

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 1-12295

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

**919 Milam, Suite 2100,
Houston, TX**

(Address of principal executive offices)

76-0513049

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

77002

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (713) 860-2500

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. There were 122,539,221 Class A Common Units and 39,997 Class B Common Units outstanding as of May 4, 2018.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except units)

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,092	\$ 9,041
Accounts receivable - trade, net	419,903	495,449
Inventories	95,667	88,653
Other	48,432	42,890
Total current assets	<u>580,094</u>	<u>636,033</u>
FIXED ASSETS, at cost	5,652,880	5,601,015
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(802,261)	(734,986)
Net fixed assets	<u>4,850,619</u>	<u>4,866,029</u>
MINERAL LEASEHOLDS, net of accumulated depletion	563,369	564,506
NET INVESTMENT IN DIRECT FINANCING LEASES, net of unearned income	123,270	125,283
EQUITY INVESTEEES	372,493	381,550
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net of amortization	178,755	182,406
GOODWILL	325,046	325,046
OTHER ASSETS, net of amortization	116,190	56,628
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 7,109,836</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,137,481</u></u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable - trade	\$ 263,527	\$ 270,855
Accrued liabilities	152,163	185,409
Total current liabilities	<u>415,690</u>	<u>456,264</u>
SENIOR SECURED CREDIT FACILITY	1,279,000	1,099,200
SENIOR UNSECURED NOTES, net of debt issuance costs	2,456,749	2,598,918
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	12,138	11,913
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	290,401	256,571
Total liabilities	<u>4,453,978</u>	<u>4,422,866</u>
MEZZANINE CAPITAL:		
Class A Convertible Preferred Units, 22,901,980 and 22,411,728 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	712,687	697,151
PARTNERS' CAPITAL:		
Common unitholders, 122,579,218 and 122,579,218 units issued and outstanding at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively	1,951,590	2,026,147
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(604)	(604)
Noncontrolling interests	(7,815)	(8,079)
Total partners' capital	<u>1,943,171</u>	<u>2,017,464</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, MEZZANINE CAPITAL AND PARTNERS' CAPITAL	<u><u>\$ 7,109,836</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,137,481</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per unit amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
REVENUES:		
Offshore pipeline transportation services	73,260	85,128
Sodium minerals and sulfur services	285,910	45,046
Marine transportation	48,929	50,302
Onshore facilities and transportation	317,709	235,015
Total revenues	<u>725,808</u>	<u>415,491</u>
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Onshore facilities and transportation product costs	277,818	192,093
Onshore facilities and transportation operating costs	22,295	22,239
Marine transportation operating costs	37,847	37,242
Sodium minerals and sulfur services operating costs	223,498	27,364
Offshore pipeline transportation operating costs	18,340	17,868
General and administrative	11,674	9,976
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	75,255	56,112
Total costs and expenses	<u>666,727</u>	<u>362,894</u>
OPERATING INCOME	59,081	52,597
Equity in earnings of equity investees	10,572	11,335
Interest expense	(56,136)	(36,739)
Other expense	(5,244)	—
Income before income taxes	8,273	27,193
Income tax expense	(375)	(255)
NET INCOME	7,898	26,938
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	136	152
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.	<u>\$ 8,034</u>	<u>\$ 27,090</u>
Less: Accumulated distributions attributable to Class A Convertible Preferred Units	(16,888)	—
NET INCOME(LOSS) AVAILABLE TO COMMON UNITHOLDERS	<u>\$ (8,854)</u>	<u>\$ 27,090</u>
NET INCOME(LOSS) PER COMMON UNIT (Note 11):		
Basic and Diluted	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OUTSTANDING COMMON UNITS:		
Basic and Diluted	<u>122,579</u>	<u>118,388</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net income	7,898	26,938
Other comprehensive loss:		
Change in benefit plan liability	—	—
Total Comprehensive income	7,898	26,938
Comprehensive loss attributable to non-controlling interests	136	152
Comprehensive income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P.	8,034	27,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PARTNERS' CAPITAL
(In thousands)

	Number of Common Units	Partners' Capital	Noncontrolling Interest	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Partners' capital, December 31, 2017	122,579	\$ 2,026,147	\$ (8,079)	\$ (604)	\$ 2,017,464
Impact of adoption of ASC 606	—	(3,550)	—	—	(3,550)
Partners' capital, January 1, 2018	122,579	2,022,597	(8,079)	(604)	2,013,914
Net income (loss)	—	8,034	(136)	—	7,898
Cash distributions to partners	—	(62,515)	—	—	(62,515)
Cash contributions from noncontrolling interests	—	—	400	—	400
Distributions to Class A Convertible Preferred unitholders	—	(16,526)	—	—	(16,526)
Partners' capital, March 31, 2018	122,579	\$ 1,951,590	\$ (7,815)	\$ (604)	\$ 1,943,171
	Number of Common Units	Partners' Capital	Noncontrolling Interest	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Partners' capital, January 1, 2017	117,979	\$ 2,130,331	\$ (10,281)	\$ —	\$ 2,120,050
Net income (loss)	—	27,090	(152)	—	26,938
Cash distributions to partners	—	(83,765)	—	—	(83,765)
Issuance of common units for cash, net	4,600	140,537	—	—	140,537
Partners' capital, March 31, 2017	122,579	\$ 2,214,193	\$ (10,433)	\$ —	\$ 2,203,760

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 7,898	\$ 26,938
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities -		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	75,255	56,112
Amortization and writeoff of debt issuance costs and discount	4,161	2,582
Amortization of unearned income and initial direct costs on direct financing leases	(3,330)	(3,500)
Payments received under direct financing leases	5,167	5,167
Equity in earnings of investments in equity investees	(10,572)	(11,335)
Cash distributions of earnings of equity investees	10,352	11,542
Non-cash effect of equity-based compensation plans	(136)	864
Deferred and other tax liabilities	225	205
Unrealized loss on derivative transactions	2,642	142
Other, net	(1,552)	1,391
Net changes in components of operating assets and liabilities (Note 14)	(3,782)	(29,068)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>86,328</u>	<u>61,040</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments to acquire fixed and intangible assets	(66,051)	(61,292)
Cash distributions received from equity investees - return of investment	9,277	9,083
Contributions in aid of construction costs	—	124
Proceeds from asset sales	6	1,234
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(56,768)</u>	<u>(50,851)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings on senior secured credit facility	333,800	216,700
Repayments on senior secured credit facility	(154,000)	(284,900)
Repayment of senior unsecured notes	(145,170)	—
Debt issuance costs	(159)	—
Issuance of common units for cash, net	—	140,968
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	400	—
Distributions to common unitholders	(62,515)	(83,765)
Other, net	5,135	4,552
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(22,509)</u>	<u>(6,445)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,051	3,744
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,041	7,029
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 16,092</u>	<u>\$ 10,773</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

Organization

We are a growth-oriented master limited partnership formed in Delaware in 1996 and focused on the midstream segment of the crude oil and natural gas industry in the Gulf Coast region of the United States, Wyoming and the Gulf of Mexico. We have a diverse portfolio of assets, including pipelines, offshore hub and junction platforms, soda ash businesses, refinery-related plants, storage tanks and terminals, railcars, rail loading and unloading facilities, barges and other vessels, and trucks. We are owned 100% by our limited partners. Genesis Energy, LLC, our general partner, is a wholly-owned subsidiary. Our general partner has sole responsibility for conducting our business and managing our operations. We conduct our operations and own our operating assets through our subsidiaries and joint ventures.

On September 1, 2017, we acquired our trona and trona-based exploring, mining, processing, producing, marketing and selling business (our "Alkali Business") for approximately \$1.325 billion in cash. We funded that acquisition and the related transaction costs with proceeds from a \$750 million private placement of Class A Convertible Preferred units (our "preferred units"), a \$550 million public offering of notes, our revolving credit facility, and cash on hand. At the closing, we entered into transition service agreements to facilitate the transition of operations and uninterrupted services for both employees and customers. We report the results of our Alkali Business in our renamed sodium minerals and sulfur services segment, which includes our Alkali Business as well as our legacy refinery services operations.

We currently manage our businesses through four divisions that constitute our reportable segments - offshore pipeline transportation, sodium minerals and sulfur services, onshore facilities and transportation and marine transportation.

These four divisions that constitute our reportable segments consist of the following:

- Offshore pipeline transportation and processing of crude oil and natural gas in the Gulf of Mexico;
- Sodium minerals and sulfur services involving trona and trona-based exploring, mining, processing, producing, marketing and selling activities, as well as processing of high sulfur (or "sour") gas streams for refineries to remove the sulfur, and selling the related by-product, sodium hydrosulfide (or "NaHS", commonly pronounced "nash");
- Onshore facilities and transportation, which include terminalling, blending, storing, marketing, and transporting crude oil, petroleum products, and CO₂; and
- Marine transportation to provide waterborne transportation of petroleum products and crude oil throughout North America.

Basis of Presentation and Consolidation

The accompanying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include Genesis Energy, L.P. and its subsidiaries, including our general partner, Genesis Energy, LLC.

Our results of operations for the interim periods shown in this report are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the fiscal year. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included herein have been prepared by us without audit pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Accordingly, they reflect all adjustments (which consist solely of normal recurring adjustments) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial results for interim periods. Certain information and notes normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. However, we believe that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading when read in conjunction with the information contained in the periodic reports we file with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Except per unit amounts, or as noted within the context of each footnote disclosure, the dollar amounts presented in the tabular data within these footnote disclosures are stated in thousands of dollars.

2. Recent Accounting Developments

Recently Issued

We have adopted guidance under ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and all related ASUs (collectively "ASC 606") as of January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective method of adoption. The adoption date for

our material equity method investment in the Poseidon Oil Pipeline Company, LLC will follow the non-public business entity adoption date of January 1, 2019 for its stand-alone financial statements. Refer to [Note 3](#) for further details.

In February 2016, the FASB issued guidance to improve the transparency and comparability among companies by requiring lessees to recognize a lease liability and a corresponding lease asset for virtually all lease contracts. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about leasing arrangements. The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and requires a modified retrospective approach to adoption. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating this guidance.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. ASU 2016-15 addresses how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows under Topic 230, Statement of Cash flow, and other Topics. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods therein, beginning after December 15, 2017. We have adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2018 using the retrospective transition method to each period presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. We reclassified \$3.6 million from operating cash flows to investing cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

In January 2017, the FASB issued guidance to simplify the goodwill impairment testing at annual or interim periods. The guidance eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment testing process, and any identified impairment charge would be simplified to be the difference between the carrying value and fair value of a reporting unit, but would not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit in question. The guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods therein, beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We early adopted this guidance and it did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, Compensation-Retirement Benefits (Topic 715). ASU 2017-07 requires employers to separate the service cost component from the other components of net benefit cost in the period. The new standard requires the other components of net benefit costs (excluding service costs), be reclassified to "Other expense" from "General and administrative." We adopted this standard as of January 1, 2018. This standard is applied retrospectively. The effect was not material to our financial statements.

3. Revenue Recognition

Adoption of ASC 606 and its related Transition effects

The modified retrospective method of adoption required us to apply the new revenue standard to all new revenue contracts entered into after January 1, 2018 and revenue contracts that were not completed as of January 1, 2018. Our consolidated revenues for periods prior to January 1, 2018 were not revised and the cumulative effect of our adoption of ASC 606 was recorded as an adjustment to partners' capital at January 1, 2018. Based on this application, the following adjustments were made to our consolidated balance sheet as of January 1, 2018:

	December 31, 2017	Adjustments	January 1, 2018
ASSETS			
Accounts receivable- trade, net	\$ 495,449	\$ (48,028)	\$ 447,421
Inventories	88,653	5,138	93,791
Other assets, net of amortization	56,628	59,204	115,832
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Other long-term liabilities	256,571	19,864	276,435
Partners' capital	2,026,147	(3,550)	2,022,597

Current Impact of New Revenue Recognition Guidance

The tables below summarize the impact of adoption on our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	As of March 31, 2018		
	As Reported	Without adoption of ASC 606	Effect of Change Increase/ (Decrease)
ASSETS			
Accounts receivable-trade, net	419,903	472,116	(52,213)
Inventories	95,667	92,628	3,039
Other Assets, net of amortization	116,190	51,948	64,242
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Other Long-Term Liabilities	290,401	268,832	21,569
Partners' Capital	1,951,590	1,958,091	(6,501)

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations	Three months ended March 31, 2018		
	As Reported	Without adoption of ASC 606	Effect of Change Increase/ (Decrease)
Offshore pipeline transportation services	73,260	74,111	(851)
Sodium minerals and sulfur services	285,910	263,965	21,945
Marine transportation	48,929	48,929	—
Onshore facilities and transportation	317,709	317,709	—
Total revenues	725,808	704,714	21,094
Onshore facilities and transportation product costs	277,818	277,818	—
Onshore facilities and transportation operating costs	22,295	22,295	—
Marine transportation operating costs	37,847	37,847	—
Sodium minerals and sulfur services operating costs	223,498	199,454	24,044
Offshore pipeline transportation operating costs	18,340	18,340	—
OPERATING INCOME	59,081	62,032	(2,951)

The effects of changes pursuant to ASC 606 in the tables above are attributable to our offshore pipeline transportation services operating segment and our sodium minerals and sulfur services operating segment.

In our offshore pipeline transportation services segment, we have certain contracts with customers that contain tiered pricing structures that are dependent upon reaching certain cumulative milestones of throughput volumes on our pipelines. In addition, we have a contract that contains fixed and variable consideration for us to stand ready and provide reservation capacity for a fixed minimum quantity on our pipeline. Pursuant to the new guidance, we have allocated our estimated total transaction price over the life of the contract to the related performance obligation and recognized the effects in our Consolidated Financial Statements. In our sodium minerals and sulfur services operating segment, specifically our legacy refinery services business, we have two distinct performance obligations, including the completion of our refinery sulfur removal process, for which we receive in-kind consideration, and our sale of NaHS to our customers. Due to this, we have recorded revenue and the related cost of sales in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended March 31, 2018 (the "2018 Quarter") for services performed for the in-kind consideration for our services. Further discussion of our performance obligations by type and segment are below.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The following table reflects the disaggregation of our revenues by major category for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

	Period ended March 31, 2018				
	Onshore Facilities & Transportation	Sodium Minerals & Sulfur Services	Offshore Pipeline Transportation	Marine Transportation	Consolidated
Fee-based revenues	30,338	—	73,260	48,929	152,527
Product Sales	287,371	263,965	—	—	551,336
Refinery Services	—	21,945	—	—	21,945
	<u>\$ 317,709</u>	<u>\$ 285,910</u>	<u>\$ 73,260</u>	<u>\$ 48,929</u>	<u>\$ 725,808</u>

The Company recognizes revenue upon the satisfaction of its performance obligations under its contracts. The timing of revenue recognition varies for the revenue streams described in more detail below. In general, the timing includes recognition of revenue over time as services are being performed as well as recognition of revenue at a point in time, for delivery of products.

Fee-based Revenues

We provide a variety of fee-based transportation and logistics services to our customers across several of our reportable segments as outlined below.

Offshore Pipeline Transportation

Revenue from our offshore pipelines is generally based upon a fixed fee per unit of volume (typically per Mcf of natural gas or per barrel of crude oil) gathered, transported, or processed multiplied by the volume delivered. Fees are based either on contractual arrangements or tariffs regulated by the FERC. Revenue associated with these fee-based services is recognized as volumes are delivered over the performance obligation period.

In addition to the offshore pipeline transportation revenue discussed above, we also have certain contracts with customers in which we earn either demand-type fees or firm capacity reservation fees. These fees are charged to a customer regardless of the volume the customer actually delivers to the platform or through the pipeline. These contracts include a single performance obligation to stand ready, on a monthly basis, to provide capacity on our assets.

In addition to these offshore pipeline transportation services revenue streams, we also have certain customer contracts in which the transportation fee has a tiered pricing structure based on cumulative milestones of throughput on the related pipeline asset and contract, or on a specified date. The performance obligation for these contracts is to transport, gather or process commodity volumes for the customer based on firm (stand ready) service or from monthly nominations made by our customers, which can also be on an interruptible basis. While our transportation rate changes when milestones are achieved for certain cumulative throughput, the performance obligation satisfied by us does not change throughout the life of the contract. Therefore revenue is recognized on an average rate basis throughout the life of the contract. We have estimated the total consideration to be received under the contract beginning at the contract inception date based on the estimated volumes (including certain minimum volumes we are required to stand ready for), price indexing, estimated production or contracted volumes, and the contract period. We have constrained the estimates of variable consideration such that it is probable that a significant reversal of previously recognized revenue will not occur throughout the life of the contract. These estimates will be reassessed at each reporting period

as required. Billings to our customers are reflected at the contract rate. This variability between the consideration received from our customers from invoicing compared to the revenue recognized creates a contract asset or liability. In circumstances where the estimated average contract rate is less than the billed current price tier in the contract, we will recognize a contract liability. In circumstances where the estimated average contract rate is higher than the billed current price tier in the contract, we will recognize a contract asset.

Onshore Facilities and Transportation

Within our onshore facilities and transportation segment, we provide our customers with pipeline transportation, terminalling services, and rail loading/unloading services, among others, primarily on a per barrel fee basis.

Revenues from contracts for the transportation of crude oil by our pipelines are based on actual volumes at a published tariff and some contain minimum throughput provisions which reset within one year. We recognize revenues for transportation and other services over the performance obligation period, which is the contract term. Revenues for both firm and interruptible transportation and other services are recognized when product is delivered to the agreed upon delivery point or at the point of receipt because they specifically relate to our efforts to transfer the distinct services.

Service contracts contain a series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer over the contract period, and therefore qualify as a single performance obligation that is satisfied over time. The customer receives and consumes the benefit of our services simultaneous with the provision of those services.

Pricing for our services is determined through a variety of mechanisms, including specified contract pricing or regulated tariff pricing. Consideration to be received by us under these contracts is variable, as the volume of the commodity to be transported is unknown at contract inception. At the end of a day or month (as specified in the contract), both the price and volume are known (or "fixed") in order to allow us to accurately calculate the amount of consideration we are entitled to invoice. The measurement of these services and invoicing occurs on a monthly basis.

Pipeline Loss Allowances

In order to compensate us for bearing the risk of volumetric losses of crude oil in transit in our pipelines (for our onshore and offshore pipelines) due to temperature, crude quality, and the inherent difficulties of measurement of liquids in a pipeline, our tariffs and agreements include the right for us to make volumetric deductions from the customer for quality and volumetric fluctuations. We refer to these deductions as pipeline loss allowances ("PLA"). We compare these allowances to the actual volumetric gains and losses of the pipeline and the net gain or loss is recorded as revenue or a reduction of revenue. As the allowance is related to our pipeline transportation services, the performance obligation is the obligation to transport and deliver the barrels and is considered a single obligation.

When net gains occur, we have crude oil inventory. When net losses occur, we reduce any recorded inventory on hand and record a liability for the purchase of crude oil required to replace the lost volumes. Under ASC 606, we record excess oil as non-cash consideration at the lower of the recorded value or the market value and include this amount in the transaction price. The crude oil in inventory can then be sold at current prevailing market prices, resulting in additional revenue if the sales price exceeds the inventory value when control transfers to the customer.

Marine Transportation

Our marine transportation business consists of revenues from the inland and offshore marine transportation of heavy refined petroleum products, asphalt and crude oil, using our barges or vessels. This revenue is recognized over the passage of time of individual trips as determined on an individual contract basis. Revenue from these contracts is typically based on a set day-rate or a set fee per cargo movement. The costs of fuel and certain other operational costs may be directly reimbursed by the customer, if stipulated in the contract.

A performance obligation is driven by providing transportation services using our vessels for a single day either under a term or spot based contract. The transaction price is usually fixed per the contract either as a day rate or as a lump sum to be allocated over days required to complete the service. Revenue is recognizable as the transportation service utilizing our vessels occurs, as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes these services as they are provided. If provided in the contract, certain items such as fuel or operational costs can be rebilled to the customer in the same period in which the costs are incurred. In the event timing of a trip to provide our services crosses a reporting period under a lump sum fee contract, the revenue earned is accrued based on the progress completed in the current period on the related performance obligation as we are entitled to payment for each day. Customer invoicing occurs at the completion of a trip, or earlier at the customer's request.

Product Sales

Sodium Minerals and Sulfur Services

Product sales in our sodium minerals and sulfur services segment primarily involve the sales of caustic soda, NaHS, soda ash and other alkali products. As it relates to revenue recognition, these sales transactions contain a single performance obligation, which is the delivery of the product to the customer at the agreed upon point of sale. For some transactions, control of product transfers to the customer at the shipping point, but we are obligated to arrange for shipment of the product as directed by the customer. Rather than treat these shipping activities as separate performance obligations, our policy is to account for them as fulfillment costs in accordance with ASC 606.

The transaction price for these product sales are determined by specific contracts, typically at a fixed rate or based on a market or indexed rate. This pricing is known, or is “fixed,” at the time of revenue recognition. Invoicing and related payment terms are in accordance with industry standard or contract specification based on final pricing. The entirety of the transaction price is allocated to the performance obligation which is delivery of the product at the agreed upon point of sale. As this type of revenue is earned at a point in time, there is no allocation of transaction price to future performance obligations.

Onshore Facilities and Transportation

Product sales in our onshore facilities and transportation segment primarily involve the sales of crude oil and petroleum products. These contracts contain a single performance obligation, which is the delivery of the product to the customer at a specified location. These contracts are settled on a monthly basis for term contracts, or on a spot basis. Invoicing and related payment terms are in accordance with industry standard or contract specification based on final pricing.

Pricing is designated within the contracts and is either fixed, index-based or formulaic, utilizing an average price for the month or for a specified range of days, regardless of when delivery occurs. In either case, pricing is known at the time of invoicing. The entirety of the consideration is allocated to a single performance obligation which is delivery of the product to a specified location. As this type of revenue is earned at a point in time, there is no allocation of transaction price to future performance obligations.

Refinery Services

Our refinery services business primarily provides sulfur extraction services to refiners’ high sulfur (or “sour”) gas streams that the refineries have generated from crude oil processing operations. Our process applies our proprietary technology, which uses caustic soda to act as a scrubbing agent under prescribed temperature and pressure to remove sulfur. The technology returns a clean (sulfur-free) hydrocarbon stream to the refinery for further processing into refined products, and simultaneously produces NaHS. Units of NaHS are produced ratably as a gas stream is processed. We obtain control and ownership of the NaHS immediately upon production which constitutes the sole consideration received for our sulfur removal services. We later market this product to third parties as part of our product sales, as described above. As part of some of our arrangements, we pay a refinery access fee (“RSA fee”) for any benefits received by virtue of our plant’s proximity to the customer’s refinery. Our RSA fee is recorded as a reduction of revenue.

Providing sulfur removal services is the singular performance obligation in our refinery service agreements. As our customers simultaneously receive and consume the refinery service benefits, control is transferred and revenue is recognized over time based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligations. We use units of NaHS produced during a period to measure progress as the amount we receive corresponds directly with the efforts to provide our services completed to date. The transaction price for each performance obligation is determined using the fair value of a unit of NaHS on the contract inception date for each refinery services agreement. Accordingly, we record the value of NaHS received as non cash consideration in inventory until it is subsequently sold to our customers (see Product Sales, above).

Contract Assets and Liabilities

The table below depicts our contract asset and liability balances and related activity from January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018:

	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
	Non-Current	Non-Current
Balance at January 1, 2018	59,204	19,864
Balance at March 31, 2018	64,240	21,570

During the three months ended March 31, 2018 there were no balances that were previously classified as contract liabilities at the beginning of the period that were recognized as revenues. Accounts receivable-trade, net does not include

consideration received in kind from our refinery services process. We did not have any contract modifications during the period that would affect our contract asset and liability balances.

Transaction Price Allocations to Future Performance Obligations

We are required to disclose the amount of our transaction prices that are allocated to future unrecognized performance obligations as of March 31, 2018. However, ASC 606 does provide the following practical expedients and exemptions that we utilized:

- 1) Performance obligations are part of a contract with an expected duration of one year or less;
- 2) Revenue recognized from the satisfaction of performance obligations where we have a right to consideration in an amount that corresponds directly with the value provided to customers; and
- 3) Contracts that contain variable consideration, such as index-based pricing or variable volumes, that is allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that is part of a series.

We apply these practical expedients and exceptions to our revenue streams recognized over time. The majority of our contracts qualify for one of these expedients or exceptions. After considering these practical expedients and identifying the remaining contract types that involve revenue recognition over a long-term period and include long-term fixed consideration (adjusted for indexing as required), we determined our allocations of transaction price that relate to unsatisfied performance obligations. As it relates to our tiered pricing offshore transportation contracts, we provide firm capacity for both fixed and variable consideration over a long term period. Therefore, we have allocated our remaining contract value (as estimated and discussed above) to future periods. As of March 31, 2018 have an estimated aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations of \$379.9 million for our offshore transportation segment.

Similarly, in our marine transportation segment, our contract related to our M/T American Phoenix contains minimum fixed consideration over the life of the contract, which ends in September 2020. The estimated aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations is \$67.5 million as of March 31, 2018. In our onshore facilities and transportation segment, we have certain contractual arrangements in which we receive fixed minimum payments for our obligation to provide minimum capacity on our pipelines and related assets. These fixed minimum billings totaling \$202.7 million will be recognized over their remaining contract period as shown below.

The following chart depicts how we expect to recognize revenues for future periods related to these contracts:

	Offshore Pipeline Transportation	Marine Transportation	Onshore Facilities and Transportation
Remainder of 2018 \$	63,672 \$	20,350 \$	49,773
2019	73,918	27,010	66,267
2020	50,883	20,128	60,689
2021	34,261	—	21,714
2022	22,558	—	4,283
Thereafter	134,623	—	—
Total \$	379,915 \$	67,488 \$	202,726

4. Acquisition

Acquisition

Alkali Business

On September 1, 2017, we acquired our Alkali Business for approximately \$1.325 billion (inclusive of approximately \$105 million in working capital). Our Alkali Business produces natural soda ash, also known as sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃), a basic building block for a number of ubiquitous products, including flat glass, container glass, dry detergent and a variety of chemicals and other industrial products. To finance that transaction and the related costs, we used proceeds from (i) a \$550.0 million public offering of 6.50% senior unsecured notes due 2025 in August 2017, generating net proceeds of \$540.1 million after issuance discount and underwriting fees, (ii) a \$750 million private placement of our preferred units in September 2017, generating net proceeds of \$726.2 million, (iii) borrowings under our revolving credit facility and (iv) cash on hand.

We have reflected the financial results of our Alkali Business in our sodium minerals and sulfur services segment from the date of acquisition. The purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated preliminary fair values. Those preliminary fair values were developed by management with the assistance of a third-party valuation firm and we do not expect any material adjustments to these preliminary purchase allocations. We expect to finalize the purchase price allocation for this transaction during the first half of 2018. Our preliminary purchase price allocation remains unchanged from what was disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of our Alkali Business since September 1, 2017, the closing date of the acquisition. The following table presents selected financial information included in our Consolidated Financial Statements for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
Revenues	208,549
Net income	31,740

The table below presents selected unaudited pro forma financial information incorporating the historical results of our Alkali Business. The pro forma financial information below has been prepared as if the acquisition had been completed on January 1, 2017 and is based upon assumptions deemed appropriate by us and may not be indicative of actual results. This pro forma information was prepared using historical financial data of the Tronox trona and trona-based exploring, mining, processing, producing, marketing and selling business and reflects certain estimates and assumptions made by our management. Our unaudited pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of what our consolidated financial results would have been had our Alkali Business acquisition been completed on January 1, 2017. Pro forma net income includes the effects of distributions on our preferred units and interest expense on incremental borrowings. The dilutive effect of our preferred units is calculated using the if-converted method.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	
Pro forma consolidated financial operating results:		
Revenues	\$	606,100
Net Income Attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P.		36,490
Net Income Available to Common Unitholders		20,083
Basic and diluted earnings per common unit:		
As reported net income per common unit	\$	0.23
Pro forma net income per common unit	\$	0.17

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5. Inventories

The major components of inventories were as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Petroleum products	\$ 20,048	\$ 8,731
Crude oil	25,133	29,873
Caustic soda	5,016	5,755
NaHS	9,655	8,277
Raw materials - Alkali operations	4,648	4,550
Work-in-process - Alkali operations	9,747	7,355
Finished goods, net - Alkali operations	10,914	14,075
Materials and supplies, net - Alkali operations	10,498	10,030
Other	8	7
Total	<u>\$ 95,667</u>	<u>\$ 88,653</u>

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The net realizable value of inventories were not below cost as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

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6. Fixed Assets and Mineral Leaseholds*Fixed Assets*

Fixed assets consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Crude oil pipelines and natural gas pipelines and related assets	\$ 3,081,841	\$ 3,028,657
Alkali facilities, machinery, and equipment	499,539	497,601
Onshore facilities, machinery, and equipment	725,217	692,364
Transportation equipment	21,468	21,483
Marine vessels	934,315	918,953
Land, buildings and improvements	224,055	223,186
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	18,162	18,112
Construction in progress	96,800	151,768
Other	51,483	48,891
Fixed assets, at cost	5,652,880	5,601,015
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(802,261)	(734,986)
Net fixed assets	<u>\$ 4,850,619</u>	<u>\$ 4,866,029</u>

Mineral Leaseholds

Our Mineral Leaseholds, as relating to our recently acquired Alkali Business, consist of the following:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Mineral leaseholds	566,019	566,019
Less: Accumulated depletion	(2,650)	(1,513)
Mineral leaseholds, net	<u>\$ 563,369</u>	<u>\$ 564,506</u>

Our depreciation and depletion expense for the periods presented was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Depreciation expense	\$ 68,428	\$ 49,924
Depletion expense	1,137	—

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Asset Retirement Obligations

We record AROs in connection with legal requirements to perform specified retirement activities under contractual arrangements and/or governmental regulations.

The following table presents information regarding our AROs since December 31, 2017:

ARO liability balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 198,187
Accretion expense	2,718
Change in estimate	1,163
Settlements	(2,836)
ARO liability balance, March 31, 2018	<u>\$ 199,232</u>

Of the ARO balances disclosed above, \$11.8 million and \$20.9 million is included as current in "Accrued liabilities" on our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The remainder of the ARO liability as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is included in "Other long-term liabilities" on our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

With respect to our AROs, the following table presents our forecast of accretion expense for the periods indicated:

Remainder of 2018	\$ 8,264
2019	9,908
2020	8,743
2021	9,337
2022	9,972

Certain of our unconsolidated affiliates have AROs recorded at March 31, 2018 relating to contractual agreements and regulatory requirements. These amounts are immaterial to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

7. Equity Investees

We account for our ownership in our joint ventures under the equity method of accounting. The price we pay to acquire an ownership interest in a company may exceed or be less than the underlying book value of the capital accounts we acquire. Such excess cost amounts are included within the carrying values of our equity investees. At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the unamortized excess cost amounts totaled \$378.4 million and \$382.4 million, respectively. We amortize the excess cost as a reduction in equity earnings in a manner similar to depreciation.

The following table presents information included in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements related to our equity investees.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Genesis' share of operating earnings	\$ 14,514	\$ 15,277
Amortization of excess purchase price	(3,942)	(3,942)
Net equity in earnings	<u>\$ 10,572</u>	<u>\$ 11,335</u>
Distributions received	<u>\$ 19,629</u>	<u>\$ 20,625</u>

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The following tables present the unaudited balance sheet and income statement information (on a 100% basis) for Poseidon Oil Pipeline Company (which is our most significant equity investment):

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
BALANCE SHEET DATA:		
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 13,626	\$ 18,711
Fixed assets, net	213,472	217,343
Other assets	1,123	1,203
Total assets	<u>\$ 228,221</u>	<u>\$ 237,257</u>
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities	\$ 17,846	\$ 17,560
Other liabilities	235,834	237,434
Equity	(25,459)	(17,737)
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 228,221</u>	<u>\$ 237,257</u>

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
INCOME STATEMENT DATA:		
Revenues	\$ 28,944	\$ 28,905
Operating income	\$ 20,347	\$ 20,787
Net income	\$ 18,578	\$ 19,435

Poseidon's revolving credit facility

Borrowings under Poseidon's revolving credit facility, which was amended and restated in February 2015, are primarily used to fund spending on capital projects. The February 2015 credit facility is non-recourse to Poseidon's owners and secured by substantially all of Poseidon's assets. The February 2015 credit facility contains customary covenants such as restrictions on debt levels, liens, guarantees, mergers, sale of assets and distributions to owners. A breach of any of these covenants could result in acceleration of the maturity date of Poseidon's debt. Poseidon was in compliance with the terms of its credit agreement for all periods presented in these Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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8. Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes the components of our intangible assets at the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value
Sodium minerals and sulfur services:						
Customer relationships	\$ 94,654	\$ 93,033	\$ 1,621	\$ 94,654	\$ 92,493	\$ 2,161
Licensing agreements	38,678	37,066	1,612	38,678	36,528	2,150
Non-compete agreement	800	156	644	800	89	711
Segment total	<u>134,132</u>	<u>130,255</u>	<u>3,877</u>	<u>134,132</u>	<u>129,110</u>	<u>5,022</u>
Onshore Facilities & Transportation:						
Customer relationships	35,430	35,093	337	35,430	35,082	348
Intangibles associated with lease	13,260	5,051	8,209	13,260	4,933	8,327
Segment total	<u>48,690</u>	<u>40,144</u>	<u>8,546</u>	<u>48,690</u>	<u>40,015</u>	<u>8,675</u>
Marine contract intangibles	27,000	13,050	13,950	27,000	11,700	15,300
Offshore pipeline contract intangibles	158,101	22,190	135,911	158,101	20,109	137,992
Other	30,684	14,213	16,471	28,900	13,483	15,417
Total	<u>\$ 398,607</u>	<u>\$ 219,852</u>	<u>\$ 178,755</u>	<u>\$ 396,823</u>	<u>\$ 214,417</u>	<u>\$ 182,406</u>

Our amortization of intangible assets for the periods presented was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 5,433	\$ 5,872

We estimate that our amortization expense for the next five years will be as follows:

Remainder of 2018	\$ 16,475
2019	\$ 16,914
2020	\$ 16,661
2021	\$ 11,080
2022	\$ 10,695

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9. Debt

Our obligations under debt arrangements consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs ⁽¹⁾	Net Value	Principal	Unamortized Discount and Debt Issuance Costs ⁽¹⁾	Net Value
Senior secured credit facility	\$ 1,279,000	\$ —	\$ 1,279,000	\$ 1,099,200	\$ —	\$ 1,099,200
5.750% senior unsecured notes due February 2021	—	—	—	145,170	1,303	143,867
6.750% senior unsecured notes due August 2022	750,000	15,257	734,743	750,000	16,077	733,923
6.000% senior unsecured notes due May 2023	400,000	5,424	394,576	400,000	5,691	394,309
5.625% senior unsecured notes due June 2024	350,000	5,493	344,507	350,000	5,717	344,283
6.500% senior unsecured notes due October 2025	550,000	9,157	540,843	550,000	9,462	540,538
6.250% senior unsecured notes due May 2026	450,000	7,920	442,080	450,000	8,002	441,998
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 3,779,000</u>	<u>\$ 43,251</u>	<u>\$ 3,735,749</u>	<u>\$ 3,744,370</u>	<u>\$ 46,252</u>	<u>\$ 3,698,118</u>

(1) Unamortized debt issuance costs associated with our senior secured credit facility (included in Other Long Term Assets on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet) were \$13.1 million and \$14.1 million as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

As of March 31, 2018, we were in compliance with the financial covenants contained in our credit agreement and senior unsecured notes indentures.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

The key terms for rates under our \$1.7 billion senior secured credit facility, which are dependent on our leverage ratio (as defined in the credit agreement), are as follows:

- The applicable margin varies from 1.50% to 3.00% on Eurodollar borrowings and from 0.50% to 2.00% on alternate base rate borrowings.
- Letter of credit fees range from 1.50% to 3.00%
- The commitment fee on the unused committed amount will range from 0.25% to 0.50%.
- The accordion feature is \$300.0 million, giving us the ability to expand the size of the facility to up to \$2.0 billion for acquisitions or growth projects, subject to lender consent.

At March 31, 2018, we had \$1.3 billion borrowed under our \$1.7 billion credit facility, with \$40.5 million of the borrowed amount designated as a loan under the inventory sublimit. Our credit agreement allows up to \$100.0 million of the capacity to be used for letters of credit, of which \$1.2 million was outstanding at March 31, 2018. Due to the revolving nature of loans under our credit facility, additional borrowings and periodic repayments and re-borrowings may be made until the maturity date. The total amount available for borrowings under our credit facility at March 31, 2018 was \$419.8 million.

Senior Unsecured Note Issuances, Redemption, and Extinguishment

On December 11, 2017, we issued \$450 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.25% senior unsecured notes due May 15, 2026 (the "2026 Notes"). Interest payments are due May 15 and November 15 of each year with the initial interest payment due May 15, 2018. Our 2026 Notes mature on May 15, 2026. That issuance generated proceeds of \$441.8 million, net of issuance costs incurred. We used \$204.8 million of the net proceeds to redeem the portion of the 5.75% senior unsecured notes due February 15, 2021 (the "2021 Notes") that were validly tendered and the remaining net proceeds to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our revolving credit facility. On February 15, 2018, we redeemed our remaining 2021 Notes in full at a redemption price of 101.438% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but not including, the redemption date. We incurred a total loss of approximately \$3.3 million relating to the extinguishment of those notes (including the writeoff of the related unamortized debt issuance costs), which loss is recorded as "Other income/(expense), net" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

10. Partners' Capital, Mezzanine Capital and Distributions

At March 31, 2018, our outstanding common units consisted of 122,539,221 Class A units and 39,997 Class B units.

Distributions

We paid or will pay the following distributions to our common unitholders in 2017 and 2018:

Distribution For	Date Paid	Per Unit Amount	Total Amount
2017			
1 st Quarter	May 15, 2017	\$ 0.7200	\$ 88,257
2 nd Quarter	August 14, 2017	\$ 0.7225	\$ 88,563
3 rd Quarter	November 14, 2017	\$ 0.5000	\$ 61,290
4 th Quarter	February 14, 2018	\$ 0.5100	\$ 62,515
2018			
1 st Quarter	May 15, 2018	⁽¹⁾ \$ 0.5200	\$ 63,741

(1) This distribution will be paid to unitholders of record as of May 1, 2018.

Class A Convertible Preferred Units

On September 1, 2017, we sold \$750 million of our preferred units in a private placement, comprised of 22,249,494 units for a cash purchase price per unit of \$33.71 (subject to certain adjustments, the "Issue Price") to two initial purchasers. Our general partner executed an amendment to our partnership agreement in connection therewith, which, among other things, authorized and established the rights and preferences of our preferred units. Our preferred units are a new class of security that ranks senior to all of our currently outstanding classes or series of limited partner interests with respect to distribution and/or liquidation rights. Holders of our preferred units vote on an as-converted basis with holders of our common units and have certain class voting rights, including with respect to any amendment to the partnership agreement that would adversely affect the rights, preferences or privileges, or otherwise modify the terms, of those preferred units.

Accounting for the Class A Convertible Preferred Units

Our preferred units are considered redeemable securities under GAAP due to the existence of redemption provisions upon a deemed liquidation event that is outside our control. Therefore, we present them as temporary equity in the mezzanine section of the Consolidated Balance Sheet. We recorded our preferred units at their issuance date fair value, net of issuance costs. Because our preferred units are not currently redeemable and we do not have plans or expect any events that constitute a change of control in our partnership agreement, we present our preferred units at their initial carrying amount. However, we would be required to adjust that carrying amount if it becomes probable that we would be required to redeem our preferred units.

Initial and Subsequent Measurement

We initially recognized our preferred units at their issuance date fair value, net of issuance costs. We will not be required to adjust the carrying amount of our preferred units until it becomes probable that they would become redeemable. Once redemption becomes probable, we would adjust the carrying amount of our preferred units to the redemption value over a period of time comprising the date the feature first becomes probable and the date the units can first be redeemed.

Preferred unit distributions are recognized on the date in which they are declared. In January 2018, we declared a \$16.5 million distribution on our preferred units owned as of January 31, 2018. This distribution was paid in kind ("PIK") through the issuance of 490,252 additional preferred units. The following table shows the change in our preferred units from December 31, 2017 to March 31, 2018:

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	As of March 31,
<u>Mezzanine Capital Balance</u>	2018
Balance as of December 31, 2017	697,151
Distribution paid-in-kind	16,527
Allocation of Distribution paid in-kind to Preferred Distribution Rate Reset Election (Note 16)	(991)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	<u>712,687</u>

	Three months ended March 31,
<u>Number of Class A Convertible Preferred Units</u>	2018
Balance as of December 31, 2017	22,411,728
Distribution paid-in-kind	490,252
Balance as of March 31, 2018	<u>22,901,980</u>

Net income attributable to common unitholders is reduced by preferred unit distributions that accumulated during the period. During 2018, net income attributable to common unitholders was reduced by \$16.9 million as a result of distributions that accumulated during the period. With respect to our preferred units to be issued relating to the first quarter of 2018, we elected to make a PIK payment for the quarterly distribution, which will result in the issuance of an additional 500,976 preferred units. This PIK amount equates to a distribution of \$0.7374 per preferred unit for the first quarter of 2018, or \$2.9496 annualized. These distributions will be paid on May 15, 2018 to unitholders holders of record at the close of business May 1, 2018.

11. Net Income Per Common Unit

Basic net income per common unit is computed by dividing net income, after considering income attributable to our preferred unitholders, by the weighted average number of common units outstanding.

The dilutive effect of our preferred units is calculated using the if-converted method. Under the if-converted method, our preferred units are assumed to be converted at the beginning of the period (beginning with their respective issuance date), and the resulting common units are included in the denominator of the diluted net income per common unit calculation for the period being presented. Distributions declared in the period and undeclared distributions that accumulated during the period are added back to the numerator for purposes of the if-converted calculation. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the effect of the assumed conversion of the 22,901,980 preferred units was anti-dilutive and was not included in the computation of diluted earnings per unit.

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The following table reconciles net income and weighted average units used in computing basic and diluted net income per common unit (in thousands, except per unit amounts):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net Income Attributable to Genesis Energy L.P.	\$ 8,034	\$ 27,090
Less: Accumulated distributions attributable to Class A Convertible Preferred Units	(16,888)	—
Net Income (loss) Available to Common Unitholders	\$ (8,854)	\$ 27,090
Weighted Average Outstanding Units	122,579	118,388
Basic and Diluted Net Income (loss) per Common Unit	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.23

12. Business Segment Information

We currently manage our businesses through four divisions that constitute our reportable segments:

- Offshore pipeline transportation – offshore transportation of crude oil and natural gas in the Gulf of Mexico;
- Sodium minerals and sulfur services – trona and trona-based exploring, mining, processing, producing, marketing and selling activities, as well as processing high sulfur (or “sour”) gas streams for refineries to remove the sulfur, and selling the related by-product, NaHS;
- Onshore facilities and transportation – terminalling, blending, storing, marketing and transporting crude oil, petroleum products (primarily fuel oil, asphalt, and other heavy refined products) and CO₂; and
- Marine transportation – marine transportation to provide waterborne transportation of petroleum products and crude oil throughout North America.

Substantially all of our revenues are derived from, and substantially all of our assets are located in, the United States.

We define Segment Margin as revenues less product costs, operating expenses (excluding non-cash gains and charges, such as depreciation, depletion and amortization), and segment general and administrative expenses, plus our equity in distributable cash generated by our equity investees. In addition, our Segment Margin definition excludes the non-cash effects of our legacy stock appreciation rights plan and includes the non-income portion of payments received under direct financing leases.

Our chief operating decision maker (our Chief Executive Officer) evaluates segment performance based on a variety of measures including Segment Margin, segment volumes, where relevant, and capital investment.

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Segment information for the periods presented below was as follows:

	Offshore Pipeline Transportation	Sodium Minerals & Sulfur Services	Onshore Facilities & Transportation	Marine Transportation	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2018					
Segment Margin (a)	\$ 73,173	\$ 64,391	\$ 21,689	\$ 10,987	\$ 170,240
Capital expenditures (b)	\$ 654	\$ 9,699	\$ 23,289	\$ 10,865	44,507
Revenues:					
External customers	\$ 73,260	\$ 287,403	\$ 320,215	\$ 44,930	725,808
Intersegment (c)	—	(1,493)	(2,506)	3,999	—
Total revenues of reportable segments	\$ 73,260	\$ 285,910	\$ 317,709	\$ 48,929	\$ 725,808
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017					
Segment Margin (a)	\$ 87,089	\$ 17,496	\$ 21,097	\$ 12,963	\$ 138,645
Capital expenditures (b)	\$ 2,239	\$ 513	\$ 46,702	\$ 9,533	58,987
Revenues:					
External customers	\$ 85,405	\$ 47,271	\$ 234,611	\$ 48,204	415,491
Intersegment (c)	(277)	(2,225)	404	2,098	—
Total revenues of reportable segments	\$ 85,128	\$ 45,046	\$ 235,015	\$ 50,302	\$ 415,491

Total assets by reportable segment were as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Offshore pipeline transportation	\$ 2,472,742	\$ 2,486,803
Sodium minerals and sulfur services	1,842,607	1,848,188
Onshore facilities and transportation	1,916,102	1,927,976
Marine transportation	819,057	824,777
Other assets	59,328	49,737
Total consolidated assets	7,109,836	7,137,481

- (a) A reconciliation of total Segment Margin to net income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P. for the periods is presented below.
- (b) Capital expenditures include maintenance and growth capital expenditures, such as fixed asset additions (including enhancements to existing facilities and construction of growth projects) as well as acquisitions of businesses and contributions to equity investees related to same.
- (c) Intersegment sales were conducted under terms that we believe were no more or less favorable than then-existing market conditions.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of total Segment Margin to net income:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Total Segment Margin	\$ 170,240	\$ 138,645
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(10,460)	(8,327)
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	(78,008)	(58,395)
Interest expense	(56,136)	(36,739)
Adjustment to exclude distributable cash generated by equity investees not included in income and include equity in investees net income ⁽¹⁾	(9,057)	(9,290)
Non-cash items not included in Segment Margin	(6,137)	437
Cash payments from direct financing leases in excess of earnings	(1,839)	(1,667)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(3,339)	—
Differences in timing of cash receipts for certain contractual arrangements ⁽²⁾	3,331	2,681
Non-cash provision for leased items no longer in use	(186)	—
Income tax expense	(375)	(255)
Net income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P.	<u>\$ 8,034</u>	<u>\$ 27,090</u>

- (1) Includes distributions attributable to the quarter and received during or promptly following such quarter.
- (2) Includes the difference in timing of cash receipts from customers during the period and the revenue we recognize in accordance with GAAP on our related contracts.

13. Transactions with Related Parties

Sales, purchases and other transactions with affiliated companies, in the opinion of management, are conducted under terms no more or less favorable than then-existing market conditions. The transactions with related parties were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues:		
Sales of CO ₂ to Sandhill Group, LLC ⁽¹⁾	\$ 543	\$ 677
Revenues from services and fees to Poseidon Oil Pipeline Company, LLC ⁽²⁾	3,200	3,022
Revenues from product sales to ANSAC	90,796	—
Costs and expenses:		
Amounts paid to our CEO in connection with the use of his aircraft	\$ 165	\$ 165
Charges for services from Poseidon Oil Pipeline Company, LLC (2)	249	241
Charges for services from ANSAC	1,778	—

- (1) We own a 50% interest in Sandhill Group, LLC.
- (2) We own 64% interest in Poseidon Oil Pipeline Company, LLC.

Our CEO, Mr. Sims, owns an aircraft which is used by us for business purposes in the course of operations. We pay Mr. Sims a fixed monthly fee and reimburse the aircraft management company for costs related to our usage of the aircraft, including fuel and the actual out-of-pocket costs. Based on current market rates for chartering of private aircraft under long-term, priority arrangements with industry recognized chartering companies, we believe that the terms of this arrangement are no worse than what we could have expected to obtain in an arms-length transaction.

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Poseidon

At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 Poseidon Oil Pipeline Company, LLC owed us \$1.8 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, for services rendered.

We are the operator of Poseidon and provide management, administrative and pipeline operator services to Poseidon under an Operation and Management Agreement . Currently, that agreement renews automatically annually unless terminated by either party (as defined in the agreement). Our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2018 reflect \$2.2 million of fees we earned through the provision of services under that agreement.

ANSAC

We (through a subsidiary of our Alkali Business) are a member of the American Natural Soda Ash Corp. (ANSAC), an organization whose purpose is promoting and increasing the use and sale of natural soda ash and other refined or processed sodium products produced in the U.S. and consumed in specified countries outside of the U.S. Members sell products to ANSAC to satisfy ANSAC's sales commitments to its customers. ANSAC passes its costs through to its members using a pro rata calculation based on sales. Those costs include sales and marketing, employees, office supplies, professional fees, travel, rent, and certain other costs. Those transactions do not necessarily represent arm's length transactions and may not represent all costs we would otherwise incur if we operated our Alkali Business on a stand-alone basis. We also benefit from favorable shipping rates for our direct exports when using ANSAC to arrange for ocean transport. Net sales to ANSAC were \$90.8 million during the period ended March 31, 2018. The costs charged to us by ANSAC, included in operating costs, were \$1.8 million during the period ended March 31, 2018.

Receivables from ANSAC as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Receivables:		
ANSAC	\$ 71,276	\$ 74,490
Payables:		
ANSAC	\$ 1,970	\$ 1,223

ANSAC is considered a variable interest entity (VIE) because we experience certain risks and rewards from our relationship with it. Because we do not exercise control over ANSAC and are not considered its primary beneficiary, we do not consolidate ANSAC.

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14. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following table provides information regarding the net changes in components of operating assets and liabilities.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 27,368	\$ 9,169
Inventories	(4,469)	6,009
Deferred charges	(4,161)	(348)
Other current assets	(7,694)	(4,605)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	94	(17,305)
Accrued liabilities	(14,920)	(21,988)
Net changes in components of operating assets and liabilities	<u>(3,782)</u>	<u>(29,068)</u>

Payments of interest and commitment fees were \$43.0 million and \$46.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively. We capitalized interest of \$1.4 million and \$6.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

At March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, we had incurred liabilities for fixed and intangible asset additions totaling \$20.6 million and \$31.6 million, respectively, that had not been paid at the end of the quarter, and, therefore, were not included in the caption "Payments to acquire fixed and intangible assets" under Cash Flows from Investing Activities in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

15. Derivatives*Commodity Derivatives*

We have exposure to commodity price changes related to our inventory and purchase commitments. We utilize derivative instruments (primarily futures and options contracts traded on the NYMEX) to hedge our exposure to commodity prices, primarily of crude oil, fuel oil and petroleum products. Our decision as to whether to designate derivative instruments as fair value hedges for accounting purposes relates to our expectations of the length of time we expect to have the commodity price exposure and our expectations as to whether the derivative contract will qualify as highly effective under accounting guidance in limiting our exposure to commodity price risk. Most of the petroleum products, including fuel oil that we supply, cannot be hedged with a high degree of effectiveness with derivative contracts available on the NYMEX; therefore, we do not designate derivative contracts utilized to limit our price risk related to these products as hedges for accounting purposes. Typically we utilize crude oil and other petroleum products futures and option contracts to limit our exposure to the effect of fluctuations in petroleum products prices on the future sale of our inventory or commitments to purchase petroleum products, and we recognize any changes in fair value of the derivative contracts as increases or decreases in our cost of sales. The recognition of changes in fair value of the derivative contracts not designated as hedges for accounting purposes can occur in reporting periods that do not coincide with the recognition of gain or loss on the actual transaction being hedged. Therefore we will, on occasion, report gains or losses in one period that will be partially offset by gains or losses in a future period when the hedged transaction is completed.

We have designated certain crude oil futures contracts as hedges of crude oil inventory due to our expectation that these contracts will be highly effective in hedging our exposure to fluctuations in crude oil prices during the period that we expect to hold that inventory. We account for these derivative instruments as fair value hedges under the accounting guidance. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges are used to offset related changes in the fair value of the hedged crude oil inventory. Any hedge ineffectiveness in these fair value hedges and any amounts excluded from effectiveness testing are recorded as a gain or loss in the Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In accordance with NYMEX requirements, we fund the margin associated with our loss positions on commodity derivative contracts traded on the NYMEX. The amount of the margin is adjusted daily based on the fair value of the commodity contracts. The margin requirements are intended to mitigate a party's exposure to market volatility and the associated contracting party risk. We offset fair value amounts recorded for our NYMEX derivative contracts against margin funding as required by the NYMEX in Current Assets - Other in our Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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Additionally, in 2018 we have entered into swap arrangements. Our Alkali Business relies on natural gas to generate heat and electricity for operations. We use a combination of commodity price swap contracts and future purchase contracts to manage our exposure to fluctuations in natural gas prices. The swap contracts fix the basis differential between NYMEX Henry Hub and NW Rocky Mountain posted prices. We do not designate these contracts as hedges for accounting purposes. We recognize any changes in fair value of the derivative contracts as increases or decreases in our cost of sales.

At March 31, 2018, we had the following outstanding derivative commodity contracts that were entered into to economically hedge inventory or fixed price purchase commitments.

	Sell (Short) Contracts	Buy (Long) Contracts
Designated as hedges under accounting rules:		
Crude oil futures:		
Contract volumes (1,000 bbls)	243	—
Weighted average contract price per bbl	\$ 62.41	\$ —
Not qualifying or not designated as hedges under accounting rules:		
Crude oil futures:		
Contract volumes (1,000 bbls)	283	145
Weighted average contract price per bbl	\$ 63.92	\$ 64.68
Natural gas swaps:		
Contract volumes (10,000 MMBTU)	275	—
Weighted average price differential per MMBTU	\$ 0.61	\$ —
Natural gas futures:		
Contract volumes (10,000 MMBTU)	35	275
Weighted average contract price per MMBTU	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.83
Diesel futures:		
Contract volumes (1,000 bbls)	6	—
Weighted average contract price per bbl	\$ 1.94	\$ —
NYM RBOB Gas futures:		
Contract volumes (42,000 gallons)	24	16
Weighted average contract price per gallon	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.94
Fuel oil futures:		
Contract volumes (1,000 bbls)	397	40
Weighted average contract price per bbl	\$ 54.55	\$ 54.03
Crude oil options:		
Contract volumes (1,000 bbls)	70	20
Weighted average premium received	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.29

Financial Statement Impacts

Unrealized gains are subtracted from net income and unrealized losses are added to net income in determining cash flows from operating activities. To the extent that we have fair value hedges outstanding, the offsetting change recorded in the fair value of inventory is also eliminated from net income in determining cash flows from operating activities. Changes in margin deposits necessary to fund unrealized losses also affect cash flows from operating activities.

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The following tables reflect the estimated fair value gain (loss) position of our derivatives at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

Fair Value of Derivative Assets and Liabilities

	Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets Location	Fair Value	
		March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Asset Derivatives:			
Commodity derivatives - futures and call options (undesignated hedges):			
Gross amount of recognized assets	Current Assets - Other	\$ 394	\$ 505
Gross amount offset in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Current Assets - Other	(394)	(505)
Net amount of assets presented in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to commodity derivatives		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Commodity derivatives - futures and call options (designated hedges):			
Gross amount of recognized assets	Current Assets - Other	\$ 34	\$ 54
Gross amount offset in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Current Assets - Other	(34)	(54)
Net amount of assets presented in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to commodity derivatives		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Liability Derivatives:			
Preferred Distribution Rate Reset Election ⁽²⁾	Other long-term liabilities	(48,106)	(45,209)
Natural Gas Swap (undesignated hedge)	Current Liabilities - Accrued Liabilities	(358)	—
Commodity derivatives - futures and call options (undesignated hedges):			
Gross amount of recognized liabilities	Current Assets - Other ⁽¹⁾	\$ (1,001)	\$ (1,203)
Gross amount offset in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Current Assets - Other ⁽¹⁾	1,001	1,203
Net amount of liabilities presented in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to commodity derivatives		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Commodity derivatives - futures and call options (designated hedges):			
Gross amount of recognized liabilities	Current Assets - Other ⁽¹⁾	\$ (646)	\$ (863)
Gross amount offset in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	Current Assets - Other ⁽¹⁾	646	338
Net amount of liabilities presented in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to commodity derivatives		<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (525)</u>

(1) These derivative liabilities have been funded with margin deposits recorded in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets under Current Assets - Other.

(2) Refer to [Note 10](#) and [Note 16](#) for additional discussion surrounding the Preferred Distribution Rate Reset Election derivative.

Our accounting policy is to offset derivative assets and liabilities executed with the same counterparty when a master netting arrangement exists. Accordingly, we also offset derivative assets and liabilities with amounts associated with cash margin. Our exchange-traded derivatives are transacted through brokerage accounts and are subject to margin requirements as established by the respective exchange. On a daily basis, our account equity (consisting of the sum of our cash balance and the fair value of our open derivatives) is compared to our initial margin requirement resulting in the payment or return of variation

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margin. As of March 31, 2018, we had a net broker receivable of approximately \$1.9 million consisting of our initial margin balance of \$1.9 million. As of December 31, 2017, we had a net broker receivable of approximately \$1.0 million (consisting of initial margin of \$1.3 million decreased by \$0.3 million of variation margin). At March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, none of our outstanding derivatives contained credit-risk related contingent features that would result in a material adverse impact to us upon any change in our credit ratings.

Preferred Distribution Rate Reset Election

A derivative feature embedded in a contract that does not meet the definition of a derivative in its entirety must be bifurcated and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not clearly and closely related to those of the host contract. For a period of 30 days following (i) September 1, 2022 and (ii) each subsequent anniversary thereof, the holders of our preferred units may make a one-time election to reset the quarterly distribution amount (a "Rate Reset Election") to a cash amount per preferred unit equal to the amount that would be payable per quarter if a preferred unit accrued interest on the Issue Price at an annualized rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 750 basis points; provided, however, that such reset rate shall be equal to 10.75% if (i) such alternative rate is higher than the LIBOR-based rate and (ii) the then market price for our common units is then less than 110% of the Issue Price. The Rate Reset Election of our preferred units represents an embedded derivative that must be bifurcated from the related host contract and recorded at fair value on our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. Corresponding changes in fair value are recognized in Other Expense in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. At March 31, 2018, the fair value of this embedded derivative was a liability of \$48.1 million. See [Note 10](#) for additional information regarding our preferred units and the Rate Reset Election.

Effect on Operating Results

	Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations Location	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	
		Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2018	2017
Commodity derivatives - futures and call options:			
Contracts designated as hedges under accounting guidance	Onshore facilities and transportation product costs	\$ (1,366)	\$ 6,286
Contracts not considered hedges under accounting guidance	Onshore facilities and transportation product costs, sodium minerals and sulfur services operating costs	(332)	1,093
Total commodity derivatives		\$ (1,698)	\$ 7,379
Natural Gas Swap Liability	Sodium minerals and sulfur services operating costs	\$ (275)	\$ —
Preferred Distribution Rate Reset Election	Other expense	\$ (1,906)	\$ —

16. Fair-Value Measurements

We classify financial assets and liabilities into the following three levels based on the inputs used to measure fair value:

- (1) Level 1 fair values are based on observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- (2) Level 2 fair values are based on pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and are either directly or indirectly observable as of the measurement date; and
- (3) Level 3 fair values are based on unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists.

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As required by fair value accounting guidance, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value requires judgment and may affect the placement of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy levels.

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy our financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Recurring Fair Value Measures	Fair Value at March 31, 2018			Fair Value at December 31, 2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commodity derivatives:						
Assets	\$ 428	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 559	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities	\$ (1,647)	\$ (358)	\$ —	\$ (2,066)	\$ —	\$ —
Preferred Distribution Rate Reset Election	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (48,106)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (45,209)

Rollforward of Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The following table provides a reconciliation of changes in fair value at the beginning and ending balances for our derivatives classified as level 3:

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Balance as of December 31, 2017	(45,209)
Net Loss for the period included in earnings	(1,906)
Allocation of Distribution Paid-in-kind	(991)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	(48,106)

Our commodity derivatives include exchange-traded futures and exchange-traded options contracts. The fair value of these exchange-traded derivative contracts is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and is, therefore, included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the swaps contracts was determined using market price quotations and a pricing model. The swap contracts were considered a level 2 input in the fair value hierarchy at March 31, 2018.

The fair value of the embedded derivative feature is based on a valuation model that estimates the fair value of our preferred units with and without a Rate Reset Election. This model contains inputs, including our common unit price, a ten year history of the dividend yield, default probabilities and timing estimates which involve management judgment. A significant increase or decrease in the value of these inputs could result in a material change in fair value to this embedded derivative feature. We report unrealized gains and losses associated with this embedded derivative in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as Other income (expense), net.

See [Note 15](#) for additional information on our derivative instruments.

Other Fair Value Measurements

We believe the debt outstanding under our credit facility approximates fair value as the stated rate of interest approximates current market rates of interest for similar instruments with comparable maturities. At March 31, 2018 our senior unsecured notes had a carrying value and fair value of \$2.5 billion compared to \$2.6 billion and \$2.7 billion, respectively, at December 31, 2017. The fair value of the senior unsecured notes is determined based on trade information in the financial markets of our public debt and is considered a Level 2 fair value measurement.

17. Commitments and Contingencies

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations. Policies and procedures are in place to aid in monitoring compliance and detecting and addressing releases of crude oil from our pipelines or other facilities and from our mining

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operations relating to our Alkali Business; however, no assurance can be made that such environmental releases may not substantially affect our business.

We are subject to lawsuits in the normal course of business and examination by tax and other regulatory authorities. We do not expect such matters presently pending to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In the second quarter of 2017, we recorded a non-cash provision of \$12.6 million (included within Onshore facilities and transportation operating costs in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations during that period) relating to certain leased railcars no longer in use. As of March 31, 2018, our remaining provision is \$9.3 million, of which \$3.9 million is recorded as current and included in accrued liabilities in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet, with the remainder included in other long-term liabilities.

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18. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Our \$2.5 billion aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes co-issued by Genesis Energy, L.P. and Genesis Energy Finance Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed jointly and severally by all of Genesis Energy, L.P.'s current and future 100% owned domestic subsidiaries, except Genesis Free State Pipeline, LLC, Genesis NEJD Pipeline, LLC and certain other minor subsidiaries. Genesis NEJD Pipeline, LLC is 100% owned by Genesis Energy, L.P., the parent company. The remaining non-guarantor subsidiaries are owned by Genesis Crude Oil, L.P., a guarantor subsidiary. Genesis Energy Finance Corporation has no independent assets or operations. See [Note 9](#) for additional information regarding our consolidated debt obligations.

The following is condensed consolidating financial information for Genesis Energy, L.P., the guarantor subsidiaries and the non-guarantor subsidiaries.

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Unaudited Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
March 31, 2018

	Genesis Energy, L.P. (Parent and Co-Issuer)	Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (Co-Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Genesis Energy, L.P. Consolidated
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 14,677	\$ 1,409	\$ —	\$ 16,092
Other current assets	25	—	551,885	12,137	(45)	564,002
Total current assets	31	—	566,562	13,546	(45)	580,094
Fixed assets, at cost	—	—	5,575,295	77,585	—	5,652,880
Less: Accumulated depreciation	—	—	(774,919)	(27,342)	—	(802,261)
Net fixed assets	—	—	4,800,376	50,243	—	4,850,619
Mineral Leaseholds	—	—	563,369	—	—	563,369
Goodwill	—	—	325,046	—	—	325,046
Other assets, net	13,083	—	438,693	124,242	(157,803)	418,215
Advances to affiliates	3,799,305	—	—	89,334	(3,888,639)	—
Equity investees	—	—	372,493	—	—	372,493
Investments in subsidiaries	2,693,391	—	83,624	—	(2,777,015)	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,505,810</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,150,163</u>	<u>\$ 277,365</u>	<u>\$ (6,823,502)</u>	<u>\$ 7,109,836</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL						
Current liabilities	\$ 57,677	\$ —	\$ 348,421	\$ 10,137	\$ (545)	\$ 415,690
Senior secured credit facility	1,279,000	—	—	—	—	1,279,000
Senior unsecured notes	2,456,749	—	—	—	—	2,456,749
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	12,138	—	—	12,138
Advances from affiliates	—	—	3,888,239	—	(3,888,239)	—
Other liabilities	48,107	—	214,494	185,456	(157,656)	290,401
Total liabilities	<u>3,841,533</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,463,292</u>	<u>195,593</u>	<u>(4,046,440)</u>	<u>4,453,978</u>
Mezzanine Capital:						
Class A Convertible Preferred Units	712,687	—	—	—	—	712,687
Partners' capital, common units	1,951,590	—	2,687,475	89,587	(2,777,062)	1,951,590
Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁽¹⁾	—	—	(604)	—	—	(604)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(7,815)	—	(7,815)
Total liabilities, mezzanine capital and partners' capital	<u>\$ 6,505,810</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,150,163</u>	<u>\$ 277,365</u>	<u>\$ (6,823,502)</u>	<u>\$ 7,109,836</u>

⁽¹⁾The entire balance and activity within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is related to our pension held within our Guarantor Subsidiaries.

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NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
December 31, 2017

	Genesis Energy, L.P. (Parent and Co-Issuer)	Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (Co-Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Genesis Energy, L.P. Consolidated
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 8,340	\$ 695	\$ —	\$ 9,041
Other current assets	50	—	614,682	12,316	(56)	626,992
Total current assets	<u>56</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>623,022</u>	<u>13,011</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>636,033</u>
Fixed assets, at cost	—	—	5,523,431	77,584	—	5,601,015
Less: Accumulated depreciation	—	—	(708,269)	(26,717)	—	(734,986)
Net fixed assets	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,815,162</u>	<u>50,867</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,866,029</u>
Mineral Leaseholds	—	—	564,506	—	—	564,506
Goodwill	—	—	325,046	—	—	325,046
Other assets, net	14,083	—	378,371	126,300	(154,437)	364,317
Advances to affiliates	3,808,712	—	—	85,423	(3,894,135)	—
Equity investees and other investments	—	—	381,550	—	—	381,550
Investments in subsidiaries	2,689,861	—	82,616	—	(2,772,477)	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,512,712</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,170,273</u>	<u>\$ 275,601</u>	<u>\$ (6,821,105)</u>	<u>\$ 7,137,481</u>
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL						
Current liabilities:						
Senior secured credit facilities	\$ 46,086	\$ —	\$ 399,017	\$ 11,417	\$ (256)	\$ 456,264
Senior unsecured notes	1,099,200	—	—	—	—	1,099,200
Deferred tax liabilities	2,598,918	—	—	—	—	2,598,918
Advances from affiliates	—	—	11,913	—	—	11,913
Other liabilities	—	—	3,894,027	—	(3,894,027)	—
Total liabilities	<u>45,210</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>182,414</u>	<u>183,237</u>	<u>(154,290)</u>	<u>256,571</u>
Mezzanine Capital:	3,789,414	—	4,487,371	194,654	(4,048,573)	4,422,866
Class A Convertible Preferred Units	697,151	—	—	—	—	697,151
Partners' capital, common units	2,026,147	—	2,683,506	89,026	(2,772,532)	2,026,147
Accumulated other comprehensive loss ⁽¹⁾	—	—	(604)	—	—	(604)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	(8,079)	—	(8,079)
Total liabilities, mezzanine capital and partners' capital	<u>\$ 6,512,712</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 7,170,273</u>	<u>\$ 275,601</u>	<u>\$ (6,821,105)</u>	<u>\$ 7,137,481</u>

⁽¹⁾The entire balance and activity within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income is related to our pension held within our Guarantor Subsidiaries.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

	Genesis Energy, L.P. (Parent and Co-Issuer)	Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (Co-Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Genesis Energy, L.P. Consolidated
REVENUES:						
Offshore pipeline transportation services	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73,260	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 73,260
Sodium minerals and sulfur services	—	—	285,097	3,066	(2,253)	285,910
Marine transportation	—	—	48,929	—	—	48,929
Onshore facilities and transportation	—	—	312,874	4,835	—	317,709
Total revenues	—	—	720,160	7,901	(2,253)	725,808
COSTS AND EXPENSES:						
Onshore facilities and transportation costs	—	—	299,841	272	—	300,113
Marine transportation costs	—	—	37,847	—	—	37,847
Sodium minerals and sulfur services operating costs	—	—	223,247	2,504	(2,253)	223,498
Offshore pipeline transportation operating costs	—	—	17,662	678	—	18,340
General and administrative	—	—	11,674	—	—	11,674
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	74,630	625	—	75,255
Total costs and expenses	—	—	664,901	4,079	(2,253)	666,727
OPERATING INCOME	—	—	55,259	3,822	—	59,081
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	69,592	—	632	—	(70,224)	—
Equity in earnings of equity investees	—	—	10,572	—	—	10,572
Interest (expense) income, net	(56,314)	—	3,544	(3,366)	—	(56,136)
Other expense	(5,244)	—	—	—	—	(5,244)
Income before income taxes	8,034	—	70,007	456	(70,224)	8,273
Income tax expense	—	—	(377)	2	—	(375)
NET INCOME	8,034	—	69,630	458	(70,224)	7,898
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	136	—	136
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.	<u>\$ 8,034</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 69,630</u>	<u>\$ 594</u>	<u>\$ (70,224)</u>	<u>\$ 8,034</u>
Less: Accumulated distributions attributable to Class A Convertible Preferred Units	(16,888)	—	—	—	—	\$ (16,888)
NET INCOME(LOSS) AVAILABLE TO COMMON UNIT HOLDERS	<u>\$ (8,854)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 69,630</u>	<u>\$ 594</u>	<u>\$ (70,224)</u>	<u>\$ (8,854)</u>

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Condensed Consolidating Statement of Operations
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

	Genesis Energy, L.P. (Parent and Co-Issuer)	Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (Co-Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Genesis Energy, L.P. Consolidated
REVENUES:						
Offshore pipeline transportation services	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 85,128		\$ —	\$ 85,128
Sodium minerals and sulfur services	—	—	45,034	1,810	(1,798)	45,046
Marine transportation	—	—	50,302	—	—	50,302
Onshore facilities and transportation	—	—	230,070	4,945	—	235,015
Total revenues	—	—	410,534	6,755	(1,798)	415,491
COSTS AND EXPENSES:						
Onshore facilities and transportation costs	—	—	214,071	261	—	214,332
Marine transportation costs	—	—	37,242	—	—	37,242
Sodium minerals and sulfur services operating costs	—	—	27,153	2,009	(1,798)	27,364
Offshore pipeline transportation operating costs	—	—	17,106	762	—	17,868
General and administrative	—	—	9,976	—	—	9,976
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	—	—	55,487	625	—	56,112
Total costs and expenses	—	—	361,035	3,657	(1,798)	362,894
OPERATING INCOME	—	—	49,499	3,098	—	52,597
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	63,809	—	(250)	—	(63,559)	—
Equity in earnings of equity investees	—	—	11,335	—	—	11,335
Interest (expense) income, net	(36,719)	—	3,520	(3,540)	—	(36,739)
Income before income taxes	27,090	—	64,104	(442)	(63,559)	27,193
Income tax (expense) benefit	—	—	(255)	—	—	(255)
NET INCOME	27,090	—	63,849	(442)	(63,559)	26,938
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	152	—	152
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.	<u>\$ 27,090</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 63,849</u>	<u>\$ (290)</u>	<u>\$ (63,559)</u>	<u>\$ 27,090</u>
Less: Accumulated distributions attributable to Class A Convertible Preferred Units	—	—	—	—	—	—
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON UNIT HOLDERS	<u>\$ 27,090</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 63,849</u>	<u>\$ (290)</u>	<u>\$ (63,559)</u>	<u>\$ 27,090</u>

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

	Genesis Energy, L.P. (Parent and Co-Issuer)	Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (Co-Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Genesis Energy, L.P. Consolidated
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 18,637	\$ —	\$ 124,180	\$ 874	\$ (57,363)	\$ 86,328
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Payments to acquire fixed and intangible assets	—	—	(66,051)	—	—	(66,051)
Cash distributions received from equity investees - return of investment	—	—	9,277	—	—	9,277
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercompany transfers	9,407	—	—	—	(9,407)	—
Repayments on loan to non-guarantor subsidiary	—	—	1,801	—	(1,801)	—
Contributions in aid of construction costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from asset sales	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	9,407	—	(54,967)	—	(11,208)	(56,768)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Borrowings on senior secured credit facility	333,800	—	—	—	—	333,800
Repayments on senior secured credit facility	(154,000)	—	—	—	—	(154,000)
Proceeds from issuance of senior unsecured notes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repayment of senior unsecured notes	(145,170)	—	—	—	—	(145,170)
Proceeds from issuance of Class A convertible preferred units, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt issuance costs	(159)	—	—	—	—	(159)
Intercompany transfers	—	—	(5,496)	(3,911)	9,407	—
Issuance of common units for cash, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions to common unitholders	(62,515)	—	(62,515)	—	62,515	(62,515)
Contributions from noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	400	—	400
Other, net	—	—	5,135	3,351	(3,351)	5,135
Net cash used in financing activities	(28,044)	—	(62,876)	(160)	68,571	(22,509)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	6,337	714	—	7,051
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6	—	8,340	695	—	9,041
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 14,677	\$ 1,409	\$ —	\$ 16,092

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows
Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

	Genesis Energy, L.P. (Parent and Co-Issuer)	Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (Co-Issuer)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Genesis Energy, L.P. Consolidated
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 42,623	\$ —	\$ 95,023	\$ 2,007	\$ (78,613)	\$ 61,040
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Payments to acquire fixed and intangible assets	—	—	(61,292)	—	—	(61,292)
Cash distributions received from equity investees - return of investment	—	—	9,083	—	—	9,083
Investments in equity investees	(140,968)	—	—	—	140,968	—
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercompany transfers	109,342	—	—	—	(109,342)	—
Repayments on loan to non-guarantor subsidiary	—	—	1,627	—	(1,627)	—
Contributions in aid of construction costs	—	—	124	—	—	124
Proceeds from asset sales	—	—	1,234	—	—	1,234
Other, net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,626)	—	(49,224)	—	29,999	(50,851)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Borrowings on senior secured credit facility	216,700	—	—	—	—	216,700
Repayments on senior secured credit facility	(284,900)	—	—	—	—	(284,900)
Debt issuance costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intercompany transfers	—	—	(104,276)	(5,066)	109,342	—
Issuance of common units for cash, net	140,968	—	140,968	—	(140,968)	140,968
Distributions to common unitholders	(83,765)	—	(83,765)	—	83,765	(83,765)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other, net	—	—	4,552	3,525	(3,525)	4,552
Net cash provided by financing activities	(10,997)	—	(42,521)	(1,541)	48,614	(6,445)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	—	—	3,278	466	—	3,744
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6	—	6,360	663	—	7,029
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 9,638	\$ 1,129	\$ —	\$ 10,773

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

The following information should be read in conjunction with our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The following information and such Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should also be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes, together with our discussion and analysis of financial position and results of operations, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Included in Management's Discussion and Analysis are the following sections:

- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Non-GAAP Financial Measures
- Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
- Forward Looking Statements

Overview

On September 1, 2017, we completed the \$1.325 billion accretive acquisition of our trona and trona-based exploring, mining, processing, producing, marketing and selling business (our "Alkali Business"). Our Alkali Business is the largest producer in the world of natural soda ash. We funded that acquisition and the related transaction costs with proceeds from a \$750 million private placement of our preferred units, a \$550 million public offering of notes, our revolving credit facility, and cash on hand. At the closing, we entered into a transition service agreement to facilitate the transition of operations and uninterrupted services for both employees and customers.

In 2017, we made the strategic decision to re-set our quarterly distribution and provided a plan for visible, achievable long term distribution growth and a clear path forward to deleveraging. These steps, along with the future stable and repeatable cash flows from our recently completed acquisition of the Alkali Business as well as the anticipated ramp from our recent strategic investments, we believe further enhance our financial flexibility to opportunistically pursue accretive organic projects and acquisitions should they present themselves. In this context, however, we would reiterate, we currently have no plans to access the equity capital markets in the immediate future, including under our "at the market" equity program, which in fact has never been used. Overall, we believe these actions to strengthen our balance sheet and enhance our financial flexibility are the best actions we can take to allow us to generate strong total returns for our unitholders in the years ahead.

We reported net income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P. of \$8.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018 ("2018 Quarter") compared to net income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P. of \$27.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2017 ("2017 Quarter"). The 2018 Quarter included three months of contribution related to our Alkali Business that we acquired in the third quarter of 2017. In addition, net income was negatively impacted by approximately \$1.7 million principally due to Alkali transition and integration costs, as well as an increase in interest and depreciation expense, primarily driven by our acquisition of our Alkali Business during the quarter. We also recognized a loss upon the redemption of our 2021 notes during the 2018 quarter of approximately \$3.3 million and an unrealized loss on derivative positions of \$2.2 million.

Cash flow from operating activities was \$86.3 million for the 2018 Quarter compared to \$61.0 million for the 2017 Quarter. The increase in cash flows from operating activities for the 2018 Quarter was primarily driven by positive working capital effects during the period.

Available Cash before Reserves (as defined below in "Non-GAAP Financial Measures") was \$101.6 million for the 2018 Quarter, an increase of \$9.6 million, or 10%, from the 2017 Quarter. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below for additional information on Available Cash before Reserves and Segment Margin.

Segment Margin (as defined below in "Non-GAAP Financial Measures") was \$170.2 million for the 2018 Quarter, an increase of \$31.6 million, or 23%, from the 2017 Quarter.

A more detailed discussion of our segment results and other costs is included below in "Results of Operations".

Distribution

In April 2018, we declared our quarterly distribution to our common unitholders of \$0.52 per unit related to the 2018 Quarter, which will be paid in May 2018.

With respect to our preferred units, we have declared a PIK of the quarterly distribution, which will result in the issuance of an additional 500,976 preferred units. This PIK amount equates to a distribution of \$0.7374 per preferred unit for the 2018 Quarter, or \$2.9496 annualized. These distributions will be payable on May 15, 2018 to unitholders holders of record at the close of business on May 1, 2018.

Results of Operations

Revenues and Costs and Expenses

Our revenues for the 2018 Quarter increased \$310.3 million, or 75%, from the 2017 Quarter. In addition, our costs and expenses (excluding interest) increased \$303.8 million, or 84%, between those two periods. This increase is primarily attributable to the effects of three months of contribution by our Alkali Business during the 2018 Quarter. Excluding the effects of our Alkali Business, operating income for the 2018 Quarter would have decreased by \$24.0 million compared to the 2017 Quarter.

The addition of our Alkali Business resulted in a large increase in revenues and costs relative to the 2017 Quarter (which are reflected in our sodium minerals and sulfur services segment). Those increases are principally derived from mining trona ore and processing the entrained mineral sodium carbonate, also known as naturally occurring soda ash. Natural soda ash has significant cost advantages over synthetically produced soda ash. We believe that significant cost advantage will exist for the foreseeable future. Natural soda ash accounts for only about 25% of the world's production; thus, we believe we should be able to somewhat mitigate the effects of market specific factors on (e.g. changes in sales prices for our products, our operating costs, and other economic considerations) Net Income, Available Cash before Reserves, and Segment Margin in the soda ash market in which we operate.

In addition to our newly acquired Alkali Business, we continue to operate in our other legacy businesses including - (i) our offshore Gulf of Mexico crude oil and natural gas pipeline transportation and handling operations, focusing on integrated and large independent energy companies who make intensive capital investments (often in excess of billions of dollars) to develop numerous large reservoir, long-lived crude oil and natural gas properties; and (ii) our onshore-based refinery-centric operations located primarily in the Gulf Coast region of the U.S., which focus on providing a suite of services primarily to refiners. Refiners are the shippers of approximately 80% of the volumes transported on our onshore crude pipelines, and refiners contract for approximately 80% of the use of our inland barges, which are used primarily to transport intermediate refined products (not crude oil) between refining complexes. The shippers on our offshore pipelines are mostly integrated and large independent energy companies whose production is ideally suited for the vast majority of refineries along the Gulf Coast, unlike the lighter crude oil and condensates produced from numerous onshore shale plays. Their large-reservoir properties and the related pipelines and other infrastructure needed to develop them are capital intensive and yet, we believe, economically viable, in most cases, even in relatively low commodity price environments. Given these facts, we do not expect changes in commodity prices to impact our Net Income, Available Cash before Reserves or Segment Margin derived from our offshore Gulf of Mexico crude oil and natural gas pipeline transportation and handling operations in the same manner in which they impact our revenues and costs derived from the purchase and sale of crude oil and petroleum products.

A substantial portion of our revenues and costs are derived from the purchase and sale of crude oil and petroleum products through our onshore facilities and transportation segment. The increase in our revenues and costs in this segment between the 2018 Quarter and the 2017 Quarter is primarily attributable to increases in crude oil and petroleum product prices and sales volumes as discussed further below. Nevertheless, generally we do not expect fluctuations in prices for crude oil and natural gas to materially affect our Net Income, Available Cash before Reserves or Segment Margin to the same extent they affect our revenues and costs. We have limited our direct commodity price exposure related to crude oil and petroleum products through the broad use of fee-based service contracts, back-to-back purchase and sale arrangements, and hedges. As a result, changes in the price of crude oil would proportionately impact both our revenues and our costs, with a disproportionately smaller net impact on our Segment Margin. However, due to the indirect exposure to changes in prices discussed above, the factors addressed in our onshore facilities and transportation segment discussion above, and the fact that crude oil prices have remained low for an extended period of time as compared to the five year period before 2015, our crude oil and petroleum product sales volumes appear to be at, or approaching, cyclical lows.

As discussed throughout this document and throughout our Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have some indirect exposure to certain changes in prices for crude oil and petroleum products, particularly if they are significant and extended. We tend to experience more demand for certain of our services when prices increase significantly over extended periods of time, and we tend to experience less demand for certain of our services when prices decrease significantly over extended periods of time.

For additional information regarding certain of our indirect exposure to commodity prices, see our segment-by-segment analysis below and the section of our Annual Report entitled “Risks Related to Our Business.”

Prices of crude oil have increased since the 2017 Quarter. The average closing prices for West Texas Intermediate crude oil on the New York Mercantile Exchange ("NYMEX") increased 21.1% to \$62.86 per barrel in the 2018 Quarter, as compared to \$51.91 per barrel in the 2017 Quarter. We would expect changes in crude oil prices to continue to proportionately affect our revenues and costs attributable to our purchase and sale of crude oil and petroleum products, producing minimal direct impact on Segment Margin from those operations.

Additionally, changes in certain of our operating costs between the respective quarters, such as those associated with our sodium minerals and sulfur services, offshore pipeline and marine transportation segments, are not correlated with crude oil prices. We discuss certain of those costs in further detail below in our segment-by-segment analysis.

Segment Margin

The contribution of each of our segments to total Segment Margin in the three months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Offshore pipeline transportation	\$ 73,173	\$ 87,089
Sodium minerals and sulfur services	64,391	17,496
Onshore facilities and transportation	21,689	21,097
Marine transportation	10,987	12,963
Total Segment Margin	\$ 170,240	\$ 138,645

We define Segment Margin as revenues less product costs, operating expenses, and segment general and administrative expenses, after eliminating gain or loss on sale of assets, plus or minus applicable Select Items. Although we do not necessarily consider all of our Select Items to be non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, we believe that an understanding of these Select Items is important to the evaluation of our core operating results. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for further discussion surrounding total Segment Margin.

A reconciliation of total Segment Margin to net income for the periods presented is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Total Segment Margin	\$ 170,240	\$ 138,645
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(10,460)	(8,327)
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	(78,008)	(58,395)
Interest expense	(56,136)	(36,739)
Adjustment to exclude distributable cash generated by equity investees not included in income and include equity in investees net income ⁽¹⁾	(9,057)	(9,290)
Non-cash items not included in Segment Margin	(6,137)	437
Cash payments from direct financing leases in excess of earnings	(1,839)	(1,667)
Non-cash provision for leased items no longer in use	(186)	—
Differences in timing of cash receipts for certain contractual arrangements ⁽²⁾	3,331	2,681
Loss on debt extinguishment	(3,339)	—
Income tax expense	(375)	(255)
Net income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P.	\$ 8,034	\$ 27,090

(1) Includes distributions attributable to the quarter and received during or promptly following such quarter.

(2) Includes the difference in timing of cash receipts from customers during the period and the revenue we recognize in accordance with GAAP on our related contracts.

Offshore Pipeline Transportation Segment

Operating results and volumetric data for our offshore pipeline transportation segment are presented below:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Offshore crude oil pipeline revenue, excluding non-cash revenues	\$ 61,451	\$ 71,274
Offshore natural gas pipeline revenue, excluding non-cash revenues	12,660	13,854
Offshore pipeline operating costs, excluding non-cash expenses	(15,623)	(15,556)
Distributions from equity investments ⁽¹⁾	19,003	20,350
Other	(4,318)	(2,833)
Offshore pipeline transportation Segment Margin	<u>\$ 73,173</u>	<u>\$ 87,089</u>

Volumetric Data 100% basis:

Crude oil pipelines (average barrels/day unless otherwise noted):

CHOPS	199,721	238,111
Poseidon	238,693	260,307
Odyssey	109,365	114,617
GOPL ⁽²⁾	9,756	9,474
Total crude oil offshore pipelines	<u>557,535</u>	<u>622,509</u>

Natural gas transportation volumes (MMBtus/d)

464,757 571,023

Volumetric Data net to our ownership interest ⁽³⁾:

Crude oil pipelines (average barrels/day unless otherwise noted):

CHOPS	199,721	238,111
Poseidon	152,764	166,596
Odyssey	31,716	33,239
GOPL ⁽²⁾	9,756	9,474
Total crude oil offshore pipelines	<u>393,957</u>	<u>447,420</u>

Natural gas transportation volumes (MMBtus/d)

180,568 279,528

- (1) Offshore pipeline transportation Segment Margin includes distributions received from our offshore pipeline joint ventures accounted for under the equity method of accounting in 2018 and 2017, respectively.
- (2) One of our wholly-owned subsidiaries (GEL Offshore Pipeline, LLC, or "GOPL") owns our undivided interest in the Eugene Island pipeline system.
- (3) Volumes are the product of our effective ownership interest through the year, including changes in ownership interest, multiplied by the relevant throughput over the given year.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Offshore pipeline transportation Segment Margin for the first three months of 2018 decreased \$13.9 million, or 16%, from the first three months of 2017, primarily due to temporarily lower volumes. The first three months of 2018 was negatively impacted by both anticipated and unanticipated downtime at several major fields affecting certain of our deepwater Gulf of Mexico customers and thus certain of our key crude oil and natural gas assets, including our Poseidon and CHOPS pipelines and certain associated laterals which we own. While such downtime was temporary, we expect additional downtime relating to maintenance involving certain customers' fields during the second quarter of 2018. In addition, the minimum bill reservation fees we collect on one of our offshore oil pipelines had a prior year step down, and we collected approximately \$2.2 million less in segment margin when compared to the 2017 Quarter. Additionally, the first three months during 2017 included contributions from certain of our previously owned gas pipeline and platform assets that were sold during the second quarter of 2017.

Sodium Minerals and Sulfur Services Segment

Operating results for our sodium minerals and sulfur services segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Volumes sold:		
NaHS volumes (Dry short tons "DST")	37,214	34,529
Soda Ash volumes (short tons sold)	917,000	—
NaOH (caustic soda) volumes (dry short tons sold)	30,260	16,407
Total	984,474	50,936
Revenues (in thousands):		
NaHS revenues, excluding non-cash revenues	\$ 43,356	\$ 37,414
NaOH (caustic soda) revenues	15,867	8,601
Revenues associated with Alkali Business	204,883	—
Other revenues	1,352	1,256
Total external segment revenues, excluding non-cash revenues	\$ 265,458	\$ 47,271
Segment Margin (in thousands)	\$ 64,391	\$ 17,496
Average index price for NaOH per DST ⁽¹⁾	\$ 748	\$ 568

(1) Source: IHS Chemical.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Sodium minerals and sulfur services Segment Margin for the first three months of 2018 increased \$46.9 million, or 268%. This increase is principally due to the inclusion of contributions from our Alkali Business during the 2018 Quarter. The contributions from our Alkali Business have exceeded our expectations and we expect that performance level to continue throughout the rest of 2018 as we remain the global leader in natural soda ash production. Costs impacting the results of our Alkali Business, many of which are similar in nature to costs related to our legacy refinery services business, include costs associated with processing and producing soda ash (and other Alkali products) and marketing and selling activities. In addition, costs include activities associated with mining and extracting iron ore (including energy costs and employee compensation).

Our legacy refinery services results were in line with our expectations for the 2018 Quarter. We experienced a slight increase in volumes during the 2018 Quarter compared to the 2017 Quarter due to the timing of our sales to certain of our South American customers, which occur in batch shipments, and an increase in demand from our domestic pulp and paper customers.

Onshore Facilities and Transportation Segment

Our onshore facilities and transportation segment utilizes an integrated set of pipelines and terminals, as well as trucks, railcars, and barges to facilitate the movement of crude oil and refined products on behalf of producers, refiners and other customers. This segment includes crude oil and refined products pipelines, terminals, rail facilities and CO₂ pipelines operating primarily within the United States Gulf Coast and Rocky Mountain crude oil markets. In addition, we utilize our railcar and trucking fleets that support the purchase and sale of gathered and bulk purchased crude oil, as well as purchased and sold refined products. Through these assets we offer our customers a full suite of services, including the following:

- facilitating the transportation of crude oil from producers to refineries and from owned and third party terminals to refiners via pipelines;
- transporting CO₂ from natural and anthropogenic sources to crude oil fields owned by our customers;
- shipping crude oil and refined products to and from producers and refiners via trucks, pipelines, and railcars;
- loading and unloading railcars at our crude-by-rail terminals;
- storing and blending of crude oil and intermediate and finished refined products;
- purchasing/selling and/or transporting crude oil from the wellhead to markets for ultimate use in refining; and

- purchasing products from refiners, transporting those products to one of our terminals and blending those products to a quality that meets the requirements of our customers and selling those products (primarily fuel oil, asphalt and other heavy refined products) to wholesale markets.

We also use our terminal facilities to take advantage of contango market conditions, to gather and market crude oil, and to capitalize on regional opportunities which arise from time to time for both crude oil and petroleum products.

Despite crude oil being considered a somewhat homogeneous commodity, many refiners are very particular about the quality of crude oil feedstock they process. Many U.S. refineries have distinct configurations and product slates that require crude oil with specific characteristics, such as gravity, sulfur content and metals content. The refineries evaluate the costs to obtain, transport and process their preferred feedstocks. That particularity provides us with opportunities to help the refineries in our areas of operation identify crude oil sources and transport crude oil meeting their requirements. The imbalances and inefficiencies relative to meeting the refiners' requirements may also provide opportunities for us to utilize our purchasing and logistical skills and assets to meet their demands. The pricing in the majority of our crude oil purchase contracts contains a market price component and a deduction to cover the cost of transportation and to provide us with a margin. Contracts sometimes contain a grade differential which considers the chemical composition of the crude oil and its appeal to different customers. Typically, the pricing in a contract to sell crude oil will consist of the market price components and the grade differentials. The margin on individual transactions is then dependent on our ability to manage our transportation costs and to capitalize on grade differentials.

In our refined products marketing operations, we supply primarily fuel oil, asphalt and other heavy refined products to wholesale markets and some end-users such as paper mills and utilities. We also provide a service to refineries by purchasing "heavier" petroleum products that are the residual fuels from gasoline production, transporting them to one of our terminals and blending them to a quality that meets the requirements of our customers.

Operating results from our onshore facilities and transportation segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Gathering, marketing, and logistics revenue	\$ 299,461	\$ 219,689
Crude oil and CO2 pipeline tariffs and revenues from direct financing leases of CO2 pipelines	18,448	14,737
Payments received under direct financing leases not included in income	1,839	1,667
Crude oil and petroleum products costs, excluding unrealized gains and losses from derivative transactions	(277,892)	(193,053)
Operating costs, excluding non-cash charges for equity-based compensation and other non-cash expenses	(21,583)	(22,287)
Other	1,416	344
Segment Margin	<u>\$ 21,689</u>	<u>\$ 21,097</u>

Volumetric Data (average barrels per day):

Onshore crude oil pipelines:

Texas	29,526	7,914
Jay	16,911	15,305
Mississippi	7,613	8,818
Louisiana ⁽¹⁾	115,188	82,632
Wyoming	31,189	16,546
Onshore crude oil pipelines total	<u>200,427</u>	<u>131,215</u>

CO₂ pipeline (average Mcf/day):

Free State	96,709	90,942
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Crude oil and petroleum products sales (average barrels per day):

Total crude oil and petroleum products sales	52,376	47,065
Rail load/unload volumes ⁽²⁾	52,681	53,573

(1) Total daily volume for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 includes 40,330 and 32,061 barrels per day, respectively, of intermediate refined products associated with our Port of Baton Rouge Terminal pipelines. Additionally, this includes 33,153 barrels per day for the three months ended March 31, 2018 of crude oil associated with our new Raceland Pipeline which became fully operational in the second quarter of 2017.

(2) Indicates total barrels for either loading or unloading at all rail facilities.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Segment Margin for our onshore facilities and transportation segment increased by \$0.6 million, or 3%, between the first three months of 2018 and the first three months of 2017. The first three months of 2018 include the effects of the ramp up in volumes on our pipeline, rail and terminal infrastructure in the Baton Rouge corridor that we completed in the fourth quarter of 2016. In addition, we experienced an increase in volumes on our Texas system as the re-purposing of our Houston area crude oil pipeline and terminal infrastructure became operational in the second quarter of 2017. This was offset by lower demand for our services in our historical back-to-back, or buy/sell, crude oil marketing business associated with aggregating and trucking crude oil from producers' leases to local or regional re-sale points, and fewer contango market opportunities occurring during the 2018 Quarter.

Marine Transportation Segment

Within our marine transportation segment, we own a fleet of 91 barges (82 inland and 9 offshore) with a combined transportation capacity of 3.2 million barrels, 42 push/tow boats (33 inland and 9 offshore), and a 330,000 barrel ocean going tanker, the M/T American Phoenix. Operating results for our marine transportation segment were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues (in thousands):		
Inland freight revenues	\$ 21,557	\$ 21,450
Offshore freight revenues	16,503	18,141
Other rebill revenues ⁽¹⁾	10,869	10,711
Total segment revenues	\$ 48,929	\$ 50,302
Operating costs, excluding non-cash charges for equity-based compensation and other non-cash expenses	\$ 37,942	\$ 37,339
Segment Margin (in thousands)	\$ 10,987	\$ 12,963
Fleet Utilization: ⁽²⁾		
Inland Barge Utilization	92.2%	90.1%
Offshore Barge Utilization	94.7%	96.5%

(1) Under certain of our marine contracts, we "rebill" our customers for a portion of our operating costs.

(2) Utilization rates are based on a 365 day year, as adjusted for planned downtime and dry-docking.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 Compared with Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Marine transportation Segment Margin for the first three months of 2018 decreased \$2.0 million, or 15%, from the first three months of 2017. The decrease in Segment Margin is primarily attributable to our offshore barge fleet entering into short-term spot price contracts, as our last legacy term contract rolled off. We have continued to enter into short term contracts (less than a year) because we believe the day rates currently being offered by the market are at, or approaching, cyclical lows. In addition, we have experienced lower day rates on our inland fleet due to weaker demand, which we expect to continue into the second quarter of 2018.

Other Costs, Interest, and Income Taxes

General and administrative expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
<i>(in thousands)</i>		
General and administrative expenses not separately identified below:		
Corporate	\$ 8,674	\$ 7,921
Segment	1,137	784
Equity-based compensation plan expense	176	684
Third party costs related to business development activities and growth projects	1,687	587
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 11,674	\$ 9,976

Total general and administrative expenses increased \$1.7 million between the three month periods primarily attributable to the third party transition costs incurred in connection with our acquisition and integration of our Alkali Business in the 2018 Quarter. This was partially offset by the effects of changes in assumptions used to value our equity based compensation awards that are tied to our unit price.

Depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Depreciation and depletion expense	\$ 69,565	\$ 49,924
Amortization of intangible assets	5,433	5,872
Amortization of CO ₂ volumetric production payments	257	316
Total depreciation, depletion and amortization expense	<u>\$ 75,255</u>	<u>\$ 56,112</u>

Total depreciation, depletion, and amortization expense increased \$19.1 million between the three month periods primarily as a result of placing additional assets into service, including those acquired as a part of our Alkali Business in 2017.

Interest expense, net

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Interest expense, senior secured credit facility (including commitment fees)	\$ 14,094	\$ 11,583
Interest expense, senior unsecured notes	40,534	28,609
Amortization of debt issuance costs and discount	2,910	2,582
Capitalized interest	(1,402)	(6,035)
Net interest expense	<u>\$ 56,136</u>	<u>\$ 36,739</u>

Net interest expense increased \$19.4 million between the three month periods primarily due to an increase in our average outstanding indebtedness from acquired and constructed assets, including the financing of the acquisition of our Alkali Business from Tronox in 2017. In addition, capitalized interest decreased as a result of certain of our large organic growth projects being completed and placed into service prior to March 31, 2018.

Income tax expense

A portion of our operations are owned by wholly-owned corporate subsidiaries that are taxable as corporations. As a result, a substantial portion of the income tax expense we record relates to the operations of those corporations, and will vary from period to period as a percentage of our income before taxes based on the percentage of our income or loss that is derived from those corporations. The balance of the income tax expense we record relates to state taxes imposed on our operations that are treated as income taxes under generally accepted accounting principles and foreign income taxes.

Other

Net income for the first three months of 2018 included an unrealized loss on derivative positions, excluding fair value hedges, of \$2.6 million. Net income for the first three months of 2017 included an unrealized loss on derivative positions of \$0.1 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

As of March 31, 2018, we had \$419.8 million of remaining borrowing capacity under our \$1.7 billion senior secured revolving credit facility. We anticipate that our future internally-generated funds and the funds available under our credit facility will allow us to meet our ordinary course capital needs. Our primary sources of liquidity have been cash flows from operations, borrowing availability under our credit facility and the proceeds from issuances of equity and senior unsecured notes.

Our primary cash requirements consist of:

- working capital, primarily inventories and trade receivables and payables;
- routine operating expenses;
- capital growth and maintenance projects;
- acquisitions of assets or businesses;
- payments related to servicing and reducing outstanding debt; and
- quarterly cash distributions to our unitholders.

As discussed in our recently announced strategic reallocation of capital, we intend to allocate more capital to debt repayments and growth opportunities (and less to current distributions).

Capital Resources

Our ability to satisfy future capital needs will depend on our ability to raise substantial amounts of additional capital from time to time — including through equity and debt offerings (public and private), borrowings under our credit facility and other financing transactions—and to implement our growth strategy successfully. No assurance can be made that we will be able to raise additional capital on satisfactory terms or implement our growth strategy successfully.

At March 31, 2018, our long-term debt totaled \$4 billion, consisting of \$1.3 billion outstanding under our credit facility (including \$41 million borrowed under the inventory sublimit tranche) and \$2.5 billion of senior unsecured notes, comprised of \$400 million carrying amount due on May 15, 2023, \$350 million carrying amount due on June 15, 2024, \$750 million carrying amount due August 1, 2022, \$550 million carrying amount due October 2025, and \$450 million carrying amount due May 2026.

Equity Distribution Program and Shelf Registration Statements

We expect to issue additional equity and debt securities in the future to assist us in meeting our future liquidity requirements, particularly those related to opportunistically acquiring assets and businesses and constructing new facilities and refinancing outstanding debt.

In 2016, we implemented an equity distribution program that will allow us to consummate “at the market” offerings of common units from time to time through brokered transactions, which should help mitigate certain adverse consequences of underwritten offerings, including the downward pressure on the market price of our common units and the expensive fees and other costs associated with such public offerings. We entered into an equity distribution agreement with a group of banks who will act as sales agents or principals for up to \$400.0 million of our common units, if and when we should elect to issue additional common units from time to time, although there are limits to the amount of our “at the market” offerings the market can absorb from time to time. In connection with implementing our equity distribution program, we filed a universal shelf registration statement (our "EDP Shelf") with the SEC. Our EDP Shelf allows us to issue up to \$1.0 billion of equity and debt securities, whether pursuant to our equity distribution program or otherwise. Our EDP Shelf will expire in October 2020. As of March 31, 2018, we had issued no units under this program.

We have another universal shelf registration statement (our "2018 Shelf") on file with the SEC. Our 2018 Shelf allows us to issue an unlimited amount of equity and debt securities in connection with certain types of public offerings. However, the receptiveness of the capital markets to an offering of equity and/or debt securities cannot be assured and may be negatively impacted by, among other things, our long-term business prospects and other factors beyond our control, including market conditions. Our 2018 Shelf will expire in April 2021. We expect to file a replacement universal shelf registration statement before our 2018 Shelf expires.

Cash Flows from Operations

We generally utilize the cash flows we generate from our operations to fund our distributions and working capital needs. Excess funds that are generated are used to repay borrowings under our credit facility and/or to fund a portion of our capital expenditures. Our operating cash flows can be impacted by changes in items of working capital, primarily variances in the carrying amount of inventory and the timing of payment of accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to capital expenditures.

We typically sell our crude oil in the same month in which we purchase it, so we do not need to rely on borrowings under our credit facility to pay for such crude oil purchases, other than inventory. During such periods, our accounts receivable and accounts payable generally move in tandem, as we make payments and receive payments for the purchase and sale of crude oil.

In our petroleum products activities, we buy products and typically either move those products to one of our storage facilities for further blending or sell those products within days of our purchase. The cash requirements for these activities can result in short term increases and decreases in our borrowings under our credit facility.

The storage of our inventory of crude oil and petroleum products can have a material impact on our cash flows from operating activities. In the month we pay for the stored crude oil or petroleum products, we borrow under our credit facility (or use cash on hand) to pay for the crude oil or petroleum products, utilizing a portion of our operating cash flows. Conversely, cash flow from operating activities increases during the period in which we collect the cash from the sale of the stored crude oil or petroleum products. Additionally, we may be required to deposit margin funds with the NYMEX when commodity prices increase as the value of the derivatives utilized to hedge the price risk in our inventory fluctuates. These deposits also impact our operating cash flows as we borrow under our credit facility or use cash on hand to fund the deposits.

See [Note 14](#) in our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding changes in components of operating assets and liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

Net cash flows provided by our operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 were \$86.3 million compared to \$61.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. This increase in operating cash flow is primarily due to a decrease in working capital needs.

Capital Expenditures and Distributions Paid to our Unitholders

We use cash primarily for our operating expenses, working capital needs, debt service, acquisition activities, organic growth projects, maintenance capital expenditures and distributions we pay to our unitholders. We finance maintenance capital expenditures and smaller organic growth projects and distributions primarily with cash generated by our operations. We have historically funded material growth capital projects (including acquisitions and organic growth projects) with borrowings under our credit facility, equity issuances and/or issuances of senior unsecured notes.

Capital Expenditures

A summary of our expenditures for fixed assets, business and other asset acquisitions for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Capital expenditures for fixed and intangible assets:		
Maintenance capital expenditures:		
Offshore pipeline transportation assets	\$ 308	\$ 2,047
Sodium minerals and sulfur services assets	7,410	513
Marine transportation assets	1,762	4,927
Onshore facilities and transportation assets	435	1,142
Information technology systems	62	52
Total maintenance capital expenditures	<u>9,977</u>	<u>8,681</u>
Growth capital expenditures:		
Offshore pipeline transportation assets	\$ 346	\$ 192
Sodium minerals and sulfur services assets	2,289	—
Marine transportation assets	9,103	4,606
Onshore facilities and transportation assets	22,854	45,560
Information technology systems	2,364	158
Total growth capital expenditures	<u>36,956</u>	<u>50,516</u>
Total capital expenditures for fixed and intangible assets	46,933	59,197

Expenditures for capital assets to grow the partnership distribution will depend on our access to debt and equity capital. We will look for opportunities to acquire assets from other parties that meet our criteria for stable cash flows. We continue to pursue a long-term growth strategy that may require significant capital.

Growth Capital Expenditures

We anticipate spending approximately \$60.0 million, inclusive of capitalized interest, during the remainder of 2018 for projects currently under construction. The most significant of our recent projects are described below.

Baton Rouge Area Infrastructure Expansion

We are currently expanding our existing Baton Rouge area infrastructure to allow for greater capacity and flexibility in servicing our major refinery customer in the region. This expansion includes the construction of an additional 500,000 barrels of crude oil tankage at our existing Baton Rouge Terminal. Additionally, this expansion includes the upgrading of pumping and other infrastructure capabilities in order to allow for the efficient handling of expected increases in crude oil volumes received at our Baton Rouge area facilities. We expect these assets to become fully operational in the second quarter of 2018.

Maintenance Capital Expenditures

Our increase in maintenance capital expenditures for the 2018 Quarter as compared to the 2017 Quarter principally relates to our Alkali Business. See further discussion under "Available Cash before Reserves" for how such maintenance capital utilization is reflected in our calculation of Available Cash before Reserves.

Distributions to Unitholders

As recently announced as part of our strategic reallocation of capital, we reset our common unit distribution to \$0.50 per common unit. On May 15, 2018, we will pay a distribution of \$0.52 per common unit totaling \$63.7 million with respect to the 2018 Quarter to common unitholders of record on May 1, 2018. Information on our recent distribution history is included in [Note 10](#) to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

With respect to our preferred units, we have declared a PIK of the quarterly distribution, which will result in the issuance of an additional 500,976 preferred units. This PIK amount equates to a distribution of \$0.7374 per preferred unit for the 2018 Quarter, or \$2.9496 annualized. These distributions will be payable on May 15, 2018 to unitholders holders of record at the close of business on May 1, 2018.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure Reconciliations

For definitions and discussion of our Non-GAAP financial measures refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" as later discussed and defined.

Available Cash before Reserves for the periods presented below was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Net income attributable to Genesis Energy, L.P.	\$ 8,034	\$ 27,090
Income Tax Expense	375	255
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	78,008	58,395
Plus (minus) Select Items, net	19,597	8,883
Maintenance capital utilized ⁽¹⁾	(4,300)	(2,775)
Cash tax expense	(150)	(50)
Other	6	234
Available Cash before Reserves	<u>101,570</u>	<u>92,032</u>

- (1) For a description of the term "maintenance capital utilized," please see the definition of the term "Available Cash Before Reserves" discussed below. Maintenance capital expenditures in the 2018 Quarter and 2017 Quarter were \$10.0 million and \$8.7 million, respectively. This increase principally is a result of expenditures associated with our Alkali Business.

We define Available Cash before Reserves ("Available Cash before Reserves") as net income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (including impairment, write-offs, accretion and similar items) after eliminating other non-cash revenues, expenses, gains, losses and charges (including any loss on asset dispositions), plus or minus certain other select items that we view as not indicative of our core operating results (collectively, "Select Items"), as adjusted for certain items, the most significant of which in the relevant reporting periods have been the sum of maintenance capital utilized, net interest expense and cash tax expense. Although, we do not necessarily consider all of our Select Items to be non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, we believe that an understanding of these Select Items is important to the evaluation of our core operating results. The most significant Select Items in the relevant reporting periods are set forth below.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	
I. Applicable to all Non-GAAP Measures		
Differences in timing of cash receipts for certain contractual arrangements ¹	(3,331)	(2,681)
Adjustment regarding direct financing leases ²	1,839	1,667
Certain non-cash items:		
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative transactions excluding fair value hedges, net of changes in inventory value	2,181	(959)
Loss on debt extinguishment	3,339	—
Adjustment regarding equity investees ³	9,057	9,290
Other	4,032	727
Sub-total Select Items, net ⁴	<u>17,117</u>	<u>8,044</u>
II. Applicable only to Available Cash before Reserves		
Certain transaction costs ⁵	1,687	587
Equity compensation adjustments	(156)	(281)
Other	949	533
Total Select Items, net ⁶	<u>19,597</u>	<u>8,883</u>

- (1) Includes the difference in timing of cash receipts from customers during the period and the revenue we recognize in accordance with GAAP on our related contracts. For purposes of our Non-GAAP measures, we add those amounts in the period of payment and deduct them in the period in which GAAP recognizes them.
- (2) Represents the net effect of adding cash receipts from direct financing leases and deducting expenses relating to direct financing leases.
- (3) Represents the net effect of adding distributions from equity investees and deducting earnings of equity investees net to us.
- (4) Represents all Select Items applicable to Segment Margin.
- (5) Represents transaction costs relating to certain merger, acquisition, transition, and financing transactions incurred in advance of acquisition.
- (6) Represents Select Items applicable to Available Cash before Reserves.

Non- GAAP Financial Measures

General

To help evaluate our business, we use the non-generally accepted accounting principle (“non-GAAP”) financial measure of Available Cash before Reserves. We also present total Segment Margin as if it were a non-GAAP measure. Our Non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies because such measures may include or exclude other specified items. The schedules above provide reconciliations of Available Cash before Reserves to its most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP). A reconciliation of total Segment Margin to net income is also included in our segment disclosure in [Note 12](#) to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Our non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered (i) as alternatives to GAAP measures of liquidity or financial performance or (ii) as being singularly important in any particular context; they should be considered in a broad context with other quantitative and qualitative information. Our Available Cash before Reserves and total Segment Margin measures are just two of the relevant data points considered from time to time.

When evaluating our performance and making decisions regarding our future direction and actions (including making discretionary payments, such as quarterly distributions) our board of directors and management team has access to a wide range of historical and forecasted qualitative and quantitative information, such as our financial statements; operational information; various non-GAAP measures; internal forecasts; credit metrics; analyst opinions; performance, liquidity and similar measures; income; cash flow; and expectations for us, and certain information regarding some of our peers. Additionally, our board of directors and management team analyze, and place different weight on, various factors from time to time. We believe that investors benefit from having access to the same financial measures being utilized by management, lenders, analysts and other market participants. We attempt to provide adequate information to allow each individual investor and other external user to reach her/his own conclusions regarding our actions without providing so much information as to overwhelm or confuse such investor or other external user.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, we revised portions of the format and definitions relating to our presentation of non-GAAP financial measures. Amounts attributable to prior periods have been recast.

Segment Margin

Our chief operating decision maker (our Chief Executive Officer) evaluates segment performance based on a variety of measures including Segment Margin, segment volumes where relevant and capital investment. We define Segment Margin as revenues less product costs, operating expenses, and segment general and administrative expenses, after eliminating gain or loss on sale of assets, plus or minus applicable Select Items. Although, we do not necessarily consider all of our Select Items to be non-recurring, infrequent or unusual, we believe that an understanding of these Select Items is important to the evaluation of our core operating results.

A reconciliation of total Segment Margin to net income is included in our segment disclosure in [Note 12](#) to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as previously in this Item 2.

Available Cash before Reserves

Purposes, Uses and Definition

Available Cash before Reserves, often referred to by others as distributable cash flow, is a quantitative standard used throughout the investment community with respect to publicly traded partnerships and is commonly used as a supplemental financial measure by management and by external users of financial statements such as investors, commercial banks, research analysts and rating agencies, to aid in assessing, among other things:

- (1) the financial performance of our assets;
- (2) our operating performance;

- (3) the viability of potential projects, including our cash and overall return on alternative capital investments as compared to those of other companies in the midstream energy industry;
- (4) the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to satisfy certain non-discretionary cash requirements, including interest payments and certain maintenance capital requirements; and
- (5) our ability to make certain discretionary payments, such as distributions on our units, growth capital expenditures, certain maintenance capital expenditures and early payments of indebtedness.

Disclosure Format Relating to Maintenance Capital

We use a modified format relating to maintenance capital requirements because our maintenance capital expenditures vary materially in nature (discretionary vs. non-discretionary), timing and amount from time to time. We believe that, without such modified disclosure, such changes in our maintenance capital expenditures could be confusing and potentially misleading to users of our financial information, particularly in the context of the nature and purposes of our Available Cash before Reserves measure. Our modified disclosure format provides those users with information in the form of our maintenance capital utilized measure (which we deduct to arrive at Available Cash before Reserves). Our maintenance capital utilized measure constitutes a proxy for non-discretionary maintenance capital expenditures and it takes into consideration the relationship among maintenance capital expenditures, operating expenses and depreciation from period to period.

Maintenance Capital Requirements

Maintenance Capital Expenditures

Maintenance capital expenditures are capitalized costs that are necessary to maintain the service capability of our existing assets, including the replacement of any system component or equipment which is worn out or obsolete. Maintenance capital expenditures can be discretionary or non-discretionary, depending on the facts and circumstances.

Initially, substantially all of our maintenance capital expenditures were (a) related to our pipeline assets and similar infrastructure, (b) non-discretionary in nature and (c) immaterial in amount as compared to our Available Cash before Reserves measure. Those historical expenditures were non-discretionary (or mandatory) in nature because we had very little (if any) discretion as to whether or when we incurred them. We had to incur them in order to continue to operate the related pipelines in a safe and reliable manner and consistently with past practices. If we had not made those expenditures, we would not have been able to continue to operate all or portions of those pipelines, which would not have been economically feasible. An example of a non-discretionary (or mandatory) maintenance capital expenditure would be replacing a segment of an old pipeline because one can no longer operate that pipeline safely, legally and/or economically in the absence of such replacement.

As we exist today, a substantial amount of our maintenance capital expenditures from time to time will be (a) related to our assets other than pipelines, such as our marine vessels, trucks and similar assets, (b) discretionary in nature and (c) potentially material in amount as compared to our Available Cash before Reserves measure. Those expenditures will be discretionary (or non-mandatory) in nature because we will have significant discretion as to whether or when we incur them. We will not be forced to incur them in order to continue to operate the related assets in a safe and reliable manner. If we chose not make those expenditures, we would be able to continue to operate those assets economically, although in lieu of maintenance capital expenditures, we would incur increased operating expenses, including maintenance expenses. An example of a discretionary (or non-mandatory) maintenance capital expenditure would be replacing an older marine vessel with a new marine vessel with substantially similar specifications, even though one could continue to economically operate the older vessel in spite of its increasing maintenance and other operating expenses.

In summary, as we continue to expand certain non-pipeline portions of our business, we are experiencing changes in the nature (discretionary vs. non-discretionary), timing and amount of our maintenance capital expenditures that merit a more detailed review and analysis than was required historically. Management's recently increasing ability to determine if and when to incur certain maintenance capital expenditures is relevant to the manner in which we analyze aspects of our business relating to discretionary and non-discretionary expenditures. We believe it would be inappropriate to derive our Available Cash before Reserves measure by deducting discretionary maintenance capital expenditures, which we believe are similar in nature in this context to certain other discretionary expenditures, such as growth capital expenditures, distributions/dividends and equity buybacks. Unfortunately, not all maintenance capital expenditures are clearly discretionary or non-discretionary in nature. Therefore, we developed a measure, maintenance capital utilized, that we believe is more useful in the determination of Available Cash before Reserves. Our maintenance capital utilized measure, which is described in more detail below, constitutes a proxy for non-discretionary maintenance capital expenditures and it takes into consideration the relationship among maintenance capital expenditures, operating expenses and depreciation from period to period.

Maintenance Capital Utilized

We believe our maintenance capital utilized measure is the most useful quarterly maintenance capital requirements measure to use to derive our Available Cash before Reserves measure. We define our maintenance capital utilized measure as

that portion of the amount of previously incurred maintenance capital expenditures that we utilize during the relevant quarter, which would be equal to the sum of the maintenance capital expenditures we have incurred for each project/component in prior quarters allocated ratably over the useful lives of those projects/components.

Because we did not initially use our maintenance capital utilized measure, our future maintenance capital utilized calculations will reflect the utilization of solely those maintenance capital expenditures incurred since December 31, 2013.

Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

There have been no material changes to the commitments and obligations reflected in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements, special purpose entities, or financing partnerships, other than as disclosed under “Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, nor do we have any debt or equity triggers based upon our unit or commodity prices.

Forward Looking Statements

The statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical information may be “forward looking statements” as defined under federal law. All statements, other than historical facts, included in this document that address activities, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future, including things such as plans for growth of the business, future capital expenditures, competitive strengths, goals, references to future goals or intentions, estimated or projected future financial performance, and other such references are forward-looking statements, and historical performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “goal,” “intend,” “may,” “could,” “plan,” “position,” “projection,” “strategy,” “should” or “will,” or the negative of those terms or other variations of them or by comparable terminology. In particular, statements, expressed or implied, concerning future actions, conditions or events or future operating results or the ability to generate sales, income or cash flow are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future actions, conditions or events and future results of operations may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability or the ability of our affiliates to control or predict. Specific factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others:

- *demand for, the supply of, our assumptions about, changes in forecast data for, and price trends related to crude oil, liquid petroleum, natural gas, NaHS, soda ash, caustic soda and CO₂, all of which may be affected by economic activity, capital expenditures by energy producers, weather, alternative energy sources, international events, conservation and technological advances;*
- *throughput levels and rates;*
- *changes in, or challenges to, our tariff rates;*
- *our ability to successfully identify and close strategic acquisitions on acceptable terms (including obtaining third-party consents and waivers of preferential rights), develop or construct infrastructure assets, make cost saving changes in operations and integrate acquired assets or businesses into our existing operations;*
- *service interruptions in our pipeline transportation systems and processing operations;*
- *shutdowns or cutbacks at refineries, petrochemical plants, utilities, individual plants, or other businesses for which we transport crude oil, petroleum, natural gas or other products or to whom we sell soda ash, petroleum, or other products;*
- *risks inherent in marine transportation and vessel operation, including accidents and discharge of pollutants;*
- *changes in laws and regulations to which we are subject, including tax withholding issues, regulations regarding qualifying income, accounting pronouncements, and safety, environmental and employment laws and regulations;*
- *the effects of production declines and the effects of future laws and government regulation;*
- *planned capital expenditures and availability of capital resources to fund capital expenditures;*

- *our inability to borrow or otherwise access funds needed for operations, expansions or capital expenditures as a result of our credit agreement and the indentures governing our notes, which contain various affirmative and negative covenants;*
- *loss of key personnel;*
- *cash from operations that we generate could decrease or fail to meet expectations, either of which could reduce our ability to pay quarterly cash distributions at the current level or to increase quarterly cash distributions in the future;*
- *an increase in the competition that our operations encounter;*
- *cost and availability of insurance;*
- *hazards and operating risks that may not be covered fully by insurance;*
- *our financial and commodity hedging arrangements, which may reduce our earnings, profitability and cash flow;*
- *changes in global economic conditions, including capital and credit markets conditions, inflation and interest rates;*
- *natural disasters, accidents or terrorism;*
- *changes in the financial condition of customers or counterparties;*
- *adverse rulings, judgments, or settlements in litigation or other legal or tax matters;*
- *the treatment of us as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or if we become subject to entity-level taxation for state tax purposes; and*
- *the potential that our internal controls may not be adequate, weaknesses may be discovered or remediation of any identified weaknesses may not be successful and the impact these could have on our unit price.*

You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. When considering forward-looking statements, please review the risk factors described under “Risk Factors” discussed in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. These risks may also be specifically described in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K (or any amendments to those reports) and other documents that we may file from time to time with the SEC. Except as required by applicable securities laws, we do not intend to update these forward-looking statements and information.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The following should be read in conjunction with Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk included under Item 7A in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. There have been no material changes that would affect the quantitative and qualitative disclosures provided therein. Also, see [Note 15](#) to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional discussion related to derivative instruments and hedging activities.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms. Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, with the participation of our management, have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and have determined that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that material information required to be disclosed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is accumulated and communicated to them and our management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

There were no changes during the first quarter of 2018 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information with respect to this item has been incorporated by reference from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. There have been no material developments in legal proceedings since the filing of such Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There has been no material change in our risk factors as previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

For additional information about our risk factors, see Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, as well as any risk factors contained in other filings with the SEC, including Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and Form 8-K/A and other documents that we may file from time to time with the SEC.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There were no sales of unregistered equity securities during the 2018 Quarter other than as previously included in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 7, 2017.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Information regarding mine safety and other regulatory action at our mines in Green River and Granger, Wyoming is including in Exhibit 95 to this Form 10-Q.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

(a) Exhibits

3.1	Certificate of Limited Partnership of Genesis Energy, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 2 of the Registration Statement on Form S-1, File No. 333-11545).
3.2	Amendment to the Certificate of Limited Partnership of Genesis Energy, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2011, File No. 001-12295).
3.3	Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Genesis Energy, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 5.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2011, File No. 001-12295).
3.4	First Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Genesis Energy, L.P., dated September 1, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 7, 2017, File No. 001-12295).
3.5	Second Amendment to Fifth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Genesis Energy, L.P., dated December 31, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 4, 2018, File No. 001-12295).
3.6	Certificate of Conversion of Genesis Energy, Inc. a Delaware corporation, into Genesis Energy, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 7, 2009, File No. 001-12295)
3.7	Certificate of Formation of Genesis Energy, LLC (formerly Genesis Energy, Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 7, 2009, File No. 001-12295).
3.8	Second Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Genesis Energy, LLC dated December 28, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 5.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 3, 2011, File No. 001-12295).
3.9	Certificate of Incorporation of Genesis Energy Finance Corporation, dated as of November 26, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.7 to Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on September 26, 2011, File No. 333-177012).
3.10	Bylaws of Genesis Energy Finance Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-4 filed on September 26, 2011, File No. 333-177012).
4.1	Form of Unit Certificate of Genesis Energy, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, File No. 001-12295).
* 31.1	Certification by Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
* 31.2	Certification by Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
* 32	Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
* 95	Mine Safety Disclosures
* 101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
* 101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
* 101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
* 101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
* 101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
* 101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.
(A Delaware Limited Partnership)

By: GENESIS ENERGY, LLC,
as General Partner

Date: May 4, 2018

By: /s/ ROBERT V. DEERE

Robert V. Deere
Chief Financial Officer