

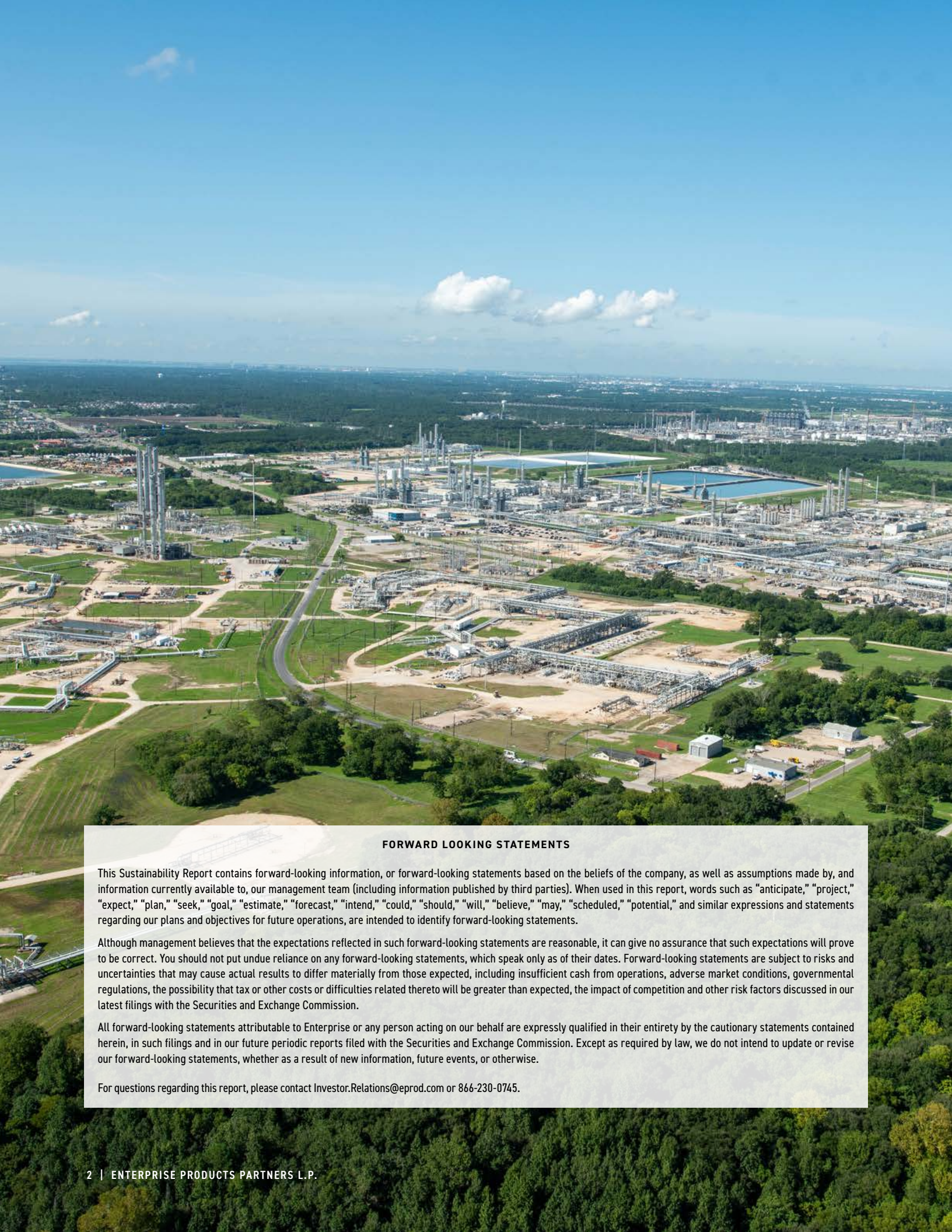
2023

Sustainability Report

UPDATE AND 2022 DATA SUPPLEMENT



 Enterprise Products



Letter to Stakeholders

We are pleased to continue our environmental, social, and governance reporting with the publication of this 2023 Sustainability Report Update, which includes our 2022 Data Supplement. This document is intended to supplement our comprehensive 2021-2022 Sustainability Report by providing an update from management and reporting newly available data for the calendar year 2022.

As one of the largest publicly traded partnerships and a leading North American provider of midstream energy services, Enterprise Products Partners L.P. (NYSE: EPD) (together with its consolidated affiliates referred to herein as “Enterprise”), serves producers and consumers of natural gas, natural gas liquids (“NGLs”), crude oil, refined products, and petrochemicals. We believe our position as a gateway to both domestic and global energy markets provides for a unique perspective and appreciation of the importance of energy security, reliability, affordability, and accessibility.



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In the management of our business, dependability is at the forefront of our decision-making. We strive to be a responsible and reliable operator, not only in the standard of service we provide to our customers, but in our commitment to the integrity of our assets, the safety of our employees, and the well-being of our communities. With a focus on the future, we strive for prudent and conservative capital allocation in support of our investors, our customers, and a changing global energy landscape.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Sustainability Report contains forward-looking information, or forward-looking statements based on the beliefs of the company, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management team (including information published by third parties). When used in this report, words such as “anticipate,” “project,” “expect,” “plan,” “seek,” “goal,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “intend,” “could,” “should,” “will,” “believe,” “may,” “scheduled,” “potential,” and similar expressions and statements regarding our plans and objectives for future operations, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Although management believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expected, including insufficient cash from operations, adverse market conditions, governmental regulations, the possibility that tax or other costs or difficulties related thereto will be greater than expected, the impact of competition and other risk factors discussed in our latest filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All forward-looking statements attributable to Enterprise or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained herein, in such filings and in our future periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Except as required by law, we do not intend to update or revise our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

For questions regarding this report, please contact Investor.Relations@eprod.com or 866-230-0745.

In December 2022, the International Monetary Fund published “Bumps in the Energy Transition,” in which Daniel Yergin discusses obstacles to reducing net carbon emissions to zero by 2050. The piece opens, “In addition to the uncertain pace of technological development and deployment, four issues in particular stand out:

- The return of energy security as a prime requirement for countries
- Lack of consensus on how fast the transition should and can take place, in part because of its potential economic disruptions
- A sharpening divide between advanced and developing countries on priorities in the transition
- Obstacles to expanding mining and building supply chains for the minerals needed for the net-zero objective,” a point later described by Yergin as “the move from ‘Big Oil’ to ‘Big Shovels.’”

When considering global energy needs, energy security, reliability, and affordability continue to be the preeminent themes. We believe the growing global demand for energy will require not only the expansion of renewables but also more hydrocarbons; that is “energy addition” rather than “energy transition.” In other words, we believe the world will continue to need an “all of the above” approach to satisfy the future demand for energy; increases in energy consumption enable tremendous improvements in quality of life.

Based on information from the United Nations and Oxford University’s collaborative “Our World in Data” research project, from 1990 to 2021, the global population grew from approximately 5.3 billion to 7.9 billion. In 1990, approximately 62 percent of the global population, or approximately 3.3 billion, lived within the “Low” Human Development Index (“HDI”) category, commonly associated with high poverty. As defined by the United Nations, HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. HDI is typically classified into four categories: Low, Medium, High, and Very High. Due in large part to an increase in energy consumption per capita, by 2021 the portion of

the population living in the high poverty category had been reduced to 15 percent, or approximately 1.2 billion. China and India were among the largest beneficiaries with their life expectancies increasing by 10.2 years and 8.6 years, respectively. But more work needs to be done.

The United Nations estimates that over 30 percent of the global population continues to live in energy poverty and is subject to high mortality rates due to in-home pollution caused by cooking with wood, charcoal, and animal waste. The formidable task of lifting this vulnerable segment of the population out of energy poverty will depend on the availability of reliable and affordable energy. The unique circumstances of emerging markets will require fitting solutions, and we believe that traditional hydrocarbons,

given their energy density, availability, and ease of transport, will continue to play a vital role in meeting the growing demand for energy as they have for centuries. Simply put, projected increases in both population and energy consumption cannot rely on “green” energy fuels alone, and an attempt to do so could result in devastating consequences for human health, development, and geopolitical stability. We believe that the energy industry in the United States is well-positioned to offer solutions to support a cleaner domestic energy future, while also furthering the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”). The world, however, will need to supply, deliver, and consume these energy resources in a cleaner and more efficient manner.



▲ Employees of Enterprise at its recently completed PDH 2 plant in Chambers County, Texas. Combined with Enterprise’s existing PDH 1 plant, the company can produce 3.3 billion pounds per year of polymer grade propylene (“PGP”) at its Chambers County, Texas complex. PDH 2 was modified from its original design to consume hydrogen produced as a by-product to reduce CO₂ emissions.



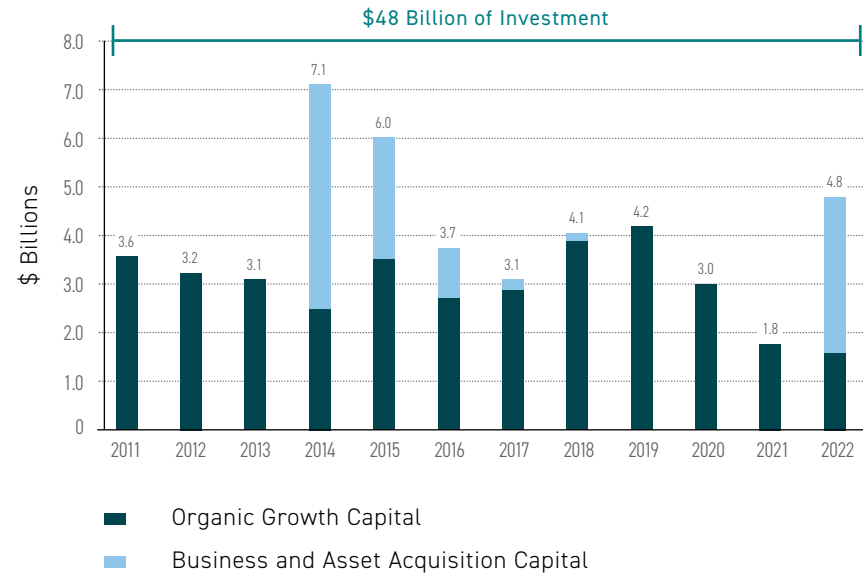
▲ The grand opening of the Chambers County Children’s Museum, presented by Enterprise Products. The museum brings unparalleled exploratory and educational exhibits and programming to the Chambers County, Texas community.



▲ Enterprise’s Leonidas cryogenic natural gas processing plant in the Midland Basin, scheduled to begin service in the first quarter of 2024.

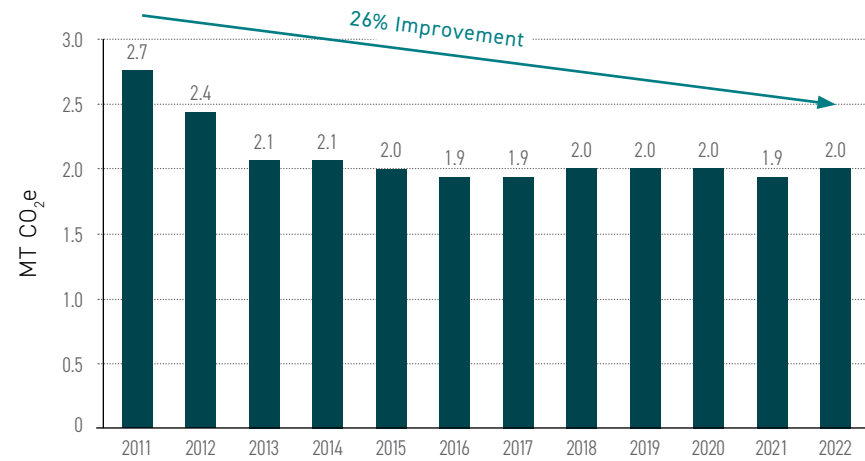
With that perspective in mind, we continue our pursuit of cleaner, more efficient operations while building and supporting a network of critical energy infrastructure. Since 2011, we have invested approximately \$36 billion in organic growth capital projects and approximately \$12 billion on business and asset acquisitions. While our direct CO₂e emissions over this period of growth have increased by 29 percent, our emissions intensity per barrel of oil equivalent handled across our integrated network of assets has decreased by 26 percent since 2011. Our emissions goal is to continue to evaluate and pursue those opportunities that enable us to reduce our CO₂ and methane emissions cost efficiently and economically. We were able to achieve much of this improvement by converting and/or installing electric-powered facilities instead of natural gas or NGL-fired engines, compressors, and pumps. We continuously review opportunities to improve the operating efficiency of our assets — whether it is implementing operating improvements to reduce energy consumption, replacing dated equipment with newer and more efficient technology, or diversifying our energy consumption across an assorted mix of energy sources, among others. We consistently evaluate opportunities to reduce our carbon footprint and improve our asset longevity, durability, and reliability. We continue to expand our use of big data and machine-learning to optimize the energy usage and cost across many of our assets.

Enterprise Organic Growth & Acquisition Capital



OUR EMISSIONS INTENSITY PER BARREL OF OIL EQUIVALENT HANDLED ACROSS OUR INTEGRATED NETWORK OF ASSETS HAS DECREASED BY 26 PERCENT SINCE 2011...OUR EMISSIONS GOAL IS TO CONTINUE TO EVALUATE AND PURSUE THOSE OPPORTUNITIES THAT ENABLE US TO REDUCE OUR CO₂ AND METHANE EMISSIONS COST EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY.

Emissions Intensity Total Direct CO₂e Emissions per thousand BOE

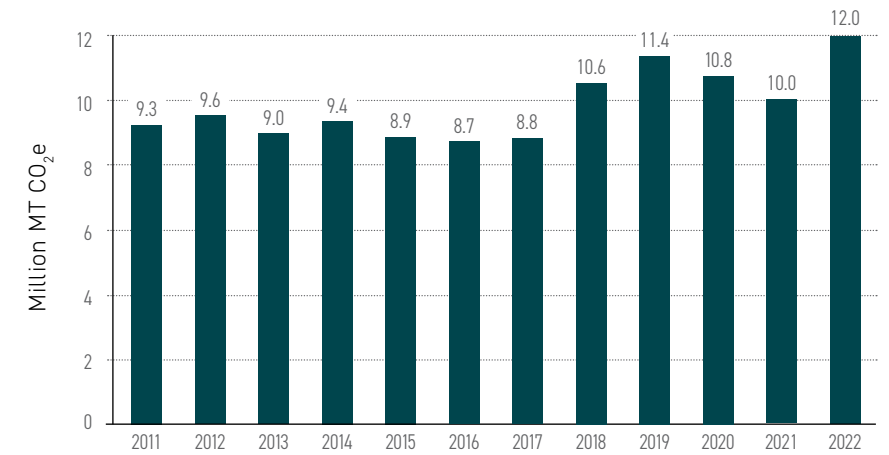


• BOE is the gross volume measured for the assets included in the reported direct scope emissions. • Total direct emissions/BOE have reduced 26% from 2011-2022. • MT = metric tons. • 2022 performance includes the impact of the acquisition of Navitas Midstream, which closed in February 2022.

We recently completed construction and began operations at our second propane dehydrogenation facility (“PDH 2”) that converts propane into polymer-grade propylene. We modified the initial design of PDH 2 to be able to utilize hydrogen, which is produced as a by-product of the plant, as fuel for the facility. This is estimated to reduce CO₂ emissions by approximately 90 percent compared to the original design. We are planning to apply similar modifications to our PDH 1 facility to reduce CO₂ emissions when certain contractual hydrogen offtake obligations expire. We take pride in seeing solutions like these take effect across our organization, and we acknowledge the accomplishments of the talented employees involved in these efforts.

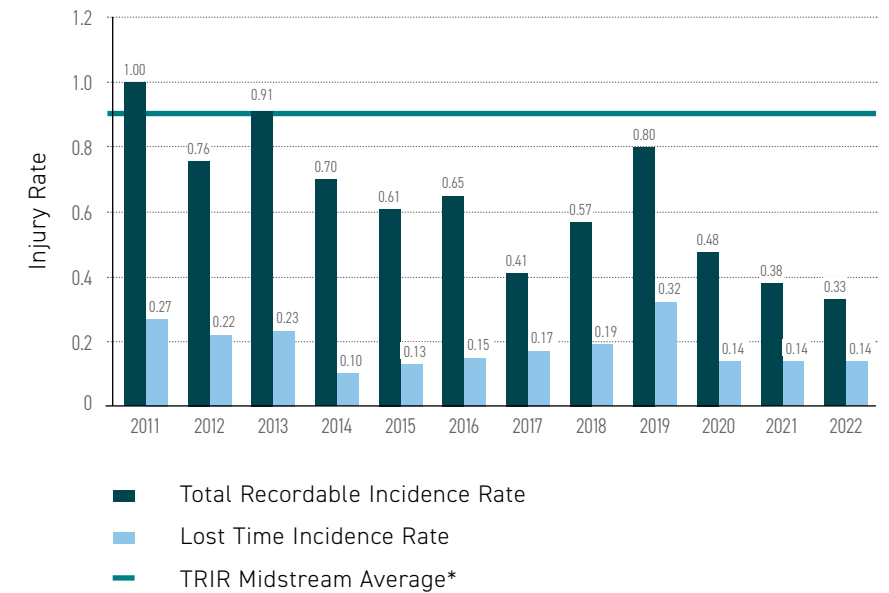
We maintain an intent focus on safety, and we seek data-driven solutions in support of a goal of zero incidents and injuries (“GoalZERO”). In 2022, our Total Recordable Incident Rate (“TRIR”) was 0.33, a 13 percent improvement over 2021 performance and a 31 percent improvement over 2020.

Total Direct GHG Emissions (Scope 1)



• Reportable direct CO₂ equivalent emissions for facilities and operations that are subject to EPA reporting with global warming potential ratios including: Subpart C – Emissions from Stationary Combustion Equipment (regardless of facility) and Subpart W – Emissions from Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems: all other equipment emissions from natural gas processing, transmission, storage. Also, includes emissions from gas gathering and boosting. • New assets from acquisitions or construction impact total direct emissions, including: Oiltanking, EFS and Navitas Midstream acquisitions, new pipelines, processing facilities, storage, and export facilities. • MT = metric tons. • 2022 performance includes the impact of the acquisition of Navitas Midstream, which closed in February 2022. • 2017 performance has been revised from 9.0 to 8.8 million MT CO₂e to reflect EPA’s approval of an amended company report.

Total Recordable Incidence Rate (“TRIR”) & Lost Time Incidence Rate (“LTIR”)



• TRIR Midstream Average includes data from various trade associations and regulatory agencies, including: GPA Midstream Association, American Fuel and Petrochemical Manufacturers, and the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

We continue to evaluate commercial opportunities that support a cleaner energy future.

In November 2022, we received a favorable Record of Decision (“ROD”) for our proposed Sea Port Oil Terminal (“SPOT”) from the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Maritime Administration in accordance with the provisions of the Deepwater Port Act of 1974. The receipt of the ROD was a significant milestone in the process to construct SPOT under the Deepwater Port Act. We are currently working to achieve the license to construct by the end of 2023. SPOT is one of the world’s most environmentally focused energy infrastructure projects that includes state-of-the-art pipeline control, vapor recovery, and leak detection systems. SPOT is designed to reduce carbon dioxide and volatile organic compound (“VOC”) emissions by approximately 65 percent and 94 percent, respectively, compared to current industry practices. It also significantly reduces spill and collision risk, and enhances overall maritime safety by eliminating the current routine of unregulated ship-to-ship oil transfers in international waters.

In the ROD, U.S. government reviewers noted:

“...the construction and operation of the Port is in the national interest because the Project will benefit employment, economic growth, and U.S. energy infrastructure resilience and security. The Port will provide a reliable source of crude oil to U.S. allies in the event of market disruption and have a minimal impact on the availability and cost of crude oil in the U.S. domestic market. Construction and operation of an offshore export terminal and the installation of a vapor combustion system at the DWP [deepwater port] will reduce the number of ship-to-ship transfers of crude oil and lessen emissions from conventional crude oil loading, thus providing a more efficient, less impactful crude oil transport facility within the offshore waters of the United States.”

We continue our commercial efforts to bring this project to market.

SPOT ATTRIBUTES

- The first U.S. Gulf Coast export-exclusive offshore platform designed to fully load Very Large Crude Carriers (known as “VLCCs”)
- Estimated to reduce CO₂e and VOC emissions by 65 percent and 94 percent, respectively, compared to current industry practices
- Expected to reduce spill and collision risk by eliminating ship-to-ship oil transfers at sea
- A cost-effective and environmental solution for fully loading VLCCs, avoiding reverse lightering and its associated costs, weather delays and spill and collision risks
- During the construction period, we plan to utilize horizontal directional drilling (“HDD”) for pipeline construction to avoid surface disruptions at the beach crossing and other key locations, and “bubble curtains” during offshore pile driving for noise attenuation and to minimize marine life disturbances; further, once the platform is built, it will serve as a habitat for various species of fish and other aquatic life
- Facilities include: a fixed-platform located approximately 30 miles offshore of Texas in 115 feet of water, dual 36-inch buried pipelines with continuous monitoring, state-of-the-art leak detection, isolation, and vapor control systems, 30+ year life design
- To reduce spill risks, the offshore pipelines can be evacuated of crude oil in the case of a threat such as a severe storm

FOOTNOTES

Design, location and other technical information related to SPOT and shown in this presentation are preliminary and subject to change.



▲ Preliminary design rendering of SPOT, subject to change.

Our commercial team continues to make progress in evaluating and developing potential projects in the carbon capture, utilization, and storage (“CCUS”) space. With our extensive asset base on the U.S. Gulf Coast, we feel that we are well-positioned to provide leading carbon dioxide transportation services for our customers, including those related to the ongoing negotiations announced in mid-2022 with a subsidiary of Occidental. Our commercial team is also advancing discussions regarding the future potential for hydrogen, including transportation, storage, and exports in the form of ammonia. As the market and demand for hydrogen as a primary fuel continues to develop, particularly in Asia, we believe Enterprise is advantaged due to our extensive export footprint with sophisticated refrigeration facilities used to export LPG (similar to that needed for the export of ammonia). Across these opportunities, we intend to leverage our long-standing expertise and capabilities in providing midstream services.

In closing, we are proud of our role in operating and maintaining critical energy infrastructure to the benefit of domestic energy security and reliability, and to serve the evolving needs of our growing world. We thank our stakeholders for their continued support in our efforts to generate attractive returns for our investors in a sustainable and responsible manner.

▼ A panoramic view featuring Enterprise's Morgan's Point ethane and ethylene loading facility.



Members of the Office of the Chairman

Randa L. Duncan

RANDA L. DUNCAN
Chairman of the Board

Richard H. Bachmann

RICHARD H. BACHMANN
Vice Chairman of the Board

A. J. Teague

A. J. TEAGUE
Co-Chief Executive Officer

W. Randall Fowler

W. RANDALL FOWLER
Co-Chief Executive Officer and
Chief Financial Officer

Summary of Metrics Disclosed

FINANCIAL & OPERATIONAL	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Gross Operating Margin ("GOM") ⁽¹⁾ (Dollars in Millions)	\$7,326	\$8,266	\$8,103	\$8,561	\$9,309
HEALTH & SAFETY					
Incident Rates	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Recordable Incident Rate	0.57	0.80	0.48	0.38	0.33
Lost Time Incident Rate	0.19	0.32	0.14	0.14	0.14
Operational Training & Certifications	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Hours	317,000	352,812	312,708	392,960	380,150
Courses Conducted	658	655	681	714	684
Amount of Employees	5,700	5,824	5,524	5,817	5,860
Miles of Pipeline Inspected	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural Gas Miles Assessed	760	672	393	433	488
Natural Gas Miles Assessed / Miles Required by Regulation	2621%	3953%	457%	1397%	1479%
Liquids Miles Assessed	5,673	5,778	4,873	4,969	5,217
Liquids Miles Assessed / Miles Required by Regulation	223%	245%	282%	306%	260%
ENVIRONMENTAL					
Incidents Impacting People or the Environment ("IPE")	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total IPE Releases	3	3	1	3	4
Enterprise's Percentage of Industry IPE Volumes	2%	4%	1%	5%	5%
Safe Handling Rate		Over 99.9999%	Over 99.9999%	Over 99.9999%	Over 99.9999%
Scope 1 Emissions ⁽²⁾	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Direct Emissions (Million MT of CO ₂ e)	10.6	11.4	10.8	10.0	12.0
Total Direct Emissions / Barrel of Oil Equivalent ("BOE") (MT of CO ₂ e per Thousand BOE)	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Emissions Intensity of Gross Operating Margin ("GOM") (Direct Emissions in MM MT per \$Billion of GOM)	1.45	1.38	1.33	1.17	1.29
Economic Yield (\$MM GOM / Direct Emissions in MM MT CO ₂ e)	\$691	\$725	\$750	\$856	\$776
Criteria Pollutant Emissions From Current Title V Facilities (tons) ⁽²⁾	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NO _x	8,688	9,244	9,730	9,515	8,740
CO	4,445	4,966	4,814	4,453	4,509
VOC	3,302	3,682	3,849	3,997	3,815
PM	530	574	569	515	520
SO ₂	443	533	443	397	645

Purchased Power Sources (Estimated Percentage of Load)	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural Gas	46.0%	45.5%	40.7%	42.3%
Coal	24.4%	23.5%	22.5%	20.7%
Wind	14.4%	15.3%	18.0%	16.9%
Nuclear	7.4%	7.4%	8.6%	9.7%
Solar	2.3%	2.8%	3.9%	4.6%
Hydro	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%
Other (includes biomass, geothermal, waste heat, and other)	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%
Purchased by 3rd Party (unidentified source)	3.0%	3.0%	4.5%	3.1%

SOCIAL

Total Number of Employees & Employee Demographics	2019 Amount	%	2020 Amount	%	2021 Amount	%	2022 Amount	%
Total Employees	7,262		7,130		6,882		7,174	
Male	6,188	85%	6,079	85%	5,885	86%	6,181	86%
Female	1,074	15%	1,051	15%	997	14%	993	14%
White	5,179	71%	5,063	71%	4,853	71%	4,923	69%
Minority	2,083	29%	2,067	29%	2,029	29%	2,251	31%
Non-Field Oriented / Administrative Employees	2,454	34%	2,414	34%	2,532	37%	2,633	37%
Male	1,663	68%	1,629	67%	1,767	70%	1,865	71%
Female	791	32%	785	33%	765	30%	768	29%
Field-Oriented Employees	4,808	66%	4,716	66%	4,350	63%	4,541	63%
Male	4,525	94%	4,450	94%	4,118	95%	4,316	95%
Female	283	6%	266	6%	232	5%	225	5%

Age Profile of Employees	2019 Amount	%	2020 Amount	%	2021 Amount	%	2022 Amount	%
Under 30 Years Old	927	12.8%	843	11.8%	780	11.3%	935	13.0%
30 - 49 Years Old	3,682	50.7%	3,670	51.5%	3,579	52.0%	3,718	51.8%
50 Years or Older	2,653	36.5%	2,617	36.7%	2,523	36.7%	2,521	35.1%

Employment Data	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average Tenure of Employees (years)	10	10	10	9
Average Tenure of Employees - Director-Level and Above (years)	14	15	15	15
New Employee Hires (total number)	966	396	598	1,291
Employee Turnover	9.7%	7.1%	11.8%	13.1%

Corporate Training	2019	2020	2021	2022
Corporate Training Course Attendance (number of people)	>400	23	376	504

SOCIAL, CONTINUED

Leadership Statistics	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Vice Presidents	Started in a Lower-Level Position (below VP)	89%	88%	88%	85%
	Promoted During Tenure	94%	94%	92%	94%
Percentage of Director-Level and Above Positions Filled by Internal Candidates	88%	97%	98%	88%	

Contributions to Employees	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Relief Fund	Applications Matched	105	117	137	136	186
	Total Matched Dollars	\$52,397	\$53,050	\$56,262	\$67,146	\$119,805
Matching Contribution Program ⁽³⁾	Applications Matched	475	516	303	304	275
	Total Matched Dollars	\$167,389	\$150,230	\$104,774	\$110,700	\$114,131
Educational Assistance Program	Employees Receiving	103	104	86	96	91
	Dollars Contributed	\$345,860	\$352,076	\$306,071	\$306,622	\$314,715

Social Contributions	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	\$10,376,740	\$54,334,291	\$60,797,195	\$1,602,062	\$709,544
Community Development	\$7,705,130	\$35,589,204	\$44,003,379	\$58,814	\$100,981
Education	\$482,000	\$17,276,308	\$15,858,129	\$1,428,700	\$470,699
Emergency Response	\$334,643	\$253,088	\$146,200	\$102,398	\$134,364
Public Safety Awareness ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,369,855	\$1,541,846	\$437,049	\$1,269,971	\$1,666,340

ECONOMIC IMPACT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Property Taxes (Dollars in Millions)	\$343	\$332	\$364	\$364	\$393

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Recycling	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1100 Louisiana "Enterprise Plaza" ⁽⁵⁾ (tons)	Paper	88.39	50.71	49.29	48.53	
	Plastic	6.43	3.69	3.58	3.29	
	Aluminum	1.61	0.92	0.9	0.87	
	Cardboard	64.28	36.88	35.84	35.31	
	Trees	1,253	2,040	1,765	1,972	1,717
	Gallons of Water	516,103	831,390	726,600	812,000	707,000
Resources Saved (across Texas locations) ⁽⁶⁾	Kw of Energy	302,285	486,957	425,580	475,957	414,100
	Pounds of Pollutants Kept Out of the Atmosphere	4,423	7,132	6,228	6,960	6,060
	Cubic Yards of Landfill	367	612	519	580	505

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Total gross operating margin is a Non-GAAP measure. For a reconciliation of these amounts to their nearest GAAP counterpart, see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on our website, www.enterpriseproducts.com.
- (2) Facilities meeting reporting thresholds for Title V facilities changes year-to-year; year-to-year performance is not comparable; 2021 criteria pollutant emissions were amended and updated for this report to reflect appropriate tonnage; the acquisition of Navitas Midstream, which closed in February 2022, is included in 2022 emissions.
- (3) Includes Contributions from the Relief Fund
- (4) 2018-2021 contribution values were amended and updated for this report
- (5) Location of EPD's corporate headquarters; figures also include recycling from 3rd party building tenants
- (6) Estimated figures provided by recycling / shredding contractor

This data table is for informational purposes only. Enterprise makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the data contained herein. Enterprise has no obligation or duty to (1) update or correct the data, (2) provide additional details regarding the data, or (3) continue to provide the data, in any form, in the future. The table may be modified, updated, changed, deleted, or supplemented from time to time without notice. The data should not be interpreted as any form of guaranty or assurance of future results or trends. Unless otherwise provided, this table is expressly not incorporated by reference into any filing of Enterprise made with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or any other filing, report, application, or statement made by Enterprise to any federal, state, tribal, or local governmental authority.



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