 11/14/22	0.59375	1,781
2023			
2/15/2023	11/15/22 - 2/14/23	\$ 0.59375	\$ 1,781
5/15/2023	2/15/23 - 5/14/23	0.59375	1,781
8/15/2023	5/15/23 - 8/14/23	0.59375	1,781
11/15/2023	8/15/23 - 11/14/23	0.59375	1,781
2024			
2/15/2024	11/15/23 - 2/14/24	\$ 0.59375	\$ 1,781
5/15/2024	2/15/24 - 5/14/24	0.59375	1,781
8/15/2024	5/15/24 - 8/14/24	0.59375	1,781
11/15/2024	8/15/24 - 11/14/24	0.59375	1,781

In addition, on January 13, 2025, the board of directors of the General Partner declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.59375 per unit (\$2.375 per unit on an annualized basis) on the Series B Preferred Units for the period from November 15, 2024 through February 14, 2025 to holders of record as of the opening of business on February 3, 2025. On February 18, 2025, the Partnership paid the total cash distribution of approximately \$1.8 million.

At any time on or after May 15, 2026, the Partnership may redeem, in whole or in part, the Series B Preferred Units at a redemption price in cash of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. The Partnership must provide not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' advance written notice of any such redemption. Any such redemptions would be effected only out of funds legally available for such purposes and would be subject to compliance with the provisions of the Partnership's outstanding indebtedness.

Note 21. Segment Reporting

The Partnership engages in the purchasing, selling, gathering, blending, storing and logistics of transporting petroleum and related products, including gasoline and gasoline blendstocks (such as ethanol), distillates (such as home heating oil, diesel and kerosene), residual oil, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane. The Partnership also receives revenue from convenience store and prepared food sales, rental income and sundries. The Partnership's three operating segments are based upon the revenue sources for which discrete financial information is reviewed by the President and Chief Executive Officer, the chief operating decision maker (the "CODM"), to make key operating decisions and assess performance and include Wholesale, GDSO and Commercial.

An important measure used by the Partnership and the CODM to evaluate segment performance is product margin, which the Partnership defines as product sales minus product costs. The CODM principally uses product margin to allocate resources (including employees, property and financial or capital resources) for each segment, predominantly in the annual budget and forecasting processes. Based on the way the business is managed, components of indirect

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

operating costs included within selling and administrative expenses and corporate expenses are not allocated to the reportable segments.

The operating segments are also the Partnership's reporting segments. The Commercial operating segment does not meet the quantitative metrics for disclosure as a reportable segment on a stand-alone basis as defined in accounting guidance related to segment reporting. However, the Partnership has elected to present segment disclosures for the Commercial operating segment as management believes such disclosures are helpful to the users of the Partnership's financial information. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

In the Wholesale reporting segment, the Partnership engages in the logistics of selling, gathering, blending, storing and transporting refined petroleum products, gasoline blendstocks, renewable fuels, crude oil and propane. The Partnership transports these products by railcars, barges, trucks and/or pipelines pursuant to spot or long-term contracts. The Partnership sells home heating oil, branded and unbranded gasoline and gasoline blendstocks, diesel, kerosene and residual oil to retail and wholesale distributors. Generally, customers use their own vehicles or contract carriers to take delivery of the gasoline, distillates and propane at bulk terminals and inland storage facilities that the Partnership owns or controls or at which it has throughput or exchange arrangements. Ethanol is shipped primarily by rail and by barge.

In the GDSO reporting segment, gasoline distribution includes sales of branded and unbranded gasoline to gasoline station operators and sub jobbers. Station operations include (i) convenience store and prepared food sales, (ii) rental income from gasoline stations leased to dealers, from commissioned agents and from cobranding arrangements and (iii) sundries (such as car wash sales and lottery and ATM commissions).

In the Commercial segment, the Partnership includes sales and deliveries to end user customers in the public sector and to large commercial and industrial end users of unbranded gasoline, home heating oil, diesel, kerosene, residual oil and bunker fuel. In the case of public sector commercial and industrial end user customers, the Partnership sells products primarily either through a competitive bidding process or through contracts of various terms. The Partnership responds to publicly issued requests for product proposals and quotes. The Partnership generally arranges for the delivery of the product to the customer's designated location. The Commercial segment also includes sales of custom blended fuels delivered by barges or from a terminal dock to ships through bunkering activity.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Summarized financial information for the Partnership's reportable segments for the years ended December 31 is presented in the table below (in thousands):

	2024	2023	2022
Wholesale Segment:			
Sales			
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 6,541,224	\$ 5,897,428	\$ 6,408,184
Distillates and other oils (1)	4,176,681	3,715,888	4,455,309
Total	\$ 10,717,905	\$ 9,613,316	\$ 10,863,493
Product margin			
Gasoline and gasoline blendstocks	\$ 181,802	\$ 105,165	\$ 106,982
Distillates and other oils (1)	110,430	96,747	180,715
Total	\$ 292,232	\$ 201,912	\$ 287,697
Gasoline Distribution and Station Operations Segment:			
Sales			
Gasoline	\$ 4,807,765	\$ 5,268,268	\$ 6,140,823
Station operations (2)	565,839	572,266	559,826
Total	\$ 5,373,604	\$ 5,840,534	\$ 6,700,649
Product margin			
Gasoline	\$ 578,737	\$ 558,516	\$ 588,676
Station operations (2)	281,745	276,040	267,941
Total	\$ 860,482	\$ 834,556	\$ 856,617
Commercial Segment:			
Sales	\$ 1,072,057	\$ 1,038,324	\$ 1,313,744
Product margin	\$ 31,354	\$ 31,722	\$ 40,973
Combined sales and Product margin:			
Sales	\$ 17,163,566	\$ 16,492,174	\$ 18,877,886
Product margin (3)	\$ 1,184,068	\$ 1,068,190	\$ 1,185,287
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales	(126,172)	(94,550)	(87,638)
Combined gross profit	<u>\$ 1,057,896</u>	<u>\$ 973,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,097,649</u>

- (1) Distillates and other oils (primarily residual oil and crude oil).
- (2) Station operations consist of convenience store and prepared food sales, rental income and sundries.
- (3) Product margin is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management and external users of the Partnership's consolidated financial statements to assess its business. The table above includes a reconciliation of product margin on a combined basis to gross profit, a directly comparable GAAP measure.

Approximately 470 million gallons, 435 million gallons and 450 million gallons of the GDSO segment's sales for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were supplied from petroleum products and renewable fuels sourced by the Wholesale segment. The Commercial segment's sales were predominantly sourced by the Wholesale segment. These intra-segment sales are not reflected as sales in the Wholesale segment as they are eliminated.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The following tables provide the Partnership's significant segment operating expenses for each reportable segment that are regularly provided to the CODM, as well as a reconciliation of the totals reported for the reportable segments to the applicable line items in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 10,717,905	\$ 5,373,604	\$ 1,072,057	\$ 17,163,566
Cost of products	10,425,673	4,513,122	1,040,703	15,979,498
Product margin	292,232	860,482	31,354	1,184,068
Operating expenses allocated to operating segments:				
Wages and benefits (1)	44,775	121,325	—	166,100
Occupancy costs (2)	22,927	105,585	—	128,512
Transactional operating costs (3)	—	92,938	—	92,938
Maintenance (4)	46,873	43,005	—	89,878
Other segment operating expenses	16,439	21,460	—	37,899
Total operating expenses allocated to operating segments	\$ 131,014	\$ 384,313	\$ —	515,327
Operating expenses not allocated to operating segments:				
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales				126,172
Selling, general and administrative expenses				292,073
Amortization expense				8,275
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets				(9,494)
Long-lived asset impairment				492
Total operating expenses not allocated to operating expenses				417,518
Operating income				251,223
Loss from equity method investments				(1,514)
Interest expense				(134,773)
Income tax expense				(4,609)
Net income				\$ 110,327

- (1) Includes salary and wages, payroll taxes, fringe benefits and other employee expenses
- (2) Includes rent and leases expenses, property taxes and utilities
- (3) Includes commissions and credit card fees
- (4) Includes maintenance and repairs, environmental and seasonal site maintenance expenses

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 9,613,316	\$ 5,840,534	\$ 1,038,324	\$ 16,492,174
Cost of products	9,411,404	5,005,978	1,006,602	15,423,984
Product margin	201,912	834,556	31,722	1,068,190
Operating expenses allocated to operating segments:				
Wages and benefits (1)	22,717	122,346	—	145,063
Occupancy costs (2)	13,515	103,118	—	116,633
Transactional operating costs (3)	—	94,518	—	94,518
Maintenance (4)	17,936	45,320	—	63,256
Other segment operating expenses	8,760	22,397	—	31,157
Total operating expenses allocated to operating segments	\$ 62,928	\$ 387,699	\$ —	450,627
Operating expenses not allocated to operating segments:				
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales				94,550
Selling, general and administrative expenses				273,733
Amortization expense				8,136
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets				(2,626)
Total operating expenses not allocated to operating expenses				373,793
Operating income				243,770
Income from equity method investments				2,503
Interest expense				(85,631)
Income tax expense				(8,136)
Net income				<u>\$ 152,506</u>

- (1) Includes salary and wages, payroll taxes, fringe benefits and other employee expenses
- (2) Includes rent and leases expenses, property taxes and utilities
- (3) Includes commissions and credit card fees
- (4) Includes maintenance and repairs, environmental and seasonal site maintenance expenses

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Consolidated
Sales	\$ 10,863,493	\$ 6,700,649	\$ 1,313,744	\$ 18,877,886
Cost of products	10,575,796	5,844,032	1,272,771	17,692,599
Product margin	287,697	856,617	40,973	1,185,287
Operating expenses allocated to operating segments:				
Wages and benefits (1)	22,218	114,510	—	136,728
Occupancy costs (2)	13,518	102,179	—	115,697
Transactional operating costs (3)	—	96,297	—	96,297
Maintenance (4)	19,161	49,048	—	68,209
Other segment operating expenses	9,051	19,289	—	28,340
Total operating expenses allocated to operating segments	\$ 63,948	\$ 381,323	\$ —	445,271
Operating expenses not allocated to operating segments:				
Depreciation allocated to cost of sales				87,638
Selling, general and administrative expenses				263,112
Amortization expense				8,851
Net gain on sale and disposition of assets				(79,873)
Total operating expenses not allocated to operating expenses				279,728
Operating income				460,288
Interest expense				(81,259)
Income tax expense				(16,822)
Net income				\$ 362,207

- (1) Includes salary and wages, payroll taxes, fringe benefits and other employee expenses
- (2) Includes rent and leases expenses, property taxes and utilities
- (3) Includes commissions and credit card fees
- (4) Includes maintenance and repairs environmental and seasonal site maintenance expenses

None of the Partnership's customers accounted for greater than 10% of total sales for years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The Partnership's foreign assets and foreign sales were immaterial as of and for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Segment Assets

The Partnership's terminal assets are allocated to the Wholesale segment, and its retail gasoline stations are allocated to the GDSO segment. Due to the commingled nature and uses of the remainder of the Partnership's assets, it is not reasonably possible for the Partnership to allocate these assets among its reportable segments.

The table below presents total assets by reportable segment at December 31 (in thousands):

	Wholesale	GDSO	Commercial	Unallocated (1)	Total
December 31, 2024	\$ 1,333,102	\$ 1,859,417	\$ —	\$ 595,679	\$ 3,788,198
December 31, 2023	\$ 862,850	\$ 1,910,058	\$ —	\$ 673,103	\$ 3,446,011

- (1) Includes the Partnership's equity method investments (see Note 17).

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 22. Net Income Per Common Limited Partner Unit

Under the Partnership’s partnership agreement, for any quarterly period, the incentive distribution rights (“IDRs”) participate in net income only to the extent of the amount of cash distributions actually declared, thereby excluding the IDRs from participating in the Partnership’s undistributed net income or losses. Accordingly, the Partnership’s undistributed net income or losses is assumed to be allocated to the common unitholders and to the General Partner’s general partner interest.

Common units outstanding as reported in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2024 and 2023 excludes 327,307 and 113,206 common units, respectively, held on behalf of the Partnership pursuant to its repurchase program (see Note 19). These units are not deemed outstanding for purposes of calculating net income per common limited partner unit (basic and diluted). For all years presented below, the Partnership’s preferred units are not potentially dilutive securities based on the nature of the conversion feature.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net income and the assumed allocation of net income to the common limited partners (after deducting amounts allocated to preferred unitholders) for purposes of computing net income per common limited partner unit for the years presented (in thousands, except per unit data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Total	Common Limited Partners	General Partner Interest	IDRs
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 110,327	\$ 94,983	\$ 15,344	\$ —
Declared distribution	\$ 113,959	\$ 98,588	\$ 766	\$ 14,605
Assumed allocation of undistributed net loss	(3,632)	(3,605)	(27)	—
Assumed allocation of net income	<u>\$ 110,327</u>	<u>\$ 94,983</u>	<u>\$ 739</u>	<u>\$ 14,605</u>
Less: Preferred limited partner interest in net income		9,575		
Less: Redemption of Series A preferred limited partner units		2,634		
Net income attributable to common limited partners		<u>\$ 82,774</u>		
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average common units outstanding		33,840		
Dilutive effect of phantom units		499		
Diluted weighted average common units outstanding		<u>34,339</u>		
Basic net income per common limited partner unit		<u>\$ 2.45</u>		
Diluted net income per common limited partner unit		<u>\$ 2.41</u>		

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Total	Common Limited Partners	General Partner Interest	IDRs
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 152,506	\$ 142,598	\$ 9,908	\$ —
Declared distribution	\$ 101,869	\$ 92,298	\$ 685	\$ 8,886
Assumed allocation of undistributed net income	50,637	50,300	337	—
Assumed allocation of net income	\$ 152,506	\$ 142,598	\$ 1,022	\$ 8,886
Less: Preferred limited partner interest in net income		14,559		
Net income attributable to common limited partners		\$ 128,039		
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average common units outstanding		33,970		
Dilutive effect of phantom units		69		
Diluted weighted average common units outstanding		34,039		
Basic net income per common limited partner unit		\$ 3.77		
Diluted net income per common limited partner unit		\$ 3.76		

	Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Total	Common Limited Partners	General Partner Interest	IDRs
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 362,207	\$ 355,069	\$ 7,138	\$ —
Declared distribution	\$ 121,223	\$ 115,499	\$ 1,013	\$ 4,711
Less: Preferred limited partner interest in net income	240,984	239,570	1,414	—
Assumed allocation of net income	\$ 362,207	\$ 355,069	\$ 2,427	\$ 4,711
Less: Preferred limited partner interest in net income		13,852		
Net income attributable to common limited partners		\$ 341,217		
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average common units outstanding		33,935		
Dilutive effect of phantom units		109		
Diluted weighted average common units outstanding		34,044		
Basic net income per common limited partner unit		\$ 10.06		
Diluted net income per common limited partner unit		\$ 10.02		

See Note 20, “Partners’ Equity, Allocations and Cash Distributions” for information on declared distributions.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 23. Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income by component (in thousands):

		Pension Plan
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	(449)
Other comprehensive income		361
Amount of (income) loss reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		469
Total comprehensive income		830
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	381
Other comprehensive income		288
Amount of (income) loss reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(669)
Total comprehensive loss		(381)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	—

Amounts are presented prior to the income tax effect on other comprehensive income. Given the Partnership's master limited partnership status, the effective tax rate is immaterial.

Note 24. Legal Proceedings*General*

Although the Partnership may, from time to time, be involved in litigation and claims arising out of its operations in the normal course of business, the Partnership does not believe that it is a party to any litigation that will have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or results of operations. Except as described below and in Note 15 included herein, the Partnership is not aware of any significant legal or governmental proceedings against it or contemplated to be brought against it. The Partnership maintains insurance policies with insurers in amounts and with coverage and deductibles as its general partner believes are reasonable and prudent. However, the Partnership can provide no assurance that this insurance will be adequate to protect it from all material expenses related to potential future claims or that these levels of insurance will be available in the future at economically acceptable prices.

Other

In December 2024, the Conservation Law Foundation ("CLF") served the Partnership with a complaint alleging that past and present discharges at and from the Partnership's terminal located on Broadway Street in Chelsea, MA and the Partnership's former terminal located in Revere, MA exceeded the numeric effluent limits permitted under the terminals' respective National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permits. The complaint was filed by the CLF in July 2024. In August 2024, a month after the CLF filed its complaint, the EPA and the Partnership executed an administrative order on consent to address the exceedances at both terminals under each terminal's respective NPDES permit. The issuance of the administrative order on consent by the EPA may significantly lessen, if not eliminate entirely, the ability for the CLF to seek and recover relief through its complaint against the Partnership. The Partnership believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously contest the allegations raised in the complaint.

In May 2024, a petition was filed against the Partnership's joint venture, SPR, and the Partnership's wholly owned subsidiary, SPR Operator, in the District Court of Harris County, Texas, alleging, among other things, the wrongful death of a customer at a retail site in Houston, Texas. SPR and SPR Operator have meritorious defenses to the

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

allegations in the petition and will vigorously contest this matter.

The Partnership received a letter from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Connecticut (“CT AG”) dated June 28, 2022 seeking information from the Partnership related to its sales of motor fuel to retailers within the State of Connecticut from February 3, 2022 through June 28, 2022. The Partnership has been advised that the CT AG’s office sent similar requests for information to market participants across the petroleum industry. The Partnership has complied with the CT AG’s request and submitted information responsive thereto.

The Partnership received a Subpoena Duces Tecum dated May 13, 2022 from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York (“NY AG”) requesting information regarding charges paid by retailers, distributors, or consumers for oil and gas products in or within the proximity of the State of New York during the disruption of the market triggered by Russia’s 2022 invasion of Ukraine. The Partnership has been advised that the NY AG’s office sent similar subpoena requests for information to market participants across the petroleum industry. The Partnership submitted information to the NY AG’s office and cooperated with the NY AG’s office with respect to its obligations under the subpoena.

In January 2022, the Partnership was served with a complaint filed in the Middlesex County Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the Partnership and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Global Companies LLC (“Global Companies”) and Alliance Energy LLC (“Alliance”), alleging, among other things, that a plaintiff truck driver, while (1) loading gasoline and diesel fuel at terminals owned and operated by the Partnership located in Albany, New York and Revere, Massachusetts and (2) unloading gasoline and diesel fuel at gasoline stations owned and/or operated by the Partnership throughout New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, contracted aplastic anemia as a result of exposure to benzene-containing products and/or vapors therefrom. In October 2024, the parties agreed in principle to fully settle the allegations alleged in the complaint and dismiss the complaint in its entirety with prejudice. A stipulation of dismissal was filed with the court in January 2025.

In October 2020, the Partnership was served with a complaint filed against the Partnership and its wholly owned subsidiary, Global Companies alleging, among other things, wrongful death and loss of consortium. The complaint, filed in the Middlesex County Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, alleges, among other things, that a truck driver (whose estate is a co-plaintiff), while loading gasoline and diesel fuel at terminals owned and operated by the Partnership located in Albany, New York and Burlington, Vermont, was exposed to benzene-containing products and/or vapors therefrom. In October 2024, the parties reached a full settlement of the complaint. In connection therewith, the Partnership and Global Companies have been fully released of any and all liabilities and claims with respect to the matters alleged in the complaint and the complaint has been dismissed in its entirety with prejudice.

The Partnership received letters from the EPA dated November 2, 2011 and March 29, 2012, containing requirements and testing orders (collectively, the “Requests for Information”) for information under the Clean Air Act (“CAA”). The Requests for Information were part of an EPA investigation to determine whether the Partnership has violated sections of the CAA at certain of its terminal locations in New England with respect to residual oil and asphalt. On June 6, 2014, a Notice of Violation was received from the EPA, alleging certain violations of its Air Emissions License issued by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, based upon the test results at the South Portland, Maine terminal. The Partnership met with and provided additional information to the EPA with respect to the alleged violations. On April 7, 2015, the EPA issued a Supplemental Notice of Violation modifying the allegations of violations of the terminal’s Air Emissions License. The Partnership has entered into a consent decree (the “Consent Decree”) with the EPA and the United States Department of Justice (the “Department of Justice”), which was filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Maine (the “Court”) on March 25, 2019. The Consent Decree was entered by the Court on December 19, 2019. The Partnership believes that compliance with the Consent Decree and implementation of the requirements of the Consent Decree will have no material impact on its operations.

GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Note 25. Subsequent Events

Distribution to Series B Preferred Unitholders—On February 18, 2025, the Partnership paid a cash distribution of approximately \$1.8 million to holders of its Series B Preferred Units of record as of the opening of business on February 3, 2025.

Distribution to Common Unitholders—On February 14, 2025, the Partnership paid a quarterly cash distribution of approximately \$29.5 million to its common unitholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2025.

Sale of the Revere Terminal—On January 17, 2025, the Partnership preliminarily settled its obligations under the purchase agreement between the Partnership and the Initial Sellers and paid \$22.1 million relating to the final calculation of the Initial Sellers Share, as adjusted for shared expenses and potential operating losses or profits. See Note 18 for additional information.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON UNITS
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

The Common Units

The common units represent limited partner interests in us. The holders are entitled to participate in partnership distributions and are entitled to exercise the rights or privileges available to limited partners under our partnership agreement. For a description of the relative rights and preferences of holders of common units in and to partnership distributions, please read this section and "How We Make Cash Distributions." For a description of the voting rights, rights of distribution upon liquidation and other rights and privileges of limited partners, including our common units under our partnership agreement, please read "The Partnership Agreement."

Our common units are traded on the NYSE under the symbol "GLP."

Transfer of Common Units

By acceptance of the transfer of a common unit in accordance with our partnership agreement, the transferee of common units:

- becomes the record holder of the common units and is an assignee until admitted into our partnership as a substituted limited partner;
- automatically requests admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership;
- agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and executes, our partnership agreement;
- represents that the transferee has the capacity, power and authority to enter into our partnership agreement;
- grants powers of attorney to officers of our general partner and any liquidator of us as specified in our partnership agreement; and
- gives the consents, covenants, representations and approvals contained in our partnership agreement, such as the approval of all transactions and agreements we entered into in connection with our initial public offering.

An assignee will become a substituted limited partner of our partnership for the transferred common units automatically upon the recording of the transfer on our books and records. Our general partner will cause any unrecorded transfers to be recorded on our books and records no less frequently than quarterly.

We are entitled to treat the nominee holder of a common unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holder's rights are limited solely to those that it has against the nominee holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the nominee holder.

Common units are securities and are transferable according to the laws governing transfer of securities. In addition to other rights acquired upon transfer, the transferor gives the transferee the right to request admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership for the transferred common units.

Until a common unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes, except as otherwise required by law or stock exchange regulations.

How We Make Cash Distributions

General

Our cash distribution policy reflects a basic judgment that our common unitholders will be better served by our distributing our available cash rather than retaining it. Because we are not subject to an entity-level federal income tax, we have more cash to distribute to our common unitholders than would be the case were we subject to tax.

Our cash distribution policy is consistent with the terms of our partnership agreement which requires us to distribute available cash to common unitholders on a quarterly basis. Our determination of available cash takes into account the need to maintain certain cash reserves to preserve our distribution levels across seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in our business.

Because we intend to distribute the majority of the cash generated from our business to our common unitholders, we will in large part rely upon external financing sources, including commercial borrowings and other debt and equity issuances, to fund our capital expenditures. To the extent we are unable to finance growth externally, our cash distribution policy could significantly impair our ability to grow.

There is no guarantee that common unitholders will receive quarterly distributions from us. Our distribution policy is subject to certain restrictions and may be changed at any time, including:

- Our distribution policy is subject to certain restrictions on distributions under our current and anticipated debt agreements. Should we be unable to satisfy these restrictions under our debt agreements, we would be prohibited from making distributions to our common unitholders notwithstanding our stated distribution policy.
- The board of directors of our general partner has broad discretion to establish reserves for the prudent conduct of our business and the establishment of those reserves could result in a reduction of our stated distribution policy.
- Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions paid and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement.
- Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act (the “Delaware Act”), we may not make distributions to our common unitholders if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets.
- We may lack sufficient cash to pay distributions to our common unitholders due to increases in selling, general and administrative expenses, capital expenditures, principal and interest payments on our outstanding debt, working capital requirements and anticipated cash needs or due to significant decreases in demand for the products we sell or in demand for our logistics activities.

Distributions of Available Cash

General

Subject to the rights of holders of our 9.50% Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units (“Series B Preferred Units”), within 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash to common unitholders of record on the applicable record date.

Definition of Available Cash

Available cash generally means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter less the amount of cash reserves established by our general partner to:

- provide for the proper conduct of our business;

- comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments, or other agreements;
- provide funds for payments to holders of our Series B Preferred Units in respect of any one or more of the next four quarters; or
- provide funds for distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters.

Intent to Distribute the Minimum Quarterly Distribution

We intend to distribute to the holders of common units on a quarterly basis at least the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.4625 per unit, or \$1.85 per year, to the extent we have sufficient cash from our operations after establishment of cash reserves and payment of fees and expenses, including payments to our general partner. However, there is no guarantee that we will pay the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units in any quarter. Even if our cash distribution policy is not modified or revoked, the amount of distributions paid under our policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement. We are prohibited from making any distributions to common unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or an event of default is existing, under our credit agreement.

General Partner Interest and Incentive Distribution Rights

Our general partner is entitled to 0.67% of all quarterly common unit distributions that we make prior to our liquidation. This general partner interest is represented by 230,303 general partner units. Our general partner has the right, but not the obligation, to contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its current general partner interest. The general partner's 0.67% interest in these distributions may be reduced if we issue additional common units in the future and our general partner does not contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its 0.67% general partner interest. Our general partner also currently holds incentive distribution rights that entitle it to receive increasing percentages, up to a maximum of 48.67%, of the cash we distribute from distributable cash flow (as defined below) in excess of \$0.4625 per unit. The maximum distribution of 48.67% includes distributions paid to our general partner on its 0.67% general partner interest, and assumes that our general partner maintains its general partner interest at 0.67%. The maximum distribution of approximately 48.67% does not include any distributions that our general partner may receive on units that it owns. Please read “—Distributions of Available Cash from Distributable Cash Flow” for additional information.

Series B Preferred Units

On March 24, 2021, we issued 3,000,000 of our Series B Preferred Units at a price of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit. We used the proceeds, net of underwriting discount and expenses, of \$72.2 million to reduce indebtedness under our credit agreement.

The Series B Preferred Units are a class of equity security that ranks senior to the common units, the incentive distribution rights and each other class or series of our equity securities established after March 24, 2021, the original issue date of the Series B Preferred Units (the “Series B Preferred Original Issue Date”), that is not expressly made senior to or on parity with the Series B Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable on a liquidation event.

Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units are cumulative from the Series B Preferred Original Issue Date and payable quarterly in arrears on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year, commencing on May 15, 2021 (each, a “Series B Preferred Distribution Payment Date”), to holders of record as of the opening of business on the February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1 next preceding the Series B Preferred Distribution Payment Date, in each case, when, as, and if declared by the general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units will be paid out of our available cash with respect to the quarter ended immediately preceding the applicable Series B Preferred Distribution Payment Date. No distribution may be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any junior securities (other than a distribution payable solely in junior securities) unless full cumulative distributions have been or contemporaneously are being paid or provided for on all outstanding Series B Preferred Units and any parity securities through the most recent respective distribution periods.

The distribution rate for the Series B Preferred Units is 9.50% per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per Series B Preferred Unit (equal to \$2.375 per Series B Preferred Unit per annum).

At any time on or after May 15, 2026, we may redeem the Series B Preferred Units, in whole or in part, out of amounts legally available therefor, at a redemption price of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. Any such redemption would be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose and would be subject to compliance with the provisions of the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness. We must provide not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' written notice of any such redemption. We may undertake multiple partial redemptions.

Distributable Cash Flow and Capital Surplus

General

All cash distributed to unitholders will be characterized as either "distributable cash flow" or "capital surplus." We distribute available cash from distributable cash flow differently than available cash from capital surplus.

Definition of Distributable Cash Flow

Distributable cash flow, for any period, means, on a cumulative basis since the closing date of our initial public offering and without duplication, the sum of net income plus depreciation and amortization, in each case calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, minus maintenance capital expenditures (as defined below), as adjusted to eliminate items approved by the audit committee of the board of directors of our general partner that are extraordinary or non-recurring in nature and that would otherwise increase distributable cash flow.

Maintenance capital expenditures represent capital expenditures to replace partially or fully depreciated assets to maintain the operating capacity of or sales and revenues generated by existing assets or to extend the useful lives of such assets. Maintenance capital expenditures include expenditures required to maintain equipment reliability, tankage and pipeline integrity and safety and to address environmental regulations. Repair and maintenance expenses associated with existing assets that are minor in nature and do not extend the useful life of existing assets are charged to operating expenses as incurred. The officers and directors of our general partner determine if an expenditure is a maintenance capital expenditure.

Characterization of Cash Distributions

We treat all available cash distributed as coming from distributable cash flow until the sum of all available cash distributed since we began operations equals the distributable cash flow as of the most recent date of determination of available cash. We treat any amount distributed in excess of distributable cash flow, regardless of its source, as capital surplus. We do not anticipate that we will make any distributions from capital surplus.

Distributions of Available Cash from Distributable Cash Flow

We will make distributions of available cash from distributable cash flow for any quarter in the following manner:

- *First*, 99.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to our general partner, until each common unitholder receives a total of \$0.4625 per unit for that quarter (the "first target distribution");
- *Second*, 86.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 13.67% to our general partner, until each common unitholder receives a total of \$0.5375 per unit for that quarter (the "second target distribution");
- *Third*, 76.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 23.67% to our general partner, until each common unitholder receives a total of \$0.6625 per unit for that quarter (the "third target distribution"); and

- *Thereafter*, 51.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 48.67% to our general partner.

The preceding discussion is based on the assumptions that our general partner maintains its 0.67% general partner interest and that we do not issue additional classes of equity securities.

Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash from distributable cash flow after certain target distribution levels have been achieved. The percentages set forth above for our general partner include the incentive distribution rights. Our general partner currently holds the incentive distribution rights, but may transfer these rights separately from its general partner interest, subject to restrictions in our partnership agreement.

Percentage Allocations of Available Cash from Distributable Cash Flow

The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of the additional available cash from distributable cash flow between the common unitholders and our general partner up to the various target distribution levels. The amounts set forth under “Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions” are the percentage interests of our general partner and the common unitholders in any available cash from distributable cash flow we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column “Total Quarterly Distribution,” until available cash from distributable cash flow we distribute reaches the next target distribution level, if any. The percentage interests shown for the common unitholders and the general partner for the first target distribution are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the first target distribution. The percentage interests set forth below for our general partner include its 0.67% general partner interest and assume the general partner has not transferred its incentive distribution rights.

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		Unitholders	General Partner
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.4625	99.33 %	0.67 %
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.4625 up to \$0.5375	86.33 %	13.67 %
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.5375 up to \$0.6625	76.33 %	23.67 %
Thereafter	above \$0.6625	51.33 %	48.67 %

Distributions from Capital Surplus

How Distributions from Capital Surplus Will Be Made

We will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner:

- *First*, 99.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the general partner, until we distribute for each common unit an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to the initial public offering price; and
- *Thereafter*, we will make all distributions of available cash from capital surplus as if they were from distributable cash flow.

Effect of a Distribution from Capital Surplus

The partnership agreement treats a distribution of capital surplus as the repayment of the initial unit price from our initial public offering, which is a return of capital. The initial public offering price less any distributions of capital surplus per common unit is referred to as the “unrecovered initial unit price.” Each time a distribution of capital surplus is made, the target distribution levels will be reduced in the same proportion as the corresponding reduction in the unrecovered initial unit price. Because distributions of capital surplus will reduce the target distributions, after any of these distributions are made, it may be easier for the general partner to receive incentive distributions.

Once we distribute capital surplus on a common unit in an amount equal to the initial unit price, we will reduce the target distribution levels to zero. We will then make all future distributions from distributable cash flow, with

51.33% being paid to the holders of common units and 48.67% to the general partner. The percentage interests shown for our general partner include its 0.67% general partner interest and assume the general partner has not transferred the incentive distribution rights.

Adjustment to the Minimum Quarterly Distribution and Target Distribution Levels

In addition to adjusting the target distribution levels to reflect a distribution of capital surplus, if we combine our common units into fewer units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of units, we will proportionately adjust:

- target distribution levels; and
- the unrecovered initial unit price.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common units should occur, the target distribution levels and the unrecovered initial unit price would each be reduced to 50% of its initial level. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units for cash or property.

In addition, if legislation is enacted or if existing law is modified or interpreted by a governmental taxing authority, so that we become taxable as a corporation or otherwise subject to taxation as an entity for federal, state or local income tax purposes, we will reduce the target distribution levels for each quarter by multiplying each distribution level by a fraction, the numerator of which is available cash for that quarter and the denominator of which is the sum of available cash for that quarter plus the general partner's estimate of our aggregate liability for the quarter for such income taxes payable by reason of such legislation or interpretation. To the extent that the actual tax liability differs from the estimated tax liability for any quarter, the difference will be accounted for in subsequent quarters.

The amount of distributions paid under our cash distribution policy and the decision to make any distribution is determined by our general partner, taking into consideration the terms of our partnership agreement.

Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation

General

If we dissolve in accordance with our partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called liquidation. We will first apply the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors. We will distribute any remaining proceeds to the partners, in accordance with their capital account balances, as adjusted to reflect any gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of our assets in liquidation; provided, that any unpaid cash distributions on our Series B Preferred Units shall be paid prior to the making of any such distributions.

The allocations of gain and loss upon liquidation are intended, to the extent possible, to entitle the holders of outstanding common units to receive their unrecovered initial unit. However, there may not be sufficient gain upon our liquidation to enable the holders of common units to fully recover all of these amounts.

Manner of Adjustments for Gain

The manner of the adjustment for gain is set forth in our partnership agreement. If liquidation occurs, the holders of outstanding Series B Preferred Units will first be specially allocated items of our gross income and gain in a manner designed to cause such holders to have a positive capital balance equal to the liquidation preference of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit. We will then allocate any gain to the partners in the following manner:

- *First*, to the partners who have negative balances in their capital accounts to the extent of and in proportion to those negative balances;
- *Second*, 99.33% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the general partner, until the capital account for each common unit is equal to the sum of:
 - (1) the unrecovered initial unit price; and

- (2) the amount of the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which our liquidation occurs;
- *Third*, 99.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the general partner, until we allocate under this paragraph an amount per unit equal to:
 - (1) the sum of the excess of the first target distribution per common unit over the minimum quarterly distribution per common unit for each quarter of our existence; less
 - (2) the cumulative amount per common unit of any distributions of available cash from distributable cash flow in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution per common unit that we distributed 99.33% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 0.67% to the general partner, for each quarter of our existence;
- *Fourth*, 86.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 13.67% to the general partner, until we allocate under this paragraph an amount per unit equal to:
 - (1) the sum of the excess of the second target distribution per common unit over the first target distribution per common unit for each quarter of our existence; less
 - (2) the cumulative amount per common unit of any distributions of available cash from distributable cash flow in excess of the first target distribution per common unit that we distributed 86.33% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 13.67% to the general partner for each quarter of our existence;
- *Fifth*, 76.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 23.67% to the general partner, until we allocate under this paragraph an amount per unit equal to:
 - (1) the sum of the excess of the third target distribution per unit over the second target distribution per common unit for each quarter of our existence; less
 - (2) the cumulative amount per common unit of any distributions of available cash from distributable cash flow in excess of the second target distribution per common unit that we distributed 76.33% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 23.67% to the general partner for each quarter of our existence; and
- *Thereafter*, 51.33% to all common unitholders, pro rata, and 48.67% to the general partner.

The percentage interests set forth above for our general partner include its 0.67% general partner interest and assume the general partner has not transferred the incentive distribution rights.

Manner of Adjustments for Losses

If liquidation occurs, we will generally allocate any loss to the partners in the following manner:

- *First*, 99.33% to the holders of common units in proportion to the positive balances in their capital accounts and 0.67% to the general partner, until the capital accounts of the common unitholders have been reduced to zero;
- *Second*, to all partners holding Series B Preferred Units, pro rata, until the capital account in respect of each Series B Preferred Unit has been reduced to zero; and
- *Thereafter*, 100% to the general partner.

Adjustments to Capital Accounts

We will make adjustments to capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units. In doing so, we will allocate any unrealized and, for tax purposes, unrecognized gain or loss resulting from the adjustments to the unitholders and the general partner in the same manner as we allocate gain or loss upon liquidation. In the event that we make positive adjustments to the capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units, we will allocate any later negative adjustments to the capital accounts resulting from the issuance of additional units or upon our liquidation in

a manner which results, to the extent possible, in the general partner's capital account balances equaling the amount which they would have been if no earlier positive adjustments to the capital accounts had been made.

The Partnership Agreement

The following is a summary of certain material provisions of our partnership agreement that relate to ownership of our common units.

Capital Contributions

Common unitholders are not obligated to make additional capital contributions, except as described below under “— Limited Liability.”

Voting Rights

The following matters require the limited partners vote specified below. Various matters require the approval of a “unit majority,” which means the approval of a majority of the common units.

In voting their common units, our general partner and its affiliates have no duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith or in the best interests of us and our limited partners.

The following is a summary of the vote requirements specified for certain matters under our partnership agreement:

Issuance of additional units	Except in the case of the issuance of units that rank equal to or senior to the Series B Preferred Units, no approval required.
Amendment of our partnership agreement	Certain amendments may be made by our general partner without the approval of the limited partners. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority. Unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series B Preferred Units, voting as a separate class, we may not adopt any amendment to our partnership agreement that would have a material adverse effect on the terms of the Series B Preferred Units. Please read “— Amendment of Our Partnership Agreement.”
Merger of our partnership or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets	Unit majority in certain circumstances. Please read “— Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets.”
Dissolution of our partnership	Unit majority. Please read “—Termination and Dissolution.”
Continuation of our partnership upon dissolution	Unit majority. Please read “—Termination and Dissolution.”
Removal of our general partner	Not less than 66 2/3% of the outstanding common units, voting as a single class, including common units held by our general partner and its affiliates. Please read “— Withdrawal or Removal of Our General Partner.”
Transfer of our general partner interest	Our general partner may at its option transfer all or any of its general partner interest in us without a vote of our limited partners.
Transfer of ownership interests in our general partner	No approval required at any time.

Limited Liability

Participation in the Control of Our Partnership

Assuming that a limited partner does not participate in the control of our business within the meaning of the Delaware Act and that he otherwise acts in conformity with the provisions of our partnership agreement, his liability under the Delaware Act will be limited, subject to possible exceptions, to the amount of capital he is obligated to contribute to us for his common units plus his share of any undistributed profits and assets. If it were determined, however, that the right, or exercise of the right, by the limited partners as a group:

- to remove or replace our general partner;
- to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement; or
- to take other action under our partnership agreement;

constituted “participation in the control” of our business for the purposes of the Delaware Act, then the limited partners could be held personally liable for our obligations under the laws of Delaware, to the same extent as our general partner. This liability would extend to persons who transact business with us who reasonably believe that the limited partner is a general partner. Neither our partnership agreement nor the Delaware Act specifically provides for legal recourse against our general partner if a limited partner were to lose limited liability through any fault of our general partner. While this does not mean that a limited partner could not seek legal recourse, we know of no precedent for such a claim in Delaware case law.

Unlawful Partnership Distribution

Under the Delaware Act, a limited partnership may not make a distribution to a partner if, after the distribution, all liabilities of the limited partnership, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the partnership, would exceed the fair value of the assets of the limited partnership. For the purpose of determining the fair value of the assets of a limited partnership, the Delaware Act provides that the fair value of property subject to liability for which recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the limited partnership only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds the nonrecourse liability. The Delaware Act provides that a limited partner who receives a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware Act shall be liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution for three years. Under the Delaware Act, an assignee who becomes a substituted limited partner of a limited partnership is liable for the obligations of his assignor to make contributions to the partnership, except the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to him at the time he became a limited partner and that could not be ascertained from the partnership agreement.

Failure to Comply with the Limited Liability Provisions of Jurisdictions in Which We Do Business

We conduct business in a number of jurisdictions. Maintenance of our limited liability as a member of our operating company may require compliance with legal requirements in the jurisdictions in which our operating company conducts business, including qualifying our subsidiaries to do business there.

Limitations on the liability of limited partners for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions. If, by virtue of our membership interest in our operating company or otherwise, it were determined that we were conducting business in any state without compliance with the applicable limited partnership or limited liability company statute, or that the right or exercise of the right by the limited partners as a group to remove or replace our general partner, to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement or to take other action under our partnership agreement constituted “participation in the control” of our business for purposes of the statutes of any relevant jurisdiction, then the limited partners could be held personally liable for our obligations under the law of that jurisdiction to the same extent as the general partner under the circumstances. We operate in a manner that our general partner considers reasonable and necessary or appropriate to preserve the limited liability of the limited partners.

Issuance of Additional Securities

Except in the case of the issuance of units that rank equal to or senior to the Series B Preferred Units, our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partnership securities for the consideration and on the terms and conditions determined by our general partner without the approval of the limited partners.

It is possible that we will fund acquisitions through the issuance of additional common units or other partnership securities. Holders of any additional common units we issue will be entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of common units in our distributions of available cash. In addition, the issuance of additional common units or other partnership securities may dilute the value of the interests of the then-existing holders of common units in our net assets.

In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, we may also issue additional partnership securities that, as determined by our general partner, may have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled. In addition, our partnership agreement does not prohibit the issuance by our subsidiaries of equity securities, which may effectively rank senior to the common units.

Upon issuance of additional partnership securities, our general partner has the right, but not the obligation, to make additional capital contributions to the extent necessary to maintain its 0.67% general partner interest in us. Our general partner's 0.67% interest in us will be reduced if we issue additional common units in the future and our general partner does not contribute a proportionate amount of capital to us to maintain its 0.67% general partner interest. Moreover, our general partner has the right, which it may from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase common units or other partnership securities whenever, and on the same terms that, we issue those securities to persons other than our general partner and its affiliates, to the extent necessary to maintain its and its affiliates' percentage interest, including such interest represented by common units, that existed immediately prior to each issuance. The holders of common units do not have preemptive rights to acquire additional common units or other partnership securities.

Amendment of Our Partnership Agreement

General

Amendments to our partnership agreement may be proposed only by our general partner. However, our general partner has no duty or obligation to propose any amendment and may decline to do so free of any duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith or in the best interests of us or the limited partners. In order to adopt a proposed amendment, other than the amendments discussed below, our general partner must seek written approval of the holders of the number of units required to approve the amendment or call a meeting of the limited partners to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment. Except as described below, an amendment must be approved by a unit majority.

Prohibited Amendments

No amendment may:

- enlarge the obligations of any limited partner without its consent, unless approved by at least a majority of the type or class of limited partner interests so affected; or
- enlarge the obligations of, restrict in any way any action by or rights of, or reduce in any way the amounts distributable, reimbursable or otherwise payable by us to our general partner or any of its affiliates without the consent of our general partner, which may be given or withheld in at its option.

The provision of our partnership agreement preventing the amendments having the effects described in the bullets above can be amended upon the approval of the holders of at least 90% of the outstanding common units voting together as a single class (including units owned by our general partner and its affiliates).

No Limited Partner Approval

Our general partner may generally make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of any limited partner or assignee to reflect:

- a change in our name, the location of our principal place of business, our registered agent or our registered office;
- the admission, substitution, withdrawal, or removal of partners in accordance with the partnership agreement;
- a change that our general partner determines to be necessary or appropriate for us to qualify or to continue our qualification as a limited partnership or a partnership in which the limited partners have limited liability under the laws of any state or to ensure that neither we, our operating company, nor its subsidiaries will be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes (to the extent not already so treated or taxed);
- an amendment that is necessary, in the opinion of our counsel, to prevent us or our general partner or its directors, officers, agents or trustees from in any manner being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, or “plan asset” regulations adopted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or ERISA, whether or not substantially similar to plan asset regulations currently applied or proposed;
- subject to the rights of holders of our Series B Preferred Units, an amendment that our general partner determines to be necessary or appropriate for the authorization of additional partnership securities or rights to acquire partnership securities;
- any amendment expressly permitted in our partnership agreement to be made by our general partner acting alone;
- an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement that has been approved under the terms of our partnership agreement;
- any amendment that our general partner determines to be necessary or appropriate for the formation by us of, or our investment in, any corporation, partnership, or other entity, as otherwise permitted by our partnership agreement;
- a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and related changes;
- mergers with or conveyances to another limited liability entity that is newly formed and has no assets, liabilities or operations at the time of the merger or conveyance other than those it receives by way of the merger or conveyance; or
- any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described above.

In addition, subject to the rights of holders of our Series B Preferred Units, our general partner may make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of any limited partner or assignee if our general partner determines that those amendments:

- do not adversely affect the limited partners (or any particular class of limited partners) in any material respect;
- are necessary or appropriate to satisfy any requirements, conditions, or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute;

- are necessary or appropriate to facilitate the trading of limited partner interests or to comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any securities exchange on which the limited partner interests are or will be listed for trading;
- are necessary or appropriate for any action taken by our general partner relating to splits or combinations of units under the provisions of our partnership agreement; or
- are required to effect the intent expressed in registration statement for our initial public offering or the intent of the provisions of our partnership agreement or are otherwise contemplated by our partnership agreement.

Opinion of Counsel and Limited Partner Approval

Our general partner is not required to obtain an opinion of counsel that an amendment will not result in a loss of limited liability to the limited partners or result in our being treated as an entity for federal income tax purposes in connection with any of the amendments described under “—No Limited Partner Approval”. No other amendments to our partnership agreement will become effective without the approval of holders of at least 90% of the outstanding common units voting as a single class unless we first obtain an opinion of counsel to the effect that the amendment will not affect the limited liability under applicable law of any of our limited partners. Finally, our general partner may consummate any merger without the prior approval of our unitholders if we are the surviving entity in the transaction, the transaction would not result in a material amendment to the partnership agreement, each of our partnership security will be an identical partnership security of our partnership following the transaction, the partnership securities to be issued do not exceed 20% of our outstanding partnership securities immediately prior to the transaction and our general partner has received an opinion of counsel regarding certain limited liability and tax matters.

In addition to the above restrictions, any amendment that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any class or series of partnership interests in relation to other classes of partnership interests will require the approval of at least a majority of the class or series of partnership interests so affected. Any amendment that reduces the voting percentage required to take any action must be approved by the affirmative vote of limited partners whose aggregate outstanding units constitute not less than the voting requirement sought to be reduced.

Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets

A merger or consolidation of us requires the prior consent of our general partner. However, our general partner has no duty or obligation to consent to any merger or consolidation and may decline to do so free of any duty or obligation whatsoever to us or the limited partners, including any duty to act in good faith or in the best interest of us or the limited partners.

In addition, our partnership agreement generally prohibits our general partner, without the prior approval of the holders of common units representing a unit majority, from causing us to, among other things, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, including by way of merger, consolidation, or other combination, or approving on our behalf the sale, exchange, or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of our subsidiaries. Our general partner may, however, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or grant a security interest in all or substantially all of our assets without that approval. Our general partner may also sell all or substantially all of our assets under a foreclosure or other realization upon those encumbrances without that approval.

If the conditions specified in our partnership agreement are satisfied, our general partner may convert us or any of our subsidiaries into a new limited liability entity or merge us or any of our subsidiaries into, or convey some or all of our assets to, a newly formed entity if the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to effect a mere change in our legal form into another limited liability entity. The limited partners are not entitled to dissenters’ rights of appraisal under our partnership agreement or applicable Delaware law in the event of a conversion, merger or consolidation, a sale of substantially all of our assets, or any other transaction or event.

Termination and Dissolution

We will continue as a limited partnership until terminated under our partnership agreement. We will dissolve upon:

- the election of our general partner to dissolve us, if approved by the holders of common units representing a unit majority;
- there being no limited partners, unless we are continued without dissolution in accordance with applicable Delaware law;
- the entry of a decree of judicial dissolution of our partnership; or
- the withdrawal or removal of our general partner or any other event that results in its ceasing to be our general partner other than by reason of a transfer of its general partner interest in accordance with our partnership agreement or withdrawal or removal following approval and admission of a successor.

Upon a dissolution under the fourth bullet point above, the holders of a unit majority may also elect, within specific time limitations, to continue our business on the same terms and conditions described in our partnership agreement by appointing as a successor general partner an entity approved by the holders of common units representing a unit majority, subject to our receipt of an opinion of counsel to the effect that:

- the action would not result in the loss of limited liability of any limited partner; and
- neither our partnership, our operating company nor any of our other subsidiaries would be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise be taxable as an entity for federal income tax purposes upon the exercise of that right to continue (to the extent not already so treated or taxed).

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, unless we are continued as a new limited partnership, the liquidator authorized to wind up our affairs will, acting with all of the powers of our general partner that are necessary or appropriate, liquidate our assets and apply the proceeds of the liquidation as described in “How We Make Cash Distributions—Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation”. The liquidator may defer liquidation or distribution of our assets for a reasonable period of time or distribute assets to partners in kind if it determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause undue loss to our partners.

Withdrawal or Removal of Our General Partner

Our general partner may withdraw as general partner without first obtaining approval of any unitholder by giving 90 days’ written notice, and that withdrawal will not constitute a violation of our partnership agreement. In addition, our partnership agreement permits our general partner in some instances to sell or otherwise transfer all of its general partner interest in us without the approval of the limited partners.

Upon withdrawal of our general partner under any circumstances, other than as a result of a transfer by our general partner of all or a part of its general partner interest in us, the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units may select a successor to that withdrawing general partner. If a successor is not elected, or is elected but an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters cannot be obtained, we will be dissolved, wound up, and liquidated, unless within a specified period of time after that withdrawal, the holders of a unit majority agree in writing to continue our business and to appoint a successor general partner. Please read “—Termination and Dissolution.”

Our general partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than 66 2/3% of the outstanding common units, voting together as a single class, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates, and we receive an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. Any removal of our general partner is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units. The ownership of more than 33 1/3% of the outstanding

common units by our general partner and its affiliates would give them the practical ability to prevent our general partner's removal.

Our partnership agreement also provides that if our general partner is removed as our general partner under circumstances where cause does not exist, our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights into common units or to receive cash in exchange for those interests based on the fair market value of the interests at the time.

In the event of removal of our general partner under circumstances where cause exists or withdrawal of our general partner where that withdrawal violates our partnership agreement, a successor general partner will have the option to purchase the general partner interest and incentive distribution rights of the departing general partner for a cash payment equal to the fair market value of those interests. Under all other circumstances where the general partner withdraws or is removed by the limited partners, the departing general partner will have the option to require the successor general partner to purchase the general partner interest of the departing general partner and its incentive distribution rights for their fair market value. In each case, this fair market value will be determined by agreement between the departing general partner and the successor general partner. If no agreement is reached, an independent investment banking firm or other independent expert selected by the departing general partner and the successor general partner will determine the fair market value. Or, if the departing general partner and the successor general partner cannot agree upon an expert, then an expert chosen by agreement of the experts selected by each of them will determine the fair market value.

If the option described above is not exercised by either the departing general partner or the successor general partner, the departing general partner's general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights will automatically convert into common units with a value equal to the fair market value of those interests as determined by an investment banking firm or other independent expert selected in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

In addition, we will be required to reimburse the departing general partner for all amounts due the departing general partner, including, without limitation, all employee-related liabilities, including severance liabilities, incurred for the termination of any employees employed by the departing general partner or its affiliates for our benefit.

Change of Management Provisions

Our partnership agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to remove Global GP LLC as our general partner or otherwise change management. If any person or group other than our general partner and its affiliates acquires beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding partnership securities, that person or group loses voting rights on all of its partnership securities. This loss of voting rights does not apply to any person or group that acquires the partnership securities from our general partner or its affiliates and any transferees of that person or group approved by our general partner or to any person or group who acquires the partnership securities with the prior approval of the board of directors of our general partner.

Our partnership agreement also provides that if our general partner is removed under circumstances where cause does not exist, our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights into common units or to receive cash in exchange for those interests.

Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the then-issued and outstanding partnership securities of any class (other than Series B Preferred Units), our general partner will have the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining partnership securities of the class held by unaffiliated persons. The purchase price in the event of such an acquisitions is the greater of:

- the highest price paid by either of our general partner or any of its affiliates for any partnership securities of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date on which our general partner first mails notice of its election to purchase those partnership securities; and

- the average of the daily closing prices of the partnership securities of such class over the 20 trading days preceding the date three days before the date the notice is mailed.

As a result of our general partner's right to purchase outstanding partnership securities, a holder of partnership securities may have his partnership securities purchased at an undesirable time or price. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a sale by that unitholder of his common units in the market. The repurchase right described in this section does not apply to Series B Preferred Units.

Meetings; Voting

Except as described below regarding a person or group owning 20% or more of any partnership securities then outstanding, unitholders or assignees who are record holders of units on the record date are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, meetings of our limited partners and to act upon matters for which approvals may be solicited. Common units that are owned by an assignee who is a record holder, but who has not yet been admitted as a limited partner, will be voted by our general partner at the written direction of the record holder. Absent direction of this kind, the common units will not be voted, except that, in the case of common units held by our general partner on behalf of non-citizen assignees, our general partner will distribute the votes on those common units in the same ratios as the votes of limited partners on other units are cast.

Our general partner does not anticipate that any meeting of limited partners will be called in the foreseeable future. Any action that is required or permitted to be taken by the limited partners may be taken either at a meeting of the limited partners or without a meeting if consents in writing describing the action so taken are signed by holders of the number of partnership securities necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting. Meetings of the limited partners may be called by our general partner or by limited partners owning at least 20% of the outstanding limited partner interests of the class for which a meeting is proposed. Limited partners may vote either in person or by proxy at meetings. The holders of a majority of the outstanding partnership securities of the class, classes or series entitled to vote and be present for which a meeting has been called, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum unless any action by the limited partners requires approval by holders of a greater percentage of the partnership securities in which case the quorum will be the greater percentage.

Each record holder of a common unit has a vote according to his percentage interest in us, although additional limited partner interests having special voting rights could be issued. Please read "—Issuance of Additional Securities." However, if at any time any person or group, other than our general partner and its affiliates, or a direct or subsequently approved transferee of our general partner or its affiliates, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of any class of partnership securities then outstanding, that person or group will lose voting rights on all of its partnership securities and the partnership securities may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of limited partners, calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum, or for other similar purposes. Common units held in nominee or street name account will be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and his nominee provides otherwise.

Any notice, demand, request, report, or proxy material required or permitted to be given or made to record holders of common units under our partnership agreement will be delivered to the record holder by us or by the transfer agent.

Non-Citizen Assignees; Redemption

If we are or become subject to federal, state, or local laws or regulations that, in the reasonable determination of our general partner, create a substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property in which we have an interest in because of the nationality, citizenship, or other related status of any limited partner or assignee, we may redeem the limited partner interest held by the limited partner or assignee at their current market price. In order to avoid any cancellation or forfeiture, our general partner may require each limited partner or assignee to furnish information about his nationality, citizenship, or related status. If a limited partner or assignee fails to furnish information about his nationality, citizenship, or other related status within 30 days after a request for the information or our general partner determines after receipt of the information that the limited partner or assignee is not an eligible citizen, the limited partner or assignee may be treated as a non-citizen assignee. In addition to other limitations on the rights of an assignee that is not a substituted limited partner, a non-citizen assignee does not have

the right to direct the voting of his limited partner interests and may not receive distributions in kind upon our liquidation.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SERIES B PREFERRED UNITS
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

General

Our 9.50% Series B Fixed Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units ("Series B Preferred Units") are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "GLP pr B."

We have appointed Equiniti Trust Company, LLC as the paying agent (the "Paying Agent"), and the registrar and transfer agent (the "Registrar and Transfer Agent"), for the Series B Preferred Units. The address of the Paying Agent and the Registrar and Transfer Agent is 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 11219.

Ranking

The Series B Preferred Units, with respect to quarterly distributions and amounts payable upon the liquidation, winding-up and dissolution of our affairs, rank:

- senior to our common units, the incentive distribution rights and to each other class or series of limited partner interests or other equity securities established after the original issue date of the Series B Preferred Units that is not expressly made senior to or on parity with the Series B Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable on a liquidation event (individually and collectively, the "Junior Securities");
- on parity with each other and any class or series of limited partner interests or other equity securities established after the original issue date of the Series B Preferred Units with terms expressly providing that such class or series ranks on parity with the Series B Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions or amounts payable upon a liquidation event, as applicable (individually and collectively, but excluding Senior Securities (as defined below), the "Parity Securities");
- junior to any class or series of limited partner interests or equity securities established after the original issue date of the Series B Preferred Units with terms expressly made senior to the Series B Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions or amounts payable upon a liquidation event (individually and collectively, "Senior Securities"); and
- junior to all of our existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us.

Under our partnership agreement, we may issue Junior Securities from time to time in one or more series without the consent of the holders of the Series B Preferred Units. The board of directors of our general partner has the authority to determine the designations, preferences, rights, powers, and duties of any such series before the issuance of any units of that series. The board of directors of our general partner will also determine the number of units constituting each series of securities. Our ability to issue additional Parity Securities in certain circumstances or Senior Securities is limited as described under "—Voting Rights."

Liquidation Rights

Any amount distributed by us upon our liquidation will be made to our partners in accordance with their respective positive capital account balances. The holders of outstanding Series B Preferred Units will first be specially allocated items of our gross income and gain in a manner designed to cause, in the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our affairs (whether voluntary or involuntary), such holders to have a positive capital balance equal to the liquidation preference of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit. If the amount of our gross income and gain available to be specially allocated to the holders of outstanding Series B Preferred Units is not sufficient to cause the

capital account of a Series B Preferred Unit to equal the liquidation preference of a Series B Preferred Unit, then the amount that a holder of Series B Preferred Units would receive upon liquidation may be less than the Series B Preferred Unit liquidation preference. Any accumulated and unpaid distributions on the Series B Preferred Units will be paid prior to any distributions in liquidation made in accordance with capital account balances. The rights of the holders of Series B Preferred Units to receive the liquidation preference will be subject to the rights of the holders of any Senior Securities and the proportional rights of holders of Parity Securities in liquidation.

Voting Rights

Except as set forth in our partnership agreement (as described below) or as otherwise required by Delaware law, the Series B Preferred Units have no voting rights.

Unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series B Preferred Units, voting as a separate class, we may not adopt any amendment to our partnership agreement that would have a material adverse effect on the terms of the Series B Preferred Units. For the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of this voting requirement, any amendment to our partnership agreement (i) relating to the issuance of additional limited partner interests (subject to the voting rights regarding the issuance of Parity Securities or Senior Securities discussed below) and (ii) in connection with a merger or another transaction in which we are the surviving entity and the Series B Preferred Units remain outstanding with the terms thereof materially unchanged in any respect adverse to the holders of Series B Preferred Units, will be deemed to not materially adversely affect the terms of the holders of Series B Preferred Units.

In addition, unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series B Preferred Units, voting as a class together with holders of any Parity Securities upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, we may not:

- create or issue any Parity Securities (including any additional Series B Preferred Units) if the cumulative distributions payable on then outstanding Series B Preferred Units (or Parity Securities, if applicable) are in arrears;
- create or issue any Senior Securities; or
- declare or pay any distributions to our common unitholders out of capital surplus.

On any matter on which the holders of the Series B Preferred Units are entitled to vote as a class, such holders will be entitled to one vote per Series B Preferred Unit.

Series B Preferred Units held in nominee or street name account will be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and its nominee provides otherwise.

Distributions

General

Holders of Series B Preferred Units are entitled to receive, when, as, and if declared by our general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose, cumulative quarterly cash distributions. Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units are paid out of our available cash with respect to the quarter ended immediately preceding the applicable Distribution Payment Date (as defined below).

Distribution Rate

Distributions on Series B Preferred Units are cumulative from the date of original issue and are payable quarterly in arrears (as described under “—Distribution Payment Dates”), when, as, and if declared by our general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose.

The distribution rate for the Series B Preferred Units is 9.50% per annum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference per unit (equal to \$2.375 per unit per annum).

Distribution Payment Dates

The “Distribution Payment Dates” for the Series B Preferred Units are February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15. Distributions are paid to holders of record as of the opening of business on the February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1 next preceding the Distribution Payment Date. Distributions accumulate in each such period from and including the preceding Distribution Payment Date or the initial issue date, as the case may be, to but excluding the applicable Distribution Payment Date for such period, and distributions accrue on accumulated distributions at the applicable distribution rate. If any Distribution Payment Date otherwise would fall on a day that is not a Business Day, declared distributions will be paid on the immediately succeeding Business Day without the accumulation of additional distributions. Distributions on the Series B Preferred Units will be payable based on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day periods. “Business Day” means Monday through Friday of each week, except that a legal holiday recognized as such by the government of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the State of New York shall not be regarded as a Business Day.

Payment of Distributions

Not later than 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on each Distribution Payment Date, we pay quarterly distributions, if any, on the Series B Preferred Units that have been declared by our general partner to the holders of such Series B Preferred Units as such holders’ names appear on our unit transfer books maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on the applicable record date.

So long as the Series B Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Depository Trust Company (and its successors or assigns or any other securities depository selected by us, the “Securities Depository”), declared distributions are paid to the Securities Depository in same-day funds on each Distribution Payment Date. The Securities Depository credits accounts of its participants in accordance with the Securities Depository’s normal procedures. The participants are responsible for holding or disbursing such payments to beneficial owners of the Series B Preferred Units in accordance with the instructions of such beneficial owners.

No distribution may be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any Junior Securities (other than a distribution payable solely in Junior Securities) unless full cumulative distributions have been or contemporaneously are being paid or provided for on all outstanding Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities through the most recent respective Distribution Payment Dates. Accumulated distributions in arrears for any past distribution period may be declared by the general partner and paid on any date fixed by the general partner, whether or not a Distribution Payment Date, to holders of the Series B Preferred Units on the record date for such payment, which may not be less than 10 days before such payment date.

Subject to the next succeeding sentence, if all accumulated distributions in arrears on all outstanding Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities have not been declared and paid, or sufficient funds for the payment thereof have not been set apart, payment of accumulated distributions in arrears will be made in order of their respective Distribution Payment Dates, commencing with the earliest Distribution Payment Date. If less than all distributions payable with respect to all Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities are paid, any partial payment will be made pro rata with respect to the Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities entitled to a distribution payment at such time in proportion to the aggregate amounts remaining due in respect of such Series B Preferred Units and Parity Securities at such time. Holders of the Series B Preferred Units are not entitled to any distribution, whether payable in cash, property or units, in excess of full cumulative distributions. Except insofar as distributions accrue on

the amount of any accumulated and unpaid distributions no interest or sum of money in lieu of interest will be payable in respect of any distribution payment which may be in arrears on the Series B Preferred Units.

Change of Control

Optional Redemption upon a Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control (as defined below), we may, at our option, redeem the Series B Preferred Units in whole or in part within 120 days after the first date on which such Change of Control occurred (the “Change of Control Redemption Period”), by paying the liquidation preference of \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit, plus all accumulated and unpaid distributions to, but excluding, the redemption date, whether or not declared. If, prior to the Change of Control Conversion Date (as defined below), we exercise our right to redeem Series B Preferred Units as described in the immediately preceding sentence or as described below under “—Redemption,” holders of the Series B Preferred Units we have elected to redeem will not have the conversion right described below under “—Conversion Right upon a Change of Control.” Any such redemption will be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose.

“Change of Control” means the occurrence of any of the following events after the original issue date of the Series B Preferred Units:

- the direct or indirect lease, sale, transfer, conveyance or other disposition (other than by way of merger, consolidation or business combination), in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the properties or assets of us and our subsidiaries taken as a whole to any “person” (as that term is used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; or
- the consummation of any transaction (including, without limitation, any merger, consolidation or business combination), the result of which is that any person (as defined above), other than a Permitted Holder (as defined below), becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the voting interests of our general partner, measured by voting power rather than percentage of interests.

“Permitted Holder” means Richard Slifka and Eric Slifka (or (i) other immediate family members of Alfred Slifka or the foregoing, (ii) related family trusts or (iii) other persons which are controlled by Richard Slifka and/or Eric Slifka).

Conversion Right upon a Change of Control

Upon the occurrence of a Change of Control, each holder of Series B Preferred Units will have the right (unless, during the Change of Control Redemption Period, we provide notice of our election to redeem Series B Preferred Units as described above under “—Optional Redemption upon a Change of Control” or below under “—Redemption”) to convert some or all of the Series B Preferred Units held by such holder on the Change of Control Conversion Date into a number of our common units per Series B Preferred Unit to be converted equal (the “Common Unit Conversion Consideration”) to the lesser of:

- the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the sum of the \$25.00 liquidation preference plus the amount of any accumulated and unpaid distributions to, but excluding, the Change of Control Conversion Date (unless the Change of Control Conversion Date is after a record date for a Series B Preferred Unit distribution payment and prior to the corresponding Series B Preferred Unit distribution payment date, in which case no additional amount for such accumulated and unpaid distribution will be included in this sum) by (ii) the Common Unit Price (as defined below), and
- 2.1533, which is the quotient obtained by dividing (i) the \$25.00 liquidation preference by (ii) one-half of the closing price of the common units on the NYSE on March 16, 2021, subject, in each case, to certain adjustments and to provisions as the general partner determines to be equitable in connection with (i) the receipt of any Alternative Conversion Consideration (as defined below) and (ii) splits, combinations and distributions in the form of equity issuances, each as described in greater detail in our partnership agreement.

In the case of a Change of Control pursuant to which our common units will be converted into cash, securities or other property or assets (including any combination thereof) (the “Alternative Conversion Consideration”), a holder of Series B Preferred Units electing to exercise its Change of Control Conversion Right (as defined below) will receive upon conversion of such Series B Preferred Units elected by such holder the kind and amount of such consideration that such holder would have owned or been entitled to receive upon the Change of Control had such holder held a number of our common units equal to the Common Unit Conversion Consideration immediately prior to the effective time of the Change of Control, which we refer to as the Alternative Conversion Consideration; provided, however, that if the holders of our common units have the opportunity to elect the form of consideration to be received in the Change of Control, the consideration that the holders of Series B Preferred Units electing to exercise their Change of Control Conversion Right will receive will be the form and proportion of the aggregate consideration elected by the holders of our common units who participate in the determination (based on the weighted average of elections) and will be subject to any limitations to which all holders of our common units are subject, including, without limitation, pro rata reductions applicable to any portion of the consideration payable in the Change of Control. We will not issue fractional common units upon the conversion of the Series B Preferred Units. Instead, we will pay the cash value of such fractional units.

If we provide a redemption notice prior to the expiration of the Change of Control Redemption Period, whether pursuant to our special optional redemption right in connection with a Change of Control as described under “—Optional Redemption upon a Change of Control” or our optional redemption rights as described below under “—Redemption,” holders of Series B Preferred Units will not have any right to convert the Series B Preferred Units that we have elected to redeem and any Series B Preferred Units subsequently selected for redemption that have been tendered for conversion pursuant to the Change of Control Conversion Right will be redeemed on the related redemption date instead of converted on the Change of Control Conversion Date.

Within five days following the expiration of the Change of Control Redemption Period (or, if we waive our right to redeem the Series B Preferred Units prior to the expiration of the Change of Control Redemption Period, within five days following the date of such waiver), we will provide to the holders of Series B Preferred Units written notice (the “Change of Control Conversion Right Notice”) of occurrence of the Change of Control that describes the resulting Change of Control Conversion Right. The Change of Control Conversion Right Notice will state the following:

- the events constituting the Change of Control;
- the date of the Change of Control;
- the date on which the Change of Control Redemption Period expired or was waived;
- the last date on which the holders of Series B Preferred Units may exercise their Change of Control Conversion Right;
- the method and period for calculating the Common Unit Price;
- the Change of Control Conversion Date;
- if applicable, the type and amount of Alternative Conversion Consideration entitled to be received per Series B Preferred Unit;
- the name and address of the Paying Agent; and
- the procedure that the holders of Series B Preferred Units must follow to exercise the Change of Control Conversion Right.

We will issue a press release for publication through a news or press organization as is reasonably expected to broadly disseminate the relevant information to the public, or post notice on our website, in any event prior to the

opening of business on the first Business Day following any date on which we provide the Change of Control Conversion Right Notice to the holders of Series B Preferred Units.

Holders of Series B Preferred Units that choose to exercise their Change of Control Conversion Right will be required prior to the close of business on the third Business Day preceding the Change of Control Conversion Date, to notify us of the number of Series B Preferred Units to be converted and otherwise to comply with any applicable procedures contained in the Change of Control Conversion Right Notice or otherwise required by the Securities Depository for effecting the conversion.

“Change of Control Conversion Right” means the right of a holder of Series B Preferred Units to convert some or all of the Series B Preferred Units held by such holder on the Change of Control Conversion Date into a number of our common units per Series B Preferred Unit pursuant to the conversion provisions in our partnership agreement.

“Change of Control Conversion Date” means the date fixed by our general partner, in its sole discretion, as the date the Series B Preferred Units are to be converted into common units, which will be a Business Day that is no fewer than 20 days nor more than 35 days after the date on which we provide the Change of Control Conversion Right Notice to holders of the Series B Preferred Units.

“Common Unit Price” means (i) the amount of cash consideration per common unit, if the consideration to be received in the Change of Control by the holders of our common units is solely cash; and (ii) the average of the closing prices for our common units on the NYSE for the ten consecutive trading days immediately preceding, but not including, the Change of Control Conversion Date, if the consideration to be received in the Change of Control by the holders of our common units is other than solely cash.

Redemption

Optional Redemption on or after May 15, 2026

Any time on or after May 15, 2026, we may redeem, at our option, in whole or in part, the Series B Preferred Units at a redemption price in cash equal to \$25.00 per Series B Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. We may undertake multiple partial redemptions. We may also redeem the Series B Preferred Units under the terms set forth under “—Change of Control—Optional Redemption upon a Change of Control.” Any such redemption will be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose and will be subject to compliance with the provisions of the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness.

Redemption Procedures

Any optional redemption shall be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose. We will give written notice of any redemption not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days before the scheduled date of redemption, to the holders of any Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed as such holders’ names appear on our unit transfer books maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent at the address of such holders shown therein. Such notice shall state: (i) the redemption date, (ii) the number of Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed and, if less than all outstanding Series B Preferred Units are to be redeemed, the number (and, in the case of Series B Preferred Units in certificated form, the identification) of Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed from such holder, (iii) the redemption price, (iv) the place where any Series B Preferred Units in certificated form are to be redeemed and shall be presented and surrendered for payment of the redemption price therefor, and (v) that distributions on the Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed will cease to accumulate from and after such redemption date.

If fewer than all of the outstanding Series B Preferred Units are to be redeemed, the number of Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed will be determined by us, and such Series B Preferred Units will be redeemed by such method of selection as the Securities Depository shall determine, pro rata or by lot, with adjustments to avoid redemption of fractional units. So long as all Series B Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, we will give notice, or cause notice to be given, to the Securities Depository of the number of

Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed, and the Securities Depositary will determine the number of Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed from the account of each of its participants holding such Series B Preferred Units in its participant account. Thereafter, each participant will select the number of Series B Preferred Units to be redeemed from each beneficial owner for whom it acts (including the participant, to the extent it holds Series B Preferred Units for its own account). A participant may determine to redeem Series B Preferred Units from some beneficial owners (including the participant itself) without redeeming Series B Preferred Units from the accounts of other beneficial owners. Any Series B Preferred Units not redeemed will remain outstanding and entitled to all the rights and preferences of Series B Preferred Units under our partnership agreement.

So long as the Series B Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depositary, the redemption price will be paid by the Paying Agent to the Securities Depositary on the redemption date. The Securities Depositary's normal procedures provide for it to distribute the amount of the redemption price in same-day funds to its participants who, in turn, are expected to distribute such funds to the persons for whom they are acting as agent.

If we give or cause to be given a notice of redemption, then we will deposit with the Paying Agent funds sufficient to redeem the Series B Preferred Units as to which notice has been given by 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the date fixed for redemption, and will give the Paying Agent irrevocable instructions and authority to pay the redemption price to the holder or holders thereof upon surrender or deemed surrender (which will occur automatically if the certificate representing such Series B Preferred Units is issued in the name of the Securities Depositary or its nominee) of the certificates therefor. If a notice of redemption shall have been given, then from and after the date fixed for redemption, unless we default in providing funds sufficient for such redemption at the time and place specified for payment pursuant to the notice, all distributions on such Series B Preferred Units will cease to accumulate and all rights of holders of such Series B Preferred Units as limited partners will cease, except the right to receive the redemption price, including an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid distributions to the date fixed for redemption, whether or not declared. The holders of Series B Preferred Units will have no claim to the interest income, if any, earned on such funds deposited with the Paying Agent. Any funds deposited with the Paying Agent hereunder by us for any reason, including, but not limited to, redemption of Series B Preferred Units, that remain unclaimed or unpaid after one year after the applicable redemption date or other payment date, shall be, to the extent permitted by law, repaid to us upon our written request, after which repayment the holders of the Series B Preferred Units entitled to such redemption or other payment shall have recourse only to us.

If only a portion of the Series B Preferred Units represented by a certificate has been called for redemption, upon surrender of the certificate to the Paying Agent (which will occur automatically if the certificate representing such Series B Preferred Units is registered in the name of the Securities Depositary or its nominee), we will issue and the Paying Agent will deliver to the holder of such Series B Preferred Units a new certificate (or adjust the applicable book-entry account) representing the number of Series B Preferred Units represented by the surrendered certificate that have not been called for redemption.

Notwithstanding any notice of redemption, there will be no redemption of any Series B Preferred Units called for redemption until funds sufficient to pay the full redemption price of such Series B Preferred Units, including all accumulated and unpaid distributions to, but excluding, the date of redemption, whether or not declared, have been deposited by us with the Paying Agent.

We may from time to time purchase Series B Preferred Units, subject to compliance with all applicable securities and other laws. We have no obligation, or any present plan or intention, to purchase any Series B Preferred Units. Any Series B Preferred Units that we redeem or otherwise acquire will be cancelled.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that full cumulative distributions on the Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities have not been paid or declared and set apart for payment, we may not repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any Series B Preferred Units or Parity Securities except pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same relative terms to all holders of Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities. Common units and any other Junior Securities may not be redeemed, repurchased or otherwise acquired by us unless full cumulative distributions on the Series B Preferred Units and any Parity Securities for all prior and the then-ending distribution periods have been paid or declared and set apart for payment.

No Limited Call Right

Our general partner's limited call right does not apply to the Series B Preferred Units.

No Sinking Fund

The Series B Preferred Units do not have the benefit of any sinking fund.

No Fiduciary Duty

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the partnership agreement or any duty existing at law, in equity or otherwise, we, and the officers and directors of our general partner, do not owe any duties, including fiduciary duties, or have any liabilities to holders of the Series B Preferred Units.

Book-Entry System

All Series B Preferred Units are represented by a single certificate issued to the Securities Depository, and registered in the name of its nominee (Cede & Co.). The Series B Preferred Units will continue to be represented by a single certificate registered in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee, and no holder of the Series B Preferred Units is entitled to receive a certificate evidencing such Series B Preferred Units unless otherwise required by law or the Securities Depository gives notice of its intention to resign or is no longer eligible to act as such and we have not selected a substitute Securities Depository within 60 calendar days thereafter. Payments and communications made by us to holders of the Series B Preferred Units are duly made by making payments to, and communicating with, the Securities Depository. Accordingly, unless certificates are available to holders of the Series B Preferred Units, each purchaser of Series B Preferred Units must rely on (i) the procedures of the Securities Depository and its participants to receive distributions, any redemption price, liquidation preference and notices, and to direct the exercise of any voting rights, with respect to such Series B Preferred Units and (ii) the records of the Securities Depository and its participants to evidence its ownership of such Series B Preferred Units.

So long as the Securities Depository (or its nominee) is the sole holder of the Series B Preferred Units, no beneficial holder of the Series B Preferred Units will be deemed to be a holder of Series B Preferred Units. The Depository Trust Company, the initial Securities Depository, is a New York-chartered limited purpose trust company that performs services for its participants, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own the Depository Trust Company. The Securities Depository maintains lists of its participants and the positions (i.e., ownership interests) held by its participants in the Series B Preferred Units, whether as a holder of the Series B Preferred Units for its own account or as a nominee for another holder of the Series B Preferred Units.

CANADIAN BENCHMARK REPLACEMENT CONFORMING CHANGES AMENDMENT

THIS CANADIAN BENCHMARK REPLACEMENT CONFORMING CHANGES AMENDMENT (this “Agreement”), dated as of June 14, 2024, is entered into by BANK OF AMERICA, N.A., as administrative agent (the “Administrative Agent”).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, **GLOBAL OPERATING LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“OLLC”), **GLOBAL COMPANIES LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Global”), **GLOBAL MONTELLO GROUP CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Montello”), **GLEN HES CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Glen Hes”), **BASIN TRANSLOAD, LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Basin”), **CHELSEA SANDWICH LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Chelsea LLC”), **GLP FINANCE CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Finance”), **ALLIANCE ENERGY LLC**, a Massachusetts limited liability company (“Alliance”), **CASCADE KELLY HOLDINGS LLC**, an Oregon limited liability company (“Cascade”), **WARREN EQUITIES, INC.**, a Delaware corporation (“Warren”), **MERIDIAN BUNKER CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Meridian”), **GLOBAL EVERETT LANDCO LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Global Everett”) and **GLOBAL TERMINAL HOLDINGS LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Terminal Holdings” and, collectively with OLLC, Global, Montello, Glen Hes, Basin, Chelsea LLC, Finance, Alliance, Cascade, Warren, Meridian and Global Everett, the “Borrowers” and each individually, a “Borrower”), the lenders from time to time party thereto (the “Lenders”), Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and the other parties thereto have entered into that certain Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 25, 2017 (as amended, modified, extended, restated, replaced, or supplemented from time to time, the “Credit Agreement”);

WHEREAS, certain loans and/or other extensions of credit (the “Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans”) under the Credit Agreement denominated in Canadian Dollars incur or are permitted to incur interest, fees, commissions or other amounts based on the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (“CDOR”) in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement; and

WHEREAS, CDOR has been or will be replaced with the benchmark set forth in Appendix A in accordance with the Credit Agreement and, in connection therewith, the Administrative Agent is exercising its right to make certain conforming changes in connection with the implementation of the applicable benchmark replacement as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement, this Agreement is entered into by the Administrative Agent :

1. Defined Terms. Capitalized terms used herein but not otherwise defined herein (including on any Appendix attached hereto) shall have the meanings provided to such terms in the Credit Agreement, as amended by this Agreement.
2. Agreement. Notwithstanding any provision of the Credit Agreement or any other document related thereto (the “Loan Documents”) to the contrary, the terms set forth on Appendix A shall apply to the Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans. For the avoidance of doubt, to the extent provisions in the Credit Agreement apply to Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans and such provisions are not

specifically addressed by Appendix A, the provisions in the Credit Agreement shall continue to apply to such Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans.

4. Conflict with Loan Documents. In the event of any conflict between the terms of this Agreement and the terms of the Credit Agreement or the other Loan Documents, the terms hereof shall control.

5. Conditions Precedent. This Agreement shall become effective on the earlier of (i) the date that all Available Tenors of CDOR have either permanently or indefinitely ceased to be provided by RBSL or (ii) June 28, 2024 (such date, the “Amendment Effective Date”), upon proper execution by the Administrative Agent of a counterpart of this Agreement.

6. Notice. As of the Amendment Effective Date, the Administrative Agent hereby notifies the Borrowers and the Lenders of (i) the implementation of the Canadian Benchmark Replacement and (ii) the effectiveness of the Canadian Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, in each case, pursuant to this Agreement. To the extent the Credit Agreement requires the Administrative Agent to provide notice that any of the foregoing events has occurred, this Agreement constitutes such notice.

7. Miscellaneous.

(a) This Agreement is a Loan Document.

(b) This Agreement may be in the form of an electronic record (in “.pdf” form or otherwise) and may be executed using electronic signatures, which shall be considered as originals and shall have the same legal effect, validity and enforceability as a paper record. This Agreement may be executed in as many counterparts as necessary or convenient, including both paper and electronic counterparts, but all such counterparts shall be one and the same Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, the authorization under this paragraph may include, without limitation, use or acceptance by the Administrative Agent of a manually signed Agreement which has been converted into electronic form (such as scanned into “.pdf” format), or an electronically signed Agreement converted into another format, for transmission, delivery and/or retention.

(c) Any provision of this Agreement held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, shall, as to such jurisdiction, be ineffective to the extent of such illegality, invalidity or unenforceability without affecting the legality, validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions hereof and the illegality, invalidity or unenforceability of a particular provision in a particular jurisdiction shall not invalidate or render unenforceable such provision in any other jurisdiction.

(d) The terms of the Credit Agreement with respect to governing law, submission to jurisdiction, waiver of venue and waiver of jury trial are incorporated herein by reference, *mutatis mutandis*.

[remainder of page intentionally left blank]

The Administrative Agent has caused a counterpart of this Agreement to be duly executed and delivered as of the date first above written.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT:

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,
as Administrative Agent

By: /s/ Anthony W. Kell
Name: Anthony W. Kell
Title: Vice President

DB3/ 204778193.2

Appendix A

TERMS APPLICABLE TO ALTERNATIVE CURRENCY TERM RATE LOANS

1. Defined Terms. The following terms shall have the meanings set forth below:

“Administrative Agent’s Office” means, with respect to any currency, the Administrative Agent’s address and, as appropriate, account specified in the Credit Agreement with respect to such currency, or such other address or account with respect to such currency as the Administrative Agent may from time to time notify the Borrowers and the Lenders.

“Alternative Currency Term Rate” means, for any Interest Period, with respect to any extension of credit under the Credit Agreement denominated in Canadian Dollars, the rate per annum equal to the forward-looking term rate based on CORRA (“Term CORRA”), as published on the applicable Reuters screen page (or such other commercially available source providing such quotations as may be designated by the Administrative Agent from time to time) (in such case, the “Term CORRA Rate”) on the Rate Determination Date with a term equivalent to such Interest Period plus the Term CORRA Adjustment for such Interest Period; provided, that, if any Alternative Currency Term Rate shall be less than zero, such rate shall be deemed zero for purposes of this Agreement.

“Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan” means a Loan that bears interest at a rate based on the definition of “Alternative Currency Term Rate.” All Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans must be denominated in Canadian Dollars.

“Applicable Rate” means the Applicable Rate, Applicable Margin or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“Base Rate” means the Base Rate, Alternative Base Rate, ABR, Prime Rate or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“Base Rate Loans” means a Loan that bears interest at a rate based on the Base Rate.

“Borrowing” means a Committed Borrowing, Borrowing, or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“Business Day” means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which commercial banks are authorized to close under the laws of, or are in fact closed in, the state where the Administrative Agent’s Office is located; provided that

(a) if such day relates to any interest rate settings as to an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, means any such day on which dealings in deposits in Canadian Dollars are conducted by and between banks in the applicable offshore interbank market for such currency; and

(b) if such day relates to any fundings, disbursements, settlements and payments in Canadian Dollars in respect of an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, or any other dealings in Canadian Dollars to be carried out pursuant to this Agreement in respect of any such Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan (other than any interest rate settings), means any such day on which banks are open for foreign exchange business in the principal financial center of the country of such currency.

“Canadian Benchmark Replacement” means the Canadian Benchmark Replacement or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“Canadian Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any Canadian Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the definition of “Business Day”, the definition of “Interest Period”, the definition of “Alternative Currency Daily Rate”, the definition of “Alternative Currency Term Rate”, the definition of “Overnight Rate”), timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, timing of borrowing requests or prepayment, conversion or continuation notices, the applicability and length of lookback periods, the day basis for calculating interest for Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans, the applicability of breakage provisions, and other technical, administrative or operational matters) that the Administrative Agent decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption and implementation of such Canadian Benchmark Replacement and to permit the administration thereof by the Administrative Agent in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Administrative Agent decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Administrative Agent determines that no market practice for the administration of such Canadian Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner of administration as the Administrative Agent decides is reasonably necessary in connection with the administration of this Agreement and the other Loan Documents).

“Canadian Benchmark Transition Event” means the Canadian Benchmark Replacement Transition Event or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“CDOR Rate” means CDOR, CDOR Rate or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“CDOR Rate Loans” means a Loan that bears interest at a rate based on the CDOR Rate.

“Committed Loan Notice” means a Committed Loan Notice, Loan Notice, Borrowing Notice, Continuation/Conversion Notice, or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement, and such term shall be deemed to include the Committed Loan Notice attached hereto as Exhibit A.

“CORRA” means the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average administered and published by the Bank of Canada (or any successor administrator).

“Dollar” and “\$” mean lawful money of the United States.

“Dollar Equivalent” means the Dollar Equivalent or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“Interest Payment Date” means, as to any Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, the last day of each Interest Period applicable to such Loan and the applicable maturity date set forth in the Credit Agreement; provided, however, that if any Interest Period for an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan exceeds three months, the respective dates that fall every three months after the beginning of such Interest Period shall also be Interest Payment Dates.

“Interest Period” means as to each Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, the period commencing on the date such Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan is disbursed or converted to or continued as an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan and ending on the date one or three

months thereafter, as selected by the Borrowers in its Committed Loan Notice (in the case of each requested Interest Period, subject to availability); provided that:

(a) any Interest Period that would otherwise end on a day that is not a Business Day shall be extended to the next succeeding Business Day unless, in the case of an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, such Business Day falls in another calendar month, in which case such Interest Period shall end on the next preceding Business Day;

(b) any Interest Period pertaining to an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan that begins on the last Business Day of a calendar month (or on a day for which there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month at the end of such Interest Period) shall end on the last Business Day of the calendar month at the end of such Interest Period; and

(c) no Interest Period shall extend beyond the applicable maturity date set forth in the Credit Agreement.

“Rate Determination Date” means two (2) Business Days prior to the commencement of such Interest Period (or such other day as is generally treated as the rate fixing day by market practice in such interbank market, as determined by the Administrative Agent; provided that, to the extent such market practice is not administratively feasible for the Administrative Agent, then “Rate Determination Date” means such other day as otherwise reasonably determined by the Administrative Agent).

“Required Lenders” means the Required Lenders, Requisite Lenders, Majority Lenders or any similar or analogous definition in the Credit Agreement.

“Revaluation Date” means, with respect to any Loan, each of the following: (a) each date of a Borrowing of an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, (b) each date of a continuation of an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan pursuant to the terms of the Credit Agreement, and (c) such additional dates as the Administrative Agent shall determine or the Required Lenders shall require.

“Term CORRA Adjustment” means (i) 0.29547% (29.547 basis points) for an Interest Period of one-month’s duration and 0.32138% (32.138 basis points) for an Interest Period of three-months’ duration.

“Type” means, with respect to a Loan, its character as an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan.

2. Terms Applicable to Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans. From and after the Amendment Effective Date, the parties hereto agree as follows, solely with respect to Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans:

(a) Alternative Currencies. (i) Canadian Dollars shall not be considered a currency for which there is a published CDOR Rate, and (ii) any request for a new Loan denominated in Canadian Dollars, or to continue an existing Loan denominated in Canadian Dollars, shall be deemed to be a request for a new Loan bearing interest at the Alternative Currency Term Rate; provided, that, to the extent any Loan bearing interest at the CDOR Rate is outstanding on the Amendment Effective Date, such Loan shall continue to bear interest at the CDOR Rate until the end of the current Interest Period or payment period applicable to such Loan.

(b) References to CDOR Rate and CDOR Rate Loans in the Credit Agreement and Loan Documents.

(i) References to the CDOR Rate and CDOR Rate Loans in provisions of the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents that are not specifically addressed herein (other than the definitions of CDOR Rate and CDOR Rate Loan) shall be deemed to include the Alternative Currency Term Rate, and Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans, as applicable.

(ii) For purposes of any requirement for the Borrowers to compensate Lenders for losses in the Credit Agreement resulting from any continuation, conversion, payment or prepayment of any Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan on a day other than the last day of any Interest Period (as defined in the Credit Agreement), references to the Interest Period (as defined in the Credit Agreement) shall be deemed to include any relevant interest payment date or payment period for an Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan.

(c) Borrowings and Continuations of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans. In addition to any other borrowing requirements set forth in the Credit Agreement:

(i) Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans. Each Borrowing of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans, and each continuation of a Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan shall be made upon the Borrowers' irrevocable notice to the Administrative Agent, which may be given by (A) telephone or (B) a Committed Loan Notice; provided that any telephonic notice must be confirmed immediately by delivery to the Administrative Agent of a Committed Loan Notice. Each such Committed Loan Notice must be received by the Administrative Agent not later than 11:00 a.m. (Eastern time) three Business Days prior to the requested date of any Borrowing of or any continuation of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans. Each Borrowing of or continuation of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans shall be in a principal amount of the Dollar Equivalent of \$5,000,000 or a whole multiple of the Dollar Equivalent of \$1,000,000 in excess thereof. Each Committed Loan Notice shall specify (i) whether the Borrower is requesting a Borrowing or a continuation of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans, (ii) the requested date of the Borrowing or continuation, as the case may be (which shall be a Business Day), (iii) the currency and principal amount of Loans to be borrowed or continued, (iv) the Type of Loans to be borrowed, (v) if applicable, the duration of the Interest Period with respect thereto. If the Borrowers fail to specify a currency in a Committed Loan Notice requesting a Borrowing, then the Loans so requested shall be made in Dollars. If the Borrowers fail to specify a Type of Loan in a Committed Loan Notice or if such Borrowers fail to give a timely notice requesting a continuation, then the applicable Loans shall be made as Base Rate Loans denominated in Dollars; provided, however, that in the case of a failure to timely request a continuation of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans, such Loans shall be continued as Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans in their original currency with an Interest Period of one (1) month. If the Borrowers request a Borrowing of or continuation of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans in any such Committed Loan Notice, but fail to specify an Interest Period, it will be deemed to have specified an Interest Period of one month. Except as otherwise specified in the Credit Agreement, no Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan may be converted into or continued as a Loan denominated in a different currency, but instead must be repaid in the original currency of such Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan and reborrowed in the other currency.

(ii) Committed Loan Notice. For purposes of a Borrowing of Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans, or a continuation of and Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan, the Borrowers shall use the Committed Loan Notice attached hereto as Exhibit A.

(d) Interest.

(i) Subject to the provisions of the Credit Agreement with respect to default interest, each Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan shall bear interest on the outstanding principal amount thereof for each Interest Period at a rate per annum equal to the Alternative Currency Term Rate for such Interest Period plus the Applicable Rate.

(ii) Interest on each Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan shall be due and payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date applicable thereto and at such other times as may be specified in the Credit Agreement; provided, that any prepayment of any Alternative Currency Term Rate Loan shall be accompanied by all accrued interest on the amount prepaid, together with any additional amounts required pursuant to Section 3.05. Interest hereunder shall be due and payable in accordance with the terms hereof before and after judgment, and before and after the commencement of any proceeding under any debtor relief law.

(e) Canadian Benchmark Replacements. The provisions in the Credit Agreement addressing the replacement of a current Canadian Benchmark and Canadian Benchmark Transition Events shall be deemed to apply to Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans and Term CORRA, as applicable.

Exhibit A

FORM OF COMMITTED LOAN NOTICE
(Alternative Currency Term Rate Loans)

Date: _____, _____¹

To: Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Reference is made to that certain Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 25, 2017 (as amended, restated, extended, supplemented or otherwise modified in writing from time to time, the “Credit Agreement,” the terms defined therein being used herein as therein defined), among **GLOBAL OPERATING LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“OLLC”), **GLOBAL COMPANIES LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Global”), **GLOBAL MONTELLO GROUP CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Montello”), **GLEN HES CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Glen Hes”), **BASIN TRANSLOAD, LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Basin”), **CHELSEA SANDWICH LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Chelsea LLC”), **GLP FINANCE CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Finance”), **ALLIANCE ENERGY LLC**, a Massachusetts limited liability company (“Alliance”), **CASCADE KELLY HOLDINGS LLC**, an Oregon limited liability company (“Cascade”), **WARREN EQUITIES, INC.**, a Delaware corporation (“Warren”), **MERIDIAN BUNKER CORP.**, a Delaware corporation (“Meridian”), **GLOBAL EVERETT LANDCO LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Global Everett”) and **GLOBAL TERMINAL HOLDINGS LLC**, a Delaware limited liability company (“Terminal Holdings” and, collectively with OLLC, Global, Montello, Glen Hes, Basin, Chelsea LLC, Finance, Alliance, Cascade, Warren, Meridian and Global Everett, the “Borrowers” and each individually, a “Borrower”), the Lenders from time to time party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and the other parties thereto.

The undersigned hereby requests (select one)²:

<u>Indicate:</u> Borrowing, Conversion or Continuation	<u>Indicate:</u> Borrower Name	<u>Indicate:</u> Requested Amount	<u>Indicate:</u> Currency	<u>Indicate:</u> Term CORRA Loan	<u>For Term</u> <u>CORRA Loans</u> <u>Indicate:</u> Interest Period (e.g., 1 or 3 month interest period)

¹ Note to Borrower. All requests submitted under a single Committed Loan Notice must be effective on the same date. If multiple effective dates are needed, multiple Committed Loan Notices will need to be prepared and signed.

² Note to Borrower. For multiple borrowings, conversions and/or continuations for a particular facility, fill out a new row for each borrowing/conversion and/or continuation.

The Borrowing, if any, requested herein complies with the requirements set forth in the Credit Agreement.

[BORROWERS]

By: _____

Name: [Type Signatory Name]

Title: [Type Signatory Title]

DB3/ 204778193.2

**INSIDER TRADING POLICY
OF
GLOBAL PARTNERS LP**

Effective as of February 27, 2025

This Insider Trading Policy (this “Policy”) sets forth the policies of Global GP LLC with respect to transactions by the employees, officers and directors of Global GP LLC, Global Partners LP (the “Partnership”) and their subsidiaries (collectively, the “General Partner”), in the securities of the Partnership, such as common units, options to buy or sell securities, warrants, convertible securities and debt securities, as well as derivative securities relating to the Partnership’s securities, such as exchange-traded options, and under certain circumstances transactions in the securities of other companies. The people to whom this Policy applies are referred to in this Policy as “insiders.”

You should read this Policy carefully and ask questions of the Partnership’s Insider Trading Compliance Officer listed below:

*Sean T. Geary, Esq.
Chief Legal Officer and Secretary
Global GP LLC
P.O. Box 9161
800 South Street, Suite 500
Waltham, Massachusetts 02454-9161
(781) 398-4205*

The Partnership reserves the right to amend or rescind this Policy or any portion of it at any time and to adopt different policies and procedures at any time. This Policy must be strictly followed. If a law conflicts with this Policy, you must comply with the law.

I. GENERAL POLICY

This Policy prohibits insiders from transacting or tipping either directly or indirectly others who may transact in the securities of the Partnership while in possession of Material Nonpublic Information about the Partnership. These transactions are commonly referred to as “insider trading.”

A. *Transacting on Material Nonpublic Information*

Except as otherwise specified in this Policy, no insider or Related Person shall, directly or indirectly, engage in any transaction involving the Partnership’s securities, including any offer to

purchase or offer to sell or giving any gift of the Partnership's securities¹, during any period commencing with the date that such person is aware of Material Nonpublic Information concerning the Partnership, and ending two full Trading Days following the date of public disclosure of the Material Nonpublic Information, or at the time that the information is no longer material.

B. Tipping Others of Material Nonpublic Information

No insider shall, directly or indirectly, disclose or tip Material Nonpublic Information about the Partnership to any other person (including Related Persons) where such Material Nonpublic Information may be used by such person to his or her profit by transacting in the securities of the Partnership, nor shall an insider or Related Person, directly or indirectly, make recommendations or express opinions on the basis of Material Nonpublic Information about the Partnership as to transacting in the Partnership's securities. Insiders are not authorized to recommend transactions in the Partnership's securities to any other person (other than Related Persons) regardless of whether the insider is in possession of Material Nonpublic Information about the Partnership.

C. Confidentiality of Material Nonpublic Information

Material Nonpublic Information relating to the Partnership is the property of the Partnership and the unauthorized disclosure of such Material Nonpublic Information is prohibited. If any officer, director or employee of the General Partner, the Partnership or their subsidiaries receives any inquiry from outside, such as a securities analyst, for information (particularly financial results and/or projections) that may be Material Nonpublic Information relating to the Partnership, the inquiry should be referred to the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Legal Officer of the General Partner, who is responsible for coordinating and overseeing the release of such information to the investing public, securities analysts and others in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

D. Information Regarding Other Companies

This Policy also applies to Material Nonpublic Information relating to the Partnership's customers, vendors or suppliers and companies involved in a potential transaction or business relationship with the Partnership ("business partners"), when such Material Nonpublic Information is obtained in the course of employment or association with the General Partner, the Partnership or any of their subsidiaries. All insiders should treat Material Nonpublic Information about the Partnership's business partners with the same care required with respect to Material Nonpublic Information related directly to the Partnership.

II. DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

¹ GLP: The SEC has stated a policy position that "gifts" (including estate planning transactions and charitable contributions) may constitute insider trading. This means that gifts may need to take place in open windows, or that donors may need to adopt a Rule 10b5-1 plan during open windows for their gifts of the Partnership's securities.

A. *Material Nonpublic Information*

1. *What information is “Material”?*

It is not possible to define all categories of material information. However, information should be regarded as material if there is a substantial likelihood a reasonable investor would consider the information as significantly altering the total mix of information available. Thus, information may be material if it is likely that a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell a security. Information that could reasonably be expected to affect the price of a company’s securities is almost always material. It is also important to remember that either positive or negative information may be material.

While it may be difficult under this standard to determine whether particular information is material, there are various categories of information that are particularly sensitive and, as a general rule, should always be considered material. Examples of such information may include:

- Financial results (quarterly, annual or otherwise)
- Projections of future earnings or losses
- Significant regulatory development
- A pending or proposed merger
- A corporate crisis (including, for example, a significant data breach or cybersecurity breach or attack)
- Significant acquisition or disposition
- Gain or loss of a substantial customer or supplier
- Distributions and changes in distribution policy
- Contract announcements of a significant nature
- Equity or debt offerings
- Sales of securities by affiliates
- Significant litigation exposure due to actual or threatened litigation
- Changes in personnel, particularly senior management and directors
- Changes in credit ratings
- Financial liquidity problems or impending bankruptcy

The above list is for illustrative purposes only. If your securities transactions become the subject of scrutiny, they will be viewed after-the-fact with the benefit of hindsight. As a result, before engaging in any securities transaction, you should consider carefully how Securities and Exchange Commission regulators and others might view your transaction in hindsight with all of the facts disclosed.

2. *What information is “Nonpublic”?*

Nonpublic information is information that has not been previously disclosed to the general public and is otherwise not generally available to the investing public. In order for information to be considered “public,” it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to the investing public and the investing public must have had time to absorb the information fully.

Generally, you should allow two full Trading Days following the date of public disclosure of Material Nonpublic Information as a reasonable waiting period before information is deemed to

be public. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Partnership may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of Material Nonpublic Information.

B. Related Person

As used herein, with respect to any insider, “Related Person” means

- Any partnerships, trusts, estates and other entities that an insider controls;
- Any family member living in the insider’s household (including child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law (including adoptive relationships)) and anyone else living in the insider’s household; and
- Any family member who does not live in the insider’s household but whose transactions in Partnership securities are otherwise directed by the insider or subject to the insider’s influence or control (such as parents or children who consult with the insider before transacting in Partnership securities).

C. Trading Day

As used herein, the term “Trading Day” shall mean a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading. A Trading Day begins at the time trading begins on such day.

III. TRADING GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS

A. Scheduled and Unscheduled Restrictive Periods

Except as set forth in Section III.C., all directors, executive officers and certain other employees identified by the General Partner and who have been notified that they have been so identified (the “Window Group”) are prohibited from transacting in Partnership securities during the period beginning at the close of business on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of the third month of each fiscal quarter and ending two full Trading Days following the date of public disclosure of the financial results for that quarter (the “Scheduled Restrictive Period”). Insiders who have not been identified as being in the Window Group should adhere to the general prohibitions set forth in this Policy. Insiders who have not been identified as being in the Window Group and notified of the Scheduled Restrictive Period must comply with the Scheduled Restrictive Period whether or not they receive a reminder of the commencement of each Scheduled Restrictive Period.

From time to time, the Partnership may also prohibit some or all of the directors, officers and employees from transacting in securities of the Partnership or the securities of another company because of developments known to the Partnership and not yet disclosed to the public (the “Unscheduled Restrictive Period”). In such event, the Insider Trading Compliance Officer will notify the affected persons, and those persons, except as set forth in Section III.C., may not engage in any transaction involving the securities of the Partnership or the other specified company, as applicable, until the Insider Trading Compliance Officer notifies them that the Unscheduled Restrictive Period is over. In addition, any person made aware of the existence of an

Unscheduled Restrictive Period should not disclose the existence of the Unscheduled Restrictive Period to any other person (outside of those subject to the Unscheduled Restrictive Period).

Transacting in the Partnership's securities outside of a Scheduled or Unscheduled Restrictive Period should not be considered a "safe harbor," and all directors, officers and employees should use good judgment at all times.

B. Special and Prohibited Transactions

The Partnership has adopted policies regarding the following special and prohibited transactions:

1. *Purchases of Partnership Securities on Margin.* Any securities of the Partnership purchased in the open market should be paid for in full at the time of purchase. Purchasing the Partnership's securities on margin (e.g., borrowing money from a broker or other third party to fund the purchase) is strictly prohibited by this Policy.

2. *Short Sales of Partnership Securities.* Selling the Partnership's securities short is strictly prohibited by this Policy. Selling short is the practice of selling more securities than you own.

3. *Hedging Transactions and Other Transactions Involving Partnership-based Derivative Securities.* Hedging or monetization transactions, whether direct or indirect, involving the Partnership's securities are strictly prohibited by this Policy, regardless of whether such insiders are in possession of Material Nonpublic Information. "Hedging" includes entering into any financial instruments (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, and exchange funds), or otherwise engaging in any transactions that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of the Partnership's securities.

Transactions involving Partnership-based derivative securities are prohibited by this Policy, whether or not such insiders are in possession of Material Nonpublic Information. "Derivative securities" are options, warrants, unit appreciation rights, convertible notes or similar rights whose value is derived from the value of an equity security, such as Partnership units. Transactions in derivative securities include, but are not limited to, trading in Partnership-based option contracts, transactions in straddles or collars and writing or buying puts or calls. Transactions in debt that may be convertible into Partnership equity would also constitute a transaction in derivative securities prohibited by this Policy.

4. *Pledges of Partnership Securities.* Directors and executive officers are prohibited from pledging Partnership securities as collateral. For all other insiders, pledging Partnership securities as collateral shall require pre-approval from the Insider Trading Compliance Officer.

5. *Standing and Limit Orders.* Standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans) should be used only for a very brief period of time.

C. Exceptions

Except for the mandatory pre-clearance applicable to the Pre-Clearance Group as set forth herein and as otherwise specifically noted, this Policy does not apply in the case of the following transactions:

1. *Unit Options and Other Unit-Based Compensation.* This exception applies to the exercise or settlement of an employee unit option or other unit-based compensation acquired pursuant to the Partnership's plans, or to the exercise of a tax withholding right or net settlement pursuant to which the Partnership withholds units subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements or the exercise price. This exception does not apply, however, to any sale of unit in the market as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option.

2. *Restricted Unit Awards.* This exception applies to the grant or vesting of an award of restricted unit, or the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which the insider elects to have the Partnership withhold units to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of any restricted unit. The exception does not apply, however, to any market sale of restricted unit.

3. *401(k) Plan.* This exception applies to purchases or sales of Partnership securities in the Partnership's 401(k) plan resulting from an insider's periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the insider's payroll deduction election. This exception does not apply, however, to certain elections the insider may make under the 401(k) plan, including:

- (a) an election to increase or decrease the percentage of the insider's periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Partnership unit fund;
- (b) an election to make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Partnership unit fund;
- (c) an election to borrow money against the insider's 401(k) plan account if the loan will result in a liquidation of some or all of the insider's Partnership unit fund balance; and
- (d) an election to pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Partnership unit fund.

4. *Employee Unit Purchase Plan.* This exception applies to purchases of Partnership securities in the employee unit purchase plan resulting from the insider's periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the election the insider made at the time of the insider's enrollment in the plan. This exception also applies to purchases of Partnership securities resulting from lump sum contributions to the plan, provided that the insider elected to participate by lump sum payment at the beginning of the applicable enrollment period. This exception does not apply, however, to the insider's election to participate in the plan for any enrollment period, and to the insider's sales of Partnership securities purchased pursuant to the plan.

5. *Automatic Reinvestment of Distributions.* This exception applies to the automatic reinvestment of distributions paid on Partnership securities. This exception does not apply, however, to (i) voluntary, additional purchases of Partnership securities resulting from automatic reinvestment of distributions, (ii) the insider's election to participate in automatic reinvestment of

distributions, and (iii) the insider's election to increase or decrease the insider's level of automatic reinvestment of distributions.

6. *Diversified Mutual Funds.* This exception applies to transactions in diversified mutual funds that are invested in Partnership securities.

7. *Rule 10b5-1 Plans.* This exception applies to transactions made pursuant to a "Rule 10b5-1 Plan." A Rule 10b5-1 Plan is a written plan for transacting in the Partnership securities that, at the time it is adopted or modified, conforms to all of the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 as then in effect. Members of the Window Group must obtain authorization from the Insider Trading Compliance Officer (or by the Chief Financial Officer if the person seeking preclearance is the Insider Trading Compliance Officer) before entering into or modifying a Rule 10b5-1 Plan.

8. *Other Approved Transactions.* This exception applies to any transaction specifically approved in advance by the Insider Trading Compliance Officer (or the Chief Financial Officer if the person engaging in the transaction is the Insider Trading Compliance Officer).

D. Mandatory Pre-Clearance for the Pre-Clearance Group

The General Partner has determined that some or all of its directors, officers, and others as identified by the General Partner and who have been notified that they have been so identified (collectively, the "Pre-Clearance Group") must not transact in the Partnership's securities, even outside of a Scheduled or Unscheduled Restricted Period, without first complying with the "pre-clearance" process. Each member of the Pre-Clearance Group should contact the Insider Trading Compliance Officer (or by the Chief Financial Officer if the person seeking preclearance is the Insider Trading Compliance Officer) prior to commencing any transactions in the Partnership's securities other than those to which the pre-clearance process does not apply as set forth in Section III.C. Pre-Clearance Group members must obtain written clearance (which may include clearance via email) from the Insider Trading Compliance Officer (or by the Chief Financial Officer if the person seeking preclearance is the Insider Trading Compliance Officer); oral pre-clearance is not sufficient. Members of the Pre-Clearance Group that receive permission to engage in a transaction from the Insider Trading Compliance Officer (or the Chief Financial Officer, as applicable) must complete their transaction within (i) five Trading Days or (ii) such shorter or longer period as is designated by the Insider Trading Compliance Officer (or by the Chief Financial Officer if the person seeking preclearance is the Insider Trading Compliance Officer), or make a new request for clearance.

Please note that clearance of a proposed transaction by the Insider Trading Compliance Officer does not constitute legal advice or otherwise acknowledge that a member of the Pre-Clearance Group does not possess Material Nonpublic Information. Insiders must ultimately make their own judgments regarding, and are personally responsible for determining, whether they are in possession of Material Nonpublic Information.

E. Post-Termination Transactions

If an insider is aware of Material Nonpublic Information when at the time that such insider's employment or service relationship terminates, the insider may not trade transact in the securities of the Partnership or another company as provided for in this Policy until that information has become public or is no longer material.

IV. POTENTIAL CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY AND/OR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Civil and criminal penalties and disciplinary action by the Partnership, which may include termination or other appropriate action, may result from transacting on Material Nonpublic Information regarding the Partnership or certain other companies.

V. PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTIONS

Neither the Partnership nor the General Partner will engage in transactions in the Partnership's equity securities while aware of Material Nonpublic Information relating to the Partnership or its securities, except for:

- transactions with plan participants (or their permitted assignees) pursuant to an equity-based compensation plan of the General Partner;
- transactions with holders of outstanding options, warrants, rights, convertible securities or other derivative securities that are issued by the Partnership and that result from the holder's exercise, conversion or other election pursuant to the terms of the security or result from the Partnership's exercise, notice of redemption or conversion, or other election made pursuant to the terms of the security;
- transactions made pursuant to written plans for transacting in the Partnership's securities that, at the time adopted, conform to all of the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as then in effect;
- transactions with counterparties who are at the time also aware of the Material Nonpublic Information or who acknowledge, agree or represent that they are aware that the Partnership and/or the General Partner may possess Material Nonpublic Information but are not relying on the disclosure or omission to disclose to them of any such information; or
- any other transaction expressly authorized by the Board or any committee thereof, or by senior management in consultation with the Insider Trading Compliance Officer.

This document states a policy of Global Partners LP and is not intended to be regarded as the rendering of legal advice.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES OF GLOBAL PARTNERS LP

Entity	Jurisdiction of Formation
Alliance Energy LLC	Massachusetts
Basin Transload, LLC	Delaware
Cascade Kelly Holdings LLC	Oregon
Drake Petroleum Company, Inc.	Massachusetts
Global Companies LLC	Delaware
Global Montello Group Corp.	Delaware
Global Operating LLC	Delaware
Global Terminal Holdings LLC	Delaware
GLP Finance Corp.	Delaware
SPR Operator LLC	Delaware
Warex Terminals Corporation	New York
Warren Equities, Inc.	Delaware

List of Subsidiary Guarantors and Co-Issuer

The following subsidiaries of Global Partners LP (the “Partnership”) were, as of December 31, 2024, guarantors or co-issuer of the Partnership’s 7.00% Senior Notes due 2027, 6.875% Senior Notes due 2029 and 8.250% Senior Notes due 2032:

Name of Co-Issuer

GLP Finance Corp.

Name of Subsidiary Guarantor

Global Operating LLC
Global Companies LLC
Glen Hes Corp.
Global Montello Group Corp.
Chelsea Sandwich LLC
Alliance Energy LLC
Bursaw Oil LLC
Cascade Kelly Holdings LLC
Global Partners Energy Canada ULC
Warren Equities, Inc.
Warex Terminals Corporation
Drake Petroleum Company, Inc.
Puritan Oil Company, Inc.
Maryland Oil Company, Inc.
Basin Transload, LLC
Global Everett Landco LLC
Global Terminal Holdings LLC
Meridian Bunker Corp.
SPR Holdings LLC
SPR Operator LLC
Global Chelsea Terminals LLC
Global New Haven Terminals LLC
Global Linden Terminals LLC
Global Woodbury Terminals LLC
Global East Providence Terminals LLC

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statements (Form S-3 Nos. 333-208138 and 333-181211 and Form S-3ASR No. 333-277610) of Global Partners LP, and
- (2) Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 333-182346 and 333-145579) pertaining to the Global Partners LP Long-Term Incentive Plan;

of our reports dated February 28, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Global Partners LP and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Global Partners LP included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Global Partners LP for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 28, 2025

CERTIFICATION

I, Eric Slifka, President and Chief Executive Officer of Global GP LLC, the general partner of Global Partners LP, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Global Partners LP;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 28, 2025

By: /s/ Eric Slifka
Eric Slifka
President and Chief Executive Officer
of Global GP LLC, general partner
of Global Partners LP

CERTIFICATION

I, Gregory B. Hanson, Chief Financial Officer of Global GP LLC, the general partner of Global Partners LP, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Global Partners LP;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: February 28, 2025

By: /s/ Gregory B. Hanson

Gregory B. Hanson
Chief Financial Officer
of Global GP LLC, general partner
of Global Partners LP

**CERTIFICATION OF THE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF
GLOBAL PARTNERS LP
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the accompanying report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Global Partners LP (the “Partnership”) and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Eric Slifka, President and Chief Executive Officer of Global GP LLC, the general partner of the Partnership, hereby certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Partnership.

Dated: February 28, 2025

By: /s/ Eric Slifka
Eric Slifka
President and Chief Executive Officer
of Global GP LLC, general partner
of Global Partners LP

**CERTIFICATION OF THE
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF
GLOBAL PARTNERS LP
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the accompanying report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 of Global Partners LP (the “Partnership”) and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Gregory B. Hanson, Chief Financial Officer of Global GP LLC, the general partner of the Partnership, hereby certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Partnership.

Dated: February 28, 2025

By: /s/ Gregory B. Hanson
Gregory B. Hanson
Chief Financial Officer
of Global GP LLC, general partner
of Global Partners LP
