Summary of Tax Consequences

The following tax consequences to each Energy Transfer Partners LP unitholder associated with the merger with Sunoco Logistics Partners LP are contingent upon the transaction qualifying as a merger pursuant to Section 708 of the Internal Revenue Code.

I. Introduction

On November 20, 2016, Sunoco Logistics Partners L.P. ("SXL"), Energy Transfer Partners, L.P. ("ETP") and certain of their affiliates entered into a merger agreement, as amended on December 16, 2016 (as so amended and as may be further amended from time to time, the "merger agreement"), pursuant to which SXL Acquisition Sub LP, a wholly owned subsidiary of SXL, will merge with ETP, with ETP continuing as the surviving entity and becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of SXL (the "merger"). Concurrently with the merger, Sunoco Partners LLC, the general partner of SXL ("SXL GP"), will merge with Energy Transfer Partners GP, L.P., the general partner of ETP ("ETP GP"), with ETP GP continuing as the surviving entity and becoming the general partner of SXL (the "GP merger" and, together with the merger, the "mergers"). The mergers were consummated on April 28, 2017.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, subject to certain adjustments, holders of common units representing limited partner interests in ETP ("ETP common units" or "common units") will receive, for each ETP common unit held, 1.5 common units representing limited partner interests in SXL ("SXL common units"). Additionally, the Class E units, Class G units, Class I units and Class K units of ETP issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be cancelled and converted automatically into an equal number of newly created classes of units representing limited partner interests in SXL, with the same rights, preferences, privileges, duties and obligations as such classes of ETP units had immediately prior to the closing of the merger. Under the terms of the merger agreement, ETP's Class H units and incentive distribution rights will be cancelled for no consideration.

This document is intended to provide a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences to persons who exchanged ETP common units for SXL common units pursuant to the merger. This document does not constitute tax advice and does not address any special tax rules (including, but not limited to, the alternative minimum tax) or the tax consequences in any state, local, or foreign jurisdiction. Please consult the proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for additional information regarding the U.S. income tax consequences of the merger.

II. Summary of Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, SXL Merger Sub LP will merge with and into ETP, with ETP surviving the merger and becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of SXL, and all ETP common units will be converted into the right to receive SXL common units. Although for state law purposes ETP will become a wholly owned subsidiary of SXL in the merger, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the merger is intended to be a merger of SXL and ETP within the meaning of Treasury Regulations promulgated under Section 708 of

the Code, with ETP being treated as the continuing partnership and SXL being treated as the terminated partnership. As a result, each holder of SXL common units, including SXL common unitholders and the ETP common unitholders that will receive SXL common units in the merger, will be treated as a partner of ETP for U.S. federal income tax purposes following the merger.

As a result of ETP surviving the merger for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the following transactions will be deemed to occur for U.S. federal income tax purposes: (1) SXL will be deemed to contribute its assets to ETP in exchange for (i) the issuance to SXL of ETP units and (ii) the assumption of SXL's liabilities and (2) SXL will be deemed to liquidate, distributing ETP units to the SXL unitholders in exchange for such SXL units (the "Assets-Over Form").

III. Summary of Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences to ETP and ETP Common Unitholders

The actual tax consequences of the mergers to you may be complex and will depend on your specific tax situation. Please consult your own tax advisor to determine the U.S. income tax consequences of the transaction to you in light of your own personal circumstances as well as any other tax consequences under any state, local, or foreign tax authorities.

For purposes of the following examples and discussions, each ETP common unitholder is an individual citizen or resident of the United States who purchased ETP common units for cash and held such units as a capital asset. This document does not generally apply to any shares held in tax-deferred accounts, such as 401(k) or IRA accounts. Further, the following summary is premised on the transaction qualifying as a merger under Section 708 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), with ETP being treated as the continuing partnership and SXL being treated as the terminated partnership.

Although for state law purposes ETP will become a wholly owned subsidiary of SXL in the merger, for U.S. federal income tax purposes ETP (rather than SXL) will be treated as the continuing partnership following the merger pursuant to Treasury Regulations promulgated under Section 708 of the Code. As a result, ETP should not recognize any income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the merger, and ETP common unitholders should not recognize any income, gain or loss with respect to the SXL common units that they receive as part of the exchange. However, ETP common unitholders may recognize income, gain or loss as a result of a net reduction in the share of nonrecourse liabilities allocated to such unitholder as a result of the merger.

A. Potential Taxable Gain to Certain ETP Common Unitholders from Reallocation of Nonrecourse Liabilities

As a partner in ETP, an ETP common unitholder must include the nonrecourse liabilities of ETP allocable to his or her ETP common units in the tax basis of such common units. The amount of nonrecourse liabilities allocable to each unitholder is determined under complex regulations under Section 752 of the Code. As a result of the merger, the allocable share of nonrecourse liabilities allocated to existing ETP common unitholders will be recalculated to take into account the combination of SXL and ETP into a single partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Therefore, the merger may cause a net reduction in the allocable share of nonrecourse liabilities of an existing ETP common unitholder, which is referred to as a "reducing debt shift." If an existing ETP common unitholder experiences a net reduction in such unitholder's share of nonrecourse liabilities as a result of the merger, such unitholder will be deemed to have received

a cash distribution equal to the amount of the reduction and a corresponding basis reduction in such unitholder's units.

A reducing debt shift and the resulting deemed cash distribution may, under certain circumstances, result in the recognition of taxable gain by an ETP common unitholder to the extent the amount of the resulting deemed cash distribution exceeds such unitholder's tax basis in his or her ETP common units. However, an ETP common unitholder would not recognize taxable gain if such unitholder's tax basis in his or her ETP common units is positive without regard to any amount of basis associated with the unitholder's share of nonrecourse liabilities. If an existing ETP common unitholder has suspended passive losses with respect to his or her ETP common units, such unitholder may be able to offset all or a portion of any gain resulting from a reducing debt shift with such losses.

B. Tax Basis and Holding Period of ETP Common Units

Immediately prior to the merger, an ETP common unitholder's tax basis in his or her common units should equal the amount such unitholder paid for such ETP common units, (a) decreased, but not below zero, by distributions received by such unitholder from ETP and the aggregate amount of deductions, losses and nondeductible expenses (that are not required to be capitalized), that have been allocated by ETP to such unitholder and (b) increased by such unitholder's share of ETP's nonrecourse liabilities and the aggregate amount of income and gain allocated by ETP to such unitholder. Following the merger, each ETP common unitholder's share of ETP's nonrecourse liabilities will be recalculated. Any resulting increase or decrease in an ETP common unitholder's nonrecourse liabilities will result in a corresponding increase or decrease in such unitholder's adjusted tax basis in its ETP common units.

Although for state law purposes ETP will become a wholly owned subsidiary of SXL in the merger, for U.S. federal income tax purposes ETP (rather than SXL) will be treated as the continuing partnership following the merger. As such, an ETP common unitholder's holding period in his or her ETP common units will remain unchanged as a result of the merger.

IV. Circular 230

The following information is not intended to be "written advice concerning one or more Federal tax matters" subject to the requirements of section 10.37(a)(2) of Treasury Department Circular 230.

The information contained herein is of a general nature and based on authorities that are subject to change. Applicability of the information to specific situations should be determined through consultation with your tax adviser.