

ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS PARTNERS L P

Form 424B3

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Subject to Completion, dated November 4, 2013

The information in this preliminary prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities, and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus dated June 3, 2013)

7,500,000 Common Units

Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

\$ per common unit

We are selling 7,500,000 common units representing limited partner interests in Enterprise Products Partners L.P. Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol EPD. The last reported sales price of our common units on the New York Stock Exchange on November 1, 2013 was \$63.24 per common unit.

Investing in our common units involves risk. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Common Unit	Total
Public Offering Price	\$	\$
Underwriting Discount	\$	\$
Proceeds to Enterprise Products Partners L.P. (before expenses)	\$	\$

We have granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 1,125,000 additional common units to cover over-allotments.

The underwriters expect to deliver the common units on or about _____, 2013.

Joint Book-Running Managers

Barclays

BofA Merrill Lynch

J.P. Morgan

Morgan Stanley

UBS Investment Bank

Wells Fargo Securities

Citigroup

Credit Suisse

Deutsche Bank Securities

Raymond James

RBC Capital Markets

The date of this prospectus supplement is _____, 2013.

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**Important Notice About Information in This
Prospectus Supplement and the Accompanying Prospectus**

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the terms of this offering of our common units. The second part is the accompanying prospectus, which gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering of common units. If the information varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of these documents or that any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document incorporated by reference. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since these dates.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information from this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to help you understand our business and the common units. It does not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should read carefully the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference and the other documents to which we refer for a more complete understanding of this offering and our business. You should read "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and page 2 of the accompanying prospectus for more information about important risks that you should consider before making a decision to purchase common units in this offering.

The information presented in this prospectus supplement assumes that the underwriters do not exercise their option to purchase additional common units, unless otherwise indicated. Our, we, us, the Partnership and Enterprise as used in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus refer to Enterprise Products Partners L.P., its consolidated subsidiaries and Enterprise's investments in unconsolidated affiliates. References to EPO are intended to mean the consolidated business and operations of our primary operating subsidiary, Enterprise Products Operating LLC (successor to Enterprise Products Operating L.P.).

Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

Overview

We are a leading North American provider of midstream energy services to producers and consumers of natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGLs), crude oil, refined products and petrochemicals. Our integrated midstream energy asset network links producers of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil from some of the largest supply basins in the United States, Canada and the Gulf of Mexico with domestic consumers and international markets.

Our midstream energy operations include: natural gas gathering, treating, processing, transportation and storage; NGL transportation, fractionation, storage, and import and export terminals (including those related to liquefied petroleum gases (LPG)); crude oil gathering, transportation, storage and terminals; offshore production platforms; petrochemical and refined products transportation and services; and a marine transportation business that operates primarily on the United States inland and Intracoastal Waterway systems and in the Gulf of Mexico. NGL products (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and natural gasoline) are used as raw materials by the petrochemical industry, as feedstocks by refiners in the production of motor gasoline and as fuel by industrial and residential users. Our assets include: approximately 51,000 miles of onshore and offshore pipelines; 200 million barrels (MMBbbls) of storage capacity for NGLs, petrochemicals, refined products and crude oil; and 14 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas storage capacity. In addition, our asset portfolio includes 24 natural gas processing plants, 22 NGL and propylene fractionators, six offshore hub platforms located in the Gulf of Mexico, a butane isomerization complex, LPG import and export terminals, and octane enhancement and high-purity isobutylene production facilities.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013, we had consolidated revenues of \$42.6 billion and \$22.5 billion, operating income of \$3.1 billion and \$1.7 billion, and net income from continuing operations of \$2.4 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively. See "Recent Developments" for condensed financial highlights regarding our third quarter results (unaudited).

Our principal offices are located at 1100 Louisiana Street, 10th Floor, Houston, Texas 77002, and our telephone number is (713) 381-6500.

Our Business Segments

We have five reportable business segments: (i) NGL Pipelines & Services; (ii) Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services; (iii) Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services; (iv) Offshore Pipelines & Services; and (v) Petrochemical & Refined Products Services. Our business segments are generally organized and managed according to the types of services rendered (or technologies employed) and products produced and/or sold. We provide midstream energy services directly and through our subsidiaries and unconsolidated affiliates.

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NGL Pipelines & Services. Our NGL Pipelines & Services business segment includes our (i) natural gas processing plants and related NGL marketing activities, (ii) NGL pipelines aggregating approximately 17,400 miles, (iii) NGL and related product storage and terminal facilities with approximately 160 MMBbls of net usable storage capacity and (iv) 15 NGL fractionators. This segment also includes our import and export terminal operations.

Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services. Our Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services business segment includes approximately 19,900 miles of onshore natural gas pipeline systems that provide for the gathering and transportation of natural gas in Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming. We lease salt dome natural gas storage facilities located in Texas and Louisiana and own a salt dome storage cavern in Texas that are important to our pipeline operations. This segment also includes our related natural gas marketing activities.

Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services. Our Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services business segment includes approximately 5,000 miles of onshore crude oil pipelines and 15 MMBbls of storage tank capacity. This segment also includes our crude oil marketing and trucking activities.

Offshore Pipelines & Services. Our Offshore Pipelines & Services business segment serves some of the most active drilling development regions, including deepwater production fields in the northern Gulf of Mexico offshore Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. This segment includes approximately 1,300 miles of offshore natural gas pipelines, approximately 1,000 miles of offshore crude oil pipelines and six offshore hub platforms.

Petrochemical & Refined Products Services. Our Petrochemical & Refined Products Services business segment consists of (i) seven propylene fractionation facilities, propylene pipeline systems aggregating approximately 675 miles and related petrochemical marketing activities, (ii) a butane isomerization facility and related 70-mile pipeline system, (iii) octane enhancement and high purity isobutylene production facilities, (iv) approximately 5,200 miles of refined products pipelines and related marketing activities and (v) marine transportation services.

Our Strategies

We operate an integrated network of midstream energy assets. Our business strategies are to:

capitalize on expected increases in the production of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil from development activities in various producing basins including the Rocky Mountains, Mid-continent, Northeast and U.S. Gulf Coast regions, deepwater Gulf of Mexico and developing shale plays including the Barnett, Eagle Ford, Haynesville, Marcellus, Mancos and Utica shales;

capitalize on expected demand growth for natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and refined and petrochemical products;

maintain a diversified portfolio of midstream energy assets and expand this asset base through growth capital projects and accretive acquisitions of complementary midstream energy assets;

enhance the stability of our cash flows by investing in pipelines and other fee-based businesses; and

share capital costs and risks through joint ventures or alliances with strategic partners, including those that will provide the raw materials for these growth capital projects or purchase the projects' end products or services.

Competitive Strengths

We believe we have the following competitive strengths:

Large-Scale, Integrated Network of Diversified Assets in Strategic Locations. We operate an integrated network of natural gas, NGL, crude oil and refined and petrochemical products midstream infrastructure within the United States, Canada and in the Gulf of Mexico.

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Our operations include natural gas, NGL, crude oil, petrochemical and refined products pipelines, offshore platform services and marine transportation assets. Our integrated network of assets are strategically located to serve the major domestic supply basins and product storage hubs as well as international customers. We believe that our presence in these markets provides us access to natural gas, crude oil, NGL, petrochemical and refined products volumes, anticipated demand growth and business expansion opportunities.

Fee-Based Businesses and Diversified Asset Mix. The majority of our cash flow is derived from fee-based businesses that are not directly affected by volatility in energy commodity prices. We have a diversified asset portfolio that provides operating income from a broad range of geographic areas and lines of business.

Relationships with Major Oil, Natural Gas and Petrochemical Companies. We have long-term relationships with many of our suppliers and customers, and we believe that we will continue to benefit from these relationships. We jointly own facilities with many of our customers who either provide raw materials to, or consume the end products from, our facilities. These joint venture partners include major oil, natural gas and petrochemical companies, including Anadarko, BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Dow Chemical, Enbridge, ExxonMobil, Phillips 66, Marathon and Shell.

Large Platform for Continued Expansion. We have strong business positions across our midstream energy platform of assets. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the six months ended June 30, 2013, we invested an aggregate of approximately \$5.5 billion on growth capital projects and acquisitions, including \$1.7 billion for Eagle Ford Shale projects, \$592 million for the ATEX pipeline and \$866 million for Mont Belvieu projects.

We currently have approximately \$8.0 billion of growth capital projects under development that are scheduled to be put into service between the second half of 2013 and 2015, including those to serve the expected growth in natural gas, NGL and crude oil production from drilling in shale plays such as the Eagle Ford Shale in South Texas.

Large, Investment Grade Partnership with Demonstrated Access to Capital. We are one of the largest publicly traded energy partnerships in the United States with approximately \$37.9 billion in total assets as of June 30, 2013. We have demonstrated our access to debt and equity capital during volatile periods.

Lower Long-Term Cost of Equity Capital. Our merger with Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. (Holdings), the prior 100% owner of our general partner, resulted in the cancellation of our general partner's incentive distribution rights and the simplification of our partnership structure. Our subsequent merger with Duncan Energy Partners L.P., which was immediately accretive in terms of distributable cash flow per unit, further simplified our commercial and organizational structure. We believe that our resulting capital structure provides us with a lower long-term cost of equity capital than many of our competitors and enables us to compete more effectively in acquiring assets and expanding our asset base.

Experienced Management Team. Historically, we have operated most of our pipelines and our largest natural gas processing and fractionation facilities. As a leading provider of midstream energy services, we have established a reputation in the industry as a reliable and cost-effective operator. The officers of our general partner average approximately 30 years of industry experience.

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On October 31, 2013, Enterprise announced its consolidated financial results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. The following table presents condensed consolidated financial highlights for the periods and at the dates indicated (dollars in millions, except per unit amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
Selected Income Statement Data:				
Revenues	\$ 12,093.3	\$ 10,468.7	\$ 34,625.7	\$ 31,511.0
Costs and expenses	11,317.4	9,701.2	32,200.0	29,266.7
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	44.0	21.0	126.1	42.2
Operating income	819.9	788.5	2,551.8	2,286.5
Interest expense	208.3	199.7	604.4	572.8
Benefit from (provision for) income taxes	(19.4)	(2.4)	(46.2)	23.5
Net income	592.8	587.9	1,901.4	1,810.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.8	1.1	3.4	6.2
Net income attributable to limited partners	592.0	586.8	1,898.0	1,804.4
Earnings per unit, fully diluted	0.64	0.66	2.07	2.03
Non-GAAP Gross Operating Margin by Segment:				
NGL Pipelines & Services	\$ 639.6	\$ 615.8	\$ 1,777.0	\$ 1,836.5
Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services	213.4	183.5	601.9	565.5
Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services	146.0	117.6	579.6	252.7
Offshore Pipelines & Services	37.9	40.6	118.1	131.0
Petrochemical & Refined Products Services	117.1	182.1	450.7	437.2
Other				2.4
Total gross operating margin	\$ 1,154.0	\$ 1,139.6	\$ 3,527.3	\$ 3,225.3

	September 30,	December 31,
	2013	2012
	(Unaudited)	
Selected Balance Sheet Data:		
Cash and cash equivalents (unrestricted)	\$ 9.6	\$ 16.1
Total assets	40,125.0	35,934.4
Total debt principal outstanding, including current maturities	17,532.7	16,179.3
Partners' equity	14,472.1	13,187.7
Noncontrolling interests	210.1	108.3

For the third quarter of 2013, distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates were \$68 million and depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses totaled \$303 million. In addition, during the third quarter of 2013, our total capital spending was approximately \$1.2 billion, of which \$82 million was attributable to sustaining capital projects. We received \$57 million from the sale of assets during the third quarter of 2013.

The foregoing information has not been reviewed by our independent auditor and is subject to revision as we prepare our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013.

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The information presented in this prospectus supplement is not a comprehensive statement of our financial results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, and our actual results may differ materially as a result of the completion of our financial closing process and other developments arising between the date of this prospectus supplement and the time that our financial results for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2013 are finalized and reported in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Highlights of Third Quarter of 2013 Results

Net income attributable to limited partners for the third quarter of 2013 was \$592 million compared to \$587 million for the third quarter of 2012. Earnings per unit for the third quarter of 2013 were \$0.64 per unit on a fully diluted basis compared to \$0.66 per unit on a fully diluted basis for the third quarter of 2012.

Revenues for the third quarter of 2013 increased 16 percent to \$12.1 billion from \$10.5 billion in the same quarter of 2012 primarily attributable to higher NGL and crude oil sales volumes. Periodic changes in our revenues and operating costs and expenses are also explained in part by changes in energy commodity prices. Excluding the impact of changes in sales volumes between periods, higher energy commodity prices result in an increase in our revenues attributable to the sale of NGLs, natural gas, crude oil, petrochemicals and refined products; likewise, these higher commodity prices also can increase the associated cost of sales as purchase costs rise.

Gross operating margin for the third quarter of 2013 was \$1.2 billion compared to \$1.1 billion for the third quarter of last year.

NGL Pipelines & Services Gross operating margin for the NGL Pipelines & Services segment was \$640 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$616 million for the same quarter of 2012.

Our natural gas processing and related NGL marketing business generated gross operating margin of \$293 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$352 million for the third quarter of 2012. This decrease was largely due to the effects of: (1) lower natural gas processing margins as a result of higher natural gas prices and lower prices for ethane, normal butane and isobutane; (2) lower proceeds from hedging activities; and (3) lower equity NGL production (the NGLs that we earn title to as a result of providing processing services) at certain processing plants in the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of 2012. Our three processing plants in the Rocky Mountains (Meeker, Pioneer and Chaco) reported a \$77 million decrease in gross operating margin compared to the third quarter of 2012. This decrease in gross operating margin was partially offset by an aggregate \$17 million increase in gross operating margin from the Partnership's NGL marketing business on higher sales volumes and from our processing plants in South Texas on increases in fee-based natural gas processing volumes and equity NGL production.

Our natural gas processing plants reported fee-based processing volumes of 4.7 billion cubic feet per day (Bcfd) in the third quarter of 2013 compared to 4.5 Bcfd in the third quarter of 2012. Our equity NGL production was 120 thousand barrels per day (MBPD) for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 99 MBPD for the third quarter of 2012. Fee-based natural gas processing volumes and equity NGL production from our processing plants in South Texas increased by 0.5 Bcfd and 26 MBPD, respectively, in the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of last year.

The increases in South Texas volumes were primarily due to production growth from the Eagle Ford shale and the start-up of the natural gas processing plants at our Yoakum facility. The first and second plants at Yoakum began commercial operations in May 2012 and August 2012, respectively, while the third plant began operations in March 2013. The increase in fee-based processing volumes and equity NGL production from the South Texas plants more than offset an aggregate 0.2 Bcfd and 6 MBPD decrease in fee-based processing volumes and equity NGL production, respectively, from our natural gas processing plants in the Rocky Mountains due to lower production and reduced recoveries of ethane.

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Gross operating margin from our NGL pipelines and storage business increased \$36 million, or 18 percent, to \$231 million for the third quarter of 2013 from \$195 million for the third quarter of 2012. NGL pipeline volumes increased by 394 MBPD, or 16 percent, in the third quarter of 2013 to a record 2.9 million barrels per day (BPD) compared to the third quarter of 2012. Our South Texas NGL pipeline system reported an \$18 million increase in gross operating margin on a 158 MBPD increase in volume due to Eagle Ford shale production growth. Our LPG marine export terminal on the Houston Ship Channel and its related pipeline reported an \$18 million increase in gross operating margin on a 255 MBPD increase in aggregate volume. The expansion of the LPG marine export terminal was completed in March 2013.

Our NGL fractionation business reported a \$47 million, or 69 percent, increase in gross operating margin to a record \$116 million for the third quarter of 2013 from \$69 million reported for the same quarter of 2012. Our Mont Belvieu fractionators reported a \$40 million increase in gross operating margin reflecting higher volumes and revenues associated with our sixth and seventh NGL fractionators that began service in October 2012 and September 2013, respectively. Total fractionation volumes for the third quarter of 2013 increased to a record 736 MBPD from 653 MBPD in the third quarter of 2012.

Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services Our Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services segment reported record gross operating margin of \$213 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$184 million for the third quarter of 2012. For the third quarter of 2013, the Texas Intrastate System reported a \$24 million increase in gross operating margin compared to the third quarter of 2012 primarily due to higher revenues. Volume on the Texas Intrastate System increased 43 billion British thermal units per day (BBtud) as a result of increases in Eagle Ford shale production. Gross operating margin from natural gas marketing activities increased \$15 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter of 2012 primarily due to higher natural gas sales margins. Aggregate gross operating margin for the Haynesville, Jonah and Piceance Basin gathering systems declined by \$13 million in the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of last year due to the effects of reduced drilling activities and production declines in the regions served by these systems. In general, producers have reduced their drilling programs in areas that typically have reserves of dry natural gas or natural gas with a lower content of NGLs.

Total onshore natural gas pipeline volumes were 13.0 trillion British thermal units per day (TBtud) for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 14.2 TBtud for the third quarter of 2012. The decrease in natural gas pipeline volumes was due to an aggregate decrease of 570 BBtud on the Jonah and Piceance Basin gathering systems in the Rocky Mountains, a 285 BBtud decrease on the Haynesville gathering system in North Louisiana and a 257 BBtud decrease on the Acadian Gas system.

Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services Gross operating margin from our Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services segment increased to \$146 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$118 million for the third quarter of 2012. Total onshore crude oil pipeline volumes increased by 432 MBPD, or 53 percent, to a record 1.3 million BPD for the third quarter of 2013 from the third quarter of 2012.

Our South Texas crude oil pipeline system reported a \$51 million increase in gross operating margin on a 97 percent, or 146 MBPD, increase in volume compared to the third quarter of last year. These increases were primarily due to the continued ramp-up of volumes on our Eagle Ford crude oil pipeline extension, which began operations in June 2012. Our share of equity income from the Seaway crude oil pipeline increased by \$13 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter of 2012 due to an increase in volumes attributable to capital investments made to reverse crude oil flows on the Seaway pipeline to enable the delivery of crude oil from the storage hub in Cushing, Oklahoma to the Gulf Coast. The initial reversal was completed and began operations during May 2012, and the addition of pump stations increased the pipeline s capacity beginning in the first quarter of 2013. Enterprise s crude oil marketing business reported a \$41 million decrease in gross operating margin as the result of lower sales margins due in part to the tightening of regional crude oil price spreads.

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Offshore Pipelines & Services Gross operating margin for the Offshore Pipelines & Services segment was \$38 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$41 million for the same quarter of 2012.

Gross operating margin from our offshore crude oil pipeline business was \$24 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$22 million for the third quarter of 2012. Total offshore crude oil pipeline volumes increased 7 percent to 314 MBPD in the third quarter of 2013 compared to the same quarter of 2012.

The Independence Hub platform and Trail pipeline reported aggregate gross operating margin of \$11 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$13 million for the third quarter of 2012 attributable to lower volumes. Natural gas volumes on the Independence Trail pipeline were 262 BBtud for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 287 BBtud in the third quarter of 2012. Total offshore natural gas pipeline volumes (including those for Independence Trail) were 665 BBtud for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 760 BBtud in the third quarter of 2012.

Petrochemical & Refined Products Services Gross operating margin for the Petrochemical & Refined Products Services segment was \$117 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$182 million for the third quarter of 2012.

Gross operating margin for our octane enhancement and high-purity isobutylene business was \$41 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$50 million for the third quarter of 2012. This decrease was primarily due to lower octane enhancement sales margins and volumes and higher maintenance expenses during the third quarter of 2013. The octane enhancement plant lost ten days of production in July 2013 due to an unplanned outage. Octane enhancement plant production volumes were 17 MBPD in the third quarter of 2013 compared to 18 MBPD for the third quarter of 2012.

Our butane isomerization business reported gross operating margin of \$27 million in the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$26 million in the third quarter of 2012 primarily due to the addition of a new deisobutanizer facility at our Mont Belvieu complex in March 2013. Butane isomerization volumes during the third quarter of 2013 were 100 MBPD compared to 104 MBPD in the third quarter of 2012.

The Partnership's propylene business reported gross operating margin of \$28 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$56 million for the third quarter of 2012 due to lower sales margins and higher operating costs. Propylene fractionation volumes were 74 MBPD for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 73 MBPD in the third quarter of 2012. Related propylene pipeline volumes were 123 MBPD for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 119 MBPD for the third quarter of 2012.

Our refined products pipelines and related services business reported gross operating margin of \$3 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$7 million for the third quarter of 2012. This lower gross operating margin was largely due to a \$15 million decrease in gross operating margin from the TE Products Pipeline. Certain sections of our TE Products Pipeline had lower volumes and incurred higher pipeline integrity expenses in preparation for use as integral segments of the Appalachia to Texas Ethane Express (ATEX) pipeline, which is expected to begin commercial operations in the first quarter of 2014. Refined products marketing and products terminals reported an aggregate increase in gross operating margin of \$10 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to the third quarter of last year. Total pipeline volumes for this business were 568 MBPD for the third quarter of 2013 compared to 571 MBPD for the third quarter of 2012.

Our marine transportation and other services business reported \$18 million of gross operating margin in the third quarter of 2013 compared to \$44 million in the third quarter of 2012. This decrease in gross operating margin was primarily due to the inclusion of a \$24 million benefit from the settlement of certain litigation in the third quarter of 2012.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measure. Our condensed consolidated financial highlights for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 include the non-generally accepted accounting principle (non-GAAP) financial measure of gross operating margin.

We evaluate segment performance based on gross operating margin. Gross operating margin (either in total or by individual segment) is an important performance measure of the core profitability of our operations. This measure forms the basis of our internal financial reporting and is used by our management in deciding how to allocate capital resources among business segments. We believe that investors benefit from having access to the same financial measures that our management uses in evaluating segment results. The GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to total segment gross operating margin is operating income.

We define total segment gross operating margin as operating income before: (1) depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses; (2) non-cash asset impairment charges; (3) gains and losses attributable to asset sales and insurance recoveries; and (4) general and administrative costs. Gross operating margin by segment is calculated by subtracting segment operating costs and expenses (net of the adjustments noted above) from segment revenues, with both segment totals before the elimination of intercompany transactions. In accordance with GAAP, intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Gross operating margin is exclusive of other income and expense transactions, income taxes, the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles and extraordinary charges. Gross operating margin is presented on a 100 percent basis before any allocation of earnings to noncontrolling interests.

The following table presents a reconciliation of total gross operating margin to operating income for the periods indicated (dollars in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Total gross operating margin	\$ 1,154.0	\$ 1,139.6	\$ 3,527.3	\$ 3,225.3
<i>Adjustments to reconcile total gross operating margin to operating income:</i>				
<i>Amounts included in operating costs and expenses:</i>				
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	(285.2)	(269.2)	(851.7)	(785.1)
Non-cash asset impairment charges	(15.2)	(43.1)	(53.3)	(57.6)
Gains attributable to asset sales and insurance recoveries	10.2	2.6	68.4	34.1
General and administrative costs	(43.9)	(41.4)	(138.9)	(130.2)
Operating income	\$ 819.9	\$ 788.5	\$ 2,551.8	\$ 2,286.5

Recent Commercial Developments - Third Quarter of 2013**Texas Express Pipeline and Related Gathering Systems Begin Operations**

Our Texas Express Pipeline and two related NGL gathering systems initiated their start-up activities in October 2013, with commercial operations commencing effective November 1, 2013. The Texas Express Pipeline originates in Skellytown, Texas and extends approximately 580 miles to Mont Belvieu, Texas. The Texas Express Pipeline gives producers in West and Central Texas, the Rocky Mountains, southern Oklahoma, the Mid-continent and the Denver-Julesburg supply basin much-needed takeaway capacity for growing NGL production volumes and improved access to Mont Belvieu, which is the primary industry hub for domestic NGL production. The Texas Express Pipeline is owned by Texas Express Pipeline LLC, which is a joint venture among us and affiliates of Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (Enbridge), Anadarko Petroleum Corporation (Anadarko) and DCP Midstream Partners LP. We operate the Texas Express Pipeline and own a 35% ownership interest in Texas Express Pipeline LLC.

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NGL volumes from the Rocky Mountains, Permian Basin and Mid-continent regions will be transported to the Texas Express Pipeline using our Mid-America Pipeline System. NGL volumes from the Denver-Julesburg supply basin will be transported to the Texas Express Pipeline using the Front Range Pipeline, which is currently under construction and expected to be placed in service during the first quarter of 2014. We hold a one-third ownership interest in the joint venture that owns the Front Range Pipeline, and operate the pipeline.

In addition to the start of operations on the Texas Express Pipeline, service has also begun on two NGL gathering systems developed by Texas Express Gathering LLC, which is a second joint venture among Enbridge, Anadarko and us. We own a 45% ownership interest in Texas Express Gathering LLC. Enbridge serves as operator of the two gathering systems, which link natural gas processing plants in the Anadarko/Granite Wash and Central Texas/Barnett Shale production areas to the Texas Express Pipeline.

New Registration Statement for At-the-Market Program

On October 1, 2013, we filed a registration statement with the SEC for our at-the-market program covering the issuance of up to \$1.25 billion of our common units in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of such offerings. Pursuant to this program, we may sell common units under an equity distribution agreement between Enterprise Products Partners L.P. and certain broker-dealers from time-to-time by means of ordinary brokers transactions through the NYSE or any other trading market for our common units at market prices, in block transactions or as otherwise agreed to with the broker-dealer parties to the agreement. The new registration statement was declared effective on October 15, 2013 and replaced our prior registration statement with respect to the at-the-market program, which was filed with the SEC in March 2012 and covered the issuance of up to \$1.0 billion of our common units. We may file a prospectus supplement relating to this registration statement and program during the 45-day lock-up period in connection with this offering; however, we will be restricted from making any actual sales of common units under this registration statement pursuant to these lock-up restrictions. Please read Underwriting Lock-Up Agreements.

Increase in Quarterly Cash Distribution Rate

On October 14, 2013, we announced that the board of directors of our general partner increased our quarterly cash distribution to \$0.69 per common unit, or \$2.76 per unit on an annualized basis, with respect to the third quarter of 2013. This distribution will be paid on November 7, 2013 to unitholders of record as of the close of business on October 31, 2013 and represents a 6.2 percent increase over the \$0.65 per common unit quarterly distribution paid with respect to the third quarter of 2012.

Plans to Construct Second LPG Export Facility

In October 2013, we announced plans to construct our second LPG export terminal on the Gulf Coast. This new marine export terminal will have the capability to handle Very Large Gas Carrier (VLGC) class ships, which includes vessels having cargo capacities of up to 83,000 cubic meters (approximately 550,000 barrels). The initial loading rate for propane and butane exports at the new marine export terminal is expected to be approximately 11,000 barrels per hour, which would equate to approximately 6.0 to 6.5 MMBbls per month. Following the completion of site evaluation at potential locations in Louisiana and Texas, this new LPG marine export terminal is expected to be in service in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Upon completion of our second LPG marine export terminal, and the recently announced expansion of our existing LPG marine export terminal on the Houston Ship Channel (see below), we expect to have a combined loading capacity of 15.0 to 16.0 MMBbls per month of low-ethane propane and/or butane at our marine terminals. Both marine export terminals will have separate, dedicated pipelines that supply LPG from our large fractionation and storage complex at Mont Belvieu, Texas.

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In addition to providing LPG export services, the new marine export terminal is being designed with the flexibility to add the necessary equipment to provide ethane export services. Our Mont Belvieu complex and Aegis Pipeline would complement the addition of ethane export capabilities at this new site.

Expansion of Houston Ship Channel LPG Export Terminal

In September 2013, we announced an expansion project at our Houston Ship Channel LPG export terminal that would increase our ability to load fully refrigerated, low-ethane propane cargoes from 7.5 MMBbls per month to 9.0 MMBbls per month. By enhancing the refrigeration capacity of the dock facility, the expansion project should enable us to load an additional three vessels per month for exporters. We recently completed an expansion of our LPG export terminal that increased its loading capability for low-ethane propane from 4.0 MMBbls per month to 7.5 MMBbls per month. Our LPG export terminal continues to benefit from increased NGL supplies from domestic shale plays and strong international demand for propane feedstocks used in ethylene cracking operations.

Start-Up of Seventh NGL Fractionator at Our Mont Belvieu Complex

In September 2013, we announced that the seventh NGL fractionator at our Mont Belvieu complex was placed in service. The new unit, which has the capacity to fractionate up to 85 MBPD of NGLs, increases total NGL fractionation capacity at our Mont Belvieu complex to approximately 570 MBPD. This fractionator, along with an eighth unit currently under construction, is designed to handle increasing NGL production from domestic shale plays, including the Eagle Ford in South Texas and other supply basins in the Rocky Mountains and Mid-continent regions.

Our eighth NGL fractionator is expected to be placed in service during the fourth quarter of 2013 and would increase total NGL fractionation capacity at our Mont Belvieu complex to approximately 655 MBPD. Our seventh and eighth NGL fractionators are owned by a joint venture, formed in June 2013, between us and Western Gas Partners, LP (Western Gas), which is an affiliate of Anadarko. We own 75% of the joint venture's membership interests, with Western Gas owning a 25% noncontrolling interest in the joint venture.

Expansion of Eagle Ford Crude Oil Pipeline System

In September 2013, we, along with Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. (Plains), announced an expansion of our Eagle Ford Crude Oil Pipeline System in South Texas. The expansion is expected to increase the pipeline system's capacity to transport light and medium grades of crude oil from 300 MBPD to 470 MBPD in order to accommodate expected volumes from Plains' Cactus pipeline. As currently planned, the expansion of our Eagle Ford Crude Oil Pipeline System would be completed in stages that include adding pumping capacity and looping certain segments of the existing system. The expansion also includes constructing an additional 2.3 MMBbls of operational storage capacity at Gardendale, Tilden and Corpus Christi, Texas. We expect the expansion to be completed during the second quarter of 2015.

Table of Contents**Organizational Structure**

The following chart depicts our organizational structure as of October 31, 2013 and ownership after giving effect to this offering, assuming the underwriters' over-allotment option is not exercised.

The table below shows the ownership of our common units as of October 31, 2013 and after giving effect to this offering, assuming the underwriters' over-allotment option is not exercised.

	Current Ownership		Ownership after the Offering	
	Units	Percentage Interest	Units	Percentage Interest
Public common units	584,641,990	63.2%	592,141,990	63.5%
EPCO common units(1)	340,462,655	36.8%	340,462,655	36.5%
Total	925,104,645	100.0%	932,604,645	100.0%

- (1) Includes our common units beneficially owned by the estate of Dan L. Duncan, certain family trusts and other EPCO affiliates. DDLLC, a privately held affiliate of EPCO that owns 100% of the membership interests in our general partner, and EPCO are each controlled by separate voting trusts. The voting trustees of each of these voting trusts consist of three individuals, currently Randa Duncan Williams, Richard H. Bachmann and Dr. Ralph S. Cunningham. Accordingly, the common units beneficially owned by DDLLC and EPCO are now controlled by each of the respective voting trusts. Ms. Williams also has beneficial ownership in these common units to the extent of her pecuniary interest in DDLLC and EPCO. Ms. Williams, Mr. Bachmann and Dr. Cunningham are also co-executors of the estate of Dan L. Duncan.

Also includes 23,700,000 common units owned by a privately held affiliate of EPCO currently subject to a distribution waiver agreement.

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The Offering

Common units offered	7,500,000 common units; or 8,625,000 common units if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase up to an additional 1,125,000 common units in full.
Common units outstanding after this offering	932,604,645 common units, or 933,729,645 common units if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase up to an additional 1,125,000 common units in full.
Use of proceeds	We expect to use the net proceeds from this offering, including any exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, for general partnership purposes, which may include repayment of debt, including the repayment of amounts outstanding under EPO's multi-year revolving credit facility, 364-day credit agreement or commercial paper program, working capital, capital expenditures (including a portion of the growth capital expenditures for the remainder of 2013 and 2014) and acquisitions. Affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under EPO's multi-year revolving credit facility or 364-day credit agreement, or may hold commercial paper notes and, accordingly, will receive a substantial portion of the proceeds of this offering. Please read "Use of Proceeds" and "Underwriting."
Cash distributions	<p>Under our partnership agreement, we must distribute all of our cash on hand as of the end of each quarter, less reserves established by our general partner. We refer to this cash as "available cash," and we define its meaning in our partnership agreement.</p> <p>On October 14, 2013, we announced that the board of directors of our general partner declared a quarterly cash distribution with respect to the third quarter of 2013 of \$0.69 per common unit, or \$2.76 per unit on an annualized basis, which represents a 6.2% increase over the \$0.65 per unit quarterly distribution paid with respect to the third quarter of 2012. The quarterly cash distribution will be paid on November 7, 2013, to unitholders of record as of the close of business on October 31, 2013. Accordingly, purchasers of the common units sold in this offering will not be eligible to receive this third quarter 2013 distribution.</p> <p>Please read "Cash Distribution Policy" in the accompanying prospectus.</p>
Estimated ratio of taxable income to distributions	We estimate that if you own the common units you purchase in this offering through the record date for the distribution with respect to the quarter ended December 31, 2016, you will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for that period that will be less than 10% of the cash distributed to you with respect to that period. Please read "Material Tax Consequences" in this prospectus supplement for the basis of this estimate.
New York Stock Exchange symbol	EPD

Risk factors

Investing in our common units involves certain risks. You should carefully consider the risk factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus and other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement before deciding to invest in our common units.

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RISK FACTORS

*An investment in our common units involves certain risks. You should carefully consider the risks described under **Risk Factors** in the accompanying prospectus, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and in our subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, which reports are incorporated by reference herein, as well as the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. If any of these risks were to materialize, our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our common units could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.*

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will receive net proceeds of approximately \$ million from the sale of 7,500,000 common units in this offering, after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option in full, we will receive net proceeds of approximately \$ million. We will use the net proceeds of this offering, including any exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, for general partnership purposes, which may include repayment of debt, including the repayment of amounts outstanding under EPO's multi-year revolving credit facility, 364-day credit agreement or commercial paper program, working capital, capital expenditures (including a portion of the growth capital expenditures for the remainder of 2013 and 2014) and acquisitions.

In general, EPO's indebtedness under its multi-year revolving credit facility, 364-day credit agreement and commercial paper program was incurred for working capital purposes, capital expenditures and other acquisitions. Amounts repaid under the multi-year revolving credit facility or under the 364-day credit agreement may be reborrowed from time to time to repay commercial paper notes or for acquisitions, capital expenditures and other general partnership purposes. EPO may issue and have outstanding short-term commercial paper notes at any time for acquisitions, capital expenditures and other general partnership purposes. EPO intends to maintain a minimum available borrowing capacity under its multi-year revolving credit facility and/or its 364-day credit agreement equal to any amount outstanding under commercial paper notes as a back-stop to the commercial paper program.

As of November 1, 2013, EPO had \$10.0 million of borrowings outstanding under its multi-year revolving credit facility that bears interest at a variable rate, which on a weighted-average basis was approximately 1.14% per annum. EPO's multi-year revolving credit facility will mature in June 2018. As of November 1, 2013, EPO had no borrowings outstanding under its 364-day credit agreement that bears interest at a variable rate. Amounts borrowed under EPO's 364-day credit agreement mature in June 2014, although EPO may elect to have the entire principal balance then outstanding under such agreement continued as non-revolving term loans for a period of one additional year, payable in June 2015. As of November 1, 2013, EPO had \$580.0 million in principal amount of short-term notes outstanding under its commercial paper program, and the weighted-average interest rate on such commercial paper debt was approximately 0.36% per annum.

Affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under EPO's multi-year revolving credit facility or 364-day credit agreement, or may hold EPO's commercial paper debt and, accordingly, will receive a substantial portion of the proceeds of this offering. Please read "Underwriting.

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON UNITS AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

On October 31, 2013, we had 925,104,645 common units outstanding held by approximately 3,914 holders of record. Our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol EPD.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales price ranges for our common units, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transaction Tape, and the amount, record date and payment date of the quarterly cash distributions paid per common unit. The last reported sales price of our common units on the New York Stock Exchange on November 1, 2013 was \$63.24 per common unit.

	Price Ranges		Per Unit(1)	Cash Distribution History	
	High	Low		Record Date	Payment Date
2011					
1st Quarter	\$ 44.35	\$ 27.85	\$ 0.5975	April 29, 2011	May 6, 2011
2nd Quarter	43.95	38.67	0.6050	July 29, 2011	August 10, 2011
3rd Quarter	43.95	36.36	0.6125	October 31, 2011	November 9, 2011
4th Quarter	46.70	38.01	0.6200	January 31, 2012	February 9, 2012
2012					
1st Quarter	\$ 52.95	\$ 45.78	\$ 0.6275	April 30, 2012	May 9, 2012
2nd Quarter	52.94	45.67	0.6350	July 31, 2012	August 8, 2012
3rd Quarter	54.98	50.78	0.6500	October 31, 2012	November 8, 2012
4th Quarter	55.38	48.52	0.6600	January 31, 2013	February 7, 2013
2013					
1st Quarter	\$ 60.34	\$ 51.01	\$ 0.6700	April 30, 2013	May 7, 2013
2nd Quarter	63.56	56.11	\$ 0.6800	July 31, 2013	August 7, 2013
3rd Quarter	65.59	57.65	\$ 0.6900(2)	October 31, 2013	November 7, 2013
4th Quarter (through November 1, 2013)	64.80	59.13	(2)		

- (1) The quarterly cash distributions shown in the table correspond to cash flows for the quarters indicated. The actual cash distributions (i.e. the payments made to our common unitholders) occur within 45 days after the end of such quarter.

In connection with the Holdings merger on November 22, 2010, Enterprise's partnership agreement was amended and restated to provide for the cancellation of its general partner's 2% economic interest and incentive distribution rights in Enterprise. In addition, a privately held affiliate of EPCO agreed to temporarily waive the regular quarterly cash distributions it would otherwise receive from Enterprise with respect to a certain number of Enterprise's common units (the Designated Units) over a five-year period after the merger closing date. The number of Designated Units to which the temporary distribution waiver applies is as follows for distributions paid or to be paid, if any, during the following periods: 30,610,000 during 2011; 26,130,000 during 2012; 23,700,000 during 2013; 22,560,000 during 2014; and 17,690,000 during 2015. Accordingly, per unit cash distributions for those periods are not reflective of the amount of cash that would have been distributed had such common units not been subject to the distribution waiver.

- (2) The distributions with respect to the third quarter of 2013 have been declared but not yet paid. The distributions with respect to the fourth quarter of 2013 will be declared and paid during the first quarter of 2014.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents, outstanding commercial paper notes and capitalization as of June 30, 2013:

on a consolidated historical basis; and

on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the sale of the common units in this offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom as described in Use of Proceeds.

The historical data in the table below is derived from and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated historical financial statements, including the accompanying notes, incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. You should read our financial statements and accompanying notes that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement for additional information regarding our capital structure. The historical data below does not reflect events after June 30, 2013.

	As of June 30, 2013	
	Historical	As Adjusted
	(Unaudited)	
	(Dollars in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45.3	\$
Debt (including current maturities):		
Enterprise senior debt obligations:		
Commercial Paper Notes, fixed rates ranging from 0.26% to 0.29%, due October 2013(1)	\$ 40.0	\$ 40.0
Senior Notes O, 9.75% fixed-rate, due January 2014	500.0	500.0
Senior Notes G, 5.60% fixed-rate, due October 2014	650.0	650.0
Senior Notes I, 5.00% fixed-rate, due March 2015	250.0	250.0
Senior Notes X, 3.70% fixed-rate, due June 2015	400.0	400.0
Senior Notes FF, 1.25% fixed-rate, due August 2015	650.0	650.0
Senior Notes AA, 3.20% fixed-rate, due February 2016	750.0	750.0
Senior Notes L, 6.30% fixed-rate, due September 2017	800.0	800.0
Senior Notes V, 6.65% fixed-rate, due April 2018	349.7	349.7
\$3.5 Billion Multi-Year Revolving Credit Facility, variable-rate, due June 2018(2)	45.0	
Senior Notes N, 6.50% fixed-rate, due January 2019	700.0	700.0
Senior Notes Q, 5.25% fixed-rate, due January 2020	500.0	500.0
Senior Notes Y, 5.20% fixed-rate, due September 2020	1,000.0	1,000.0
Senior Notes CC, 4.05% fixed-rate, due February 2022	650.0	650.0
Senior Notes HH, 3.35%, fixed-rate, due March 2023	1,250.0	1,250.0
Senior Notes D, 6.875% fixed-rate, due March 2033	500.0	500.0
Senior Notes H, 6.65% fixed-rate, due October 2034	350.0	350.0
Senior Notes J, 5.75% fixed-rate, due March 2035	250.0	250.0
Senior Notes W, 7.55% fixed-rate, due April 2038	399.6	399.6
Senior Notes R, 6.125% fixed-rate, due October 2039	600.0	600.0
Senior Notes Z, 6.45% fixed-rate, due September 2040	600.0	600.0
Senior Notes BB, 5.95% fixed-rate, due February 2041	750.0	750.0
Senior Notes DD, 5.70% fixed-rate, due February 2042	600.0	600.0
Senior Notes EE, 4.85% fixed-rate, due August 2042	750.0	750.0
Senior Notes GG, 4.45% fixed rate, due February 2043	1,100.0	1,100.0
Senior Notes II, 4.85% fixed rate, due March 2044	1,000.0	1,000.0
TEPPCO senior debt obligations(3):		
TEPPCO Senior Notes, 6.65% fixed-rate, due April 2018	0.3	0.3
TEPPCO Senior Notes, 7.55% fixed-rate, due April 2038	0.4	0.4

Total principal amount of senior debt obligations	15,435.0
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	As of June 30, 2013	
	Historical	As Adjusted
	(Unaudited)	
	(Dollars in millions)	
Enterprise Junior Subordinated Notes A, fixed/variable-rate, due August 2066	550.0	550.0
Enterprise Junior Subordinated Notes C, fixed/variable-rate, due June 2067	285.8	285.8
Enterprise Junior Subordinated Notes B, fixed/variable-rate, due January 2068	682.7	682.7
TEPPCO Junior Subordinated Notes, fixed/variable-rate, due June 2067	14.2	14.2
Total principal amount of senior and junior debt obligations	16,967.7	
Total other, non-principal amounts	1.9	1.9
Total long-term debt obligations, including current maturities	16,969.6	
Equity:		
Partners' equity	14,155.9	
Noncontrolling interest	196.9	196.9
Total equity	14,352.8	
Total capitalization	\$ 31,322.4	\$

- (1) As of November 1, 2013, EPO had \$580.0 million in principal amount of short-term notes outstanding under its commercial paper program.
- (2) As of November 1, 2013, EPO had \$10.0 million of borrowings outstanding under its multi-year revolving credit facility.
- (3) Enterprise Products Partners L.P. acts as guarantor of the consolidated debt obligations of EPO with the exception of the remaining debt obligations of TEPPCO. If EPO were to default on any of its guaranteed debt, Enterprise Products Partners L.P. would be responsible for full repayment of that obligation.

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MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

The tax consequences to you of an investment in our common units will depend in part on your own tax circumstances. For a discussion of the principal federal income tax considerations associated with our operations and the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common units, please read **Material Tax Consequences** beginning on page 32 of the accompanying prospectus. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor about the federal, state, foreign and local tax consequences particular to your circumstances.

Ratio of Taxable Income to Distributions

We estimate that if you purchase a common unit in this offering and hold the common unit through the record date for the distribution with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2016, you will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for that period that will be less than 10% of the amount of cash distributed to you with respect to that period. This estimate is based upon many assumptions regarding our business and operations, including assumptions with respect to capital expenditures, cash flows and anticipated cash distributions. This estimate and our assumptions are subject to, among other things, numerous business, economic, regulatory, competitive and political uncertainties beyond our control. Further, this estimate is based on current tax law and tax reporting positions that we have adopted and with which the Internal Revenue Service might disagree. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that this estimate will be correct. The actual ratio of allocable taxable income to cash distributions could be higher or lower than our estimate, and any differences could materially affect the value of the common units. For example, the ratio of allocable taxable income to cash distributions to a purchaser of common units in this offering will be higher, and perhaps substantially higher, than our estimate with respect to the period described above if:

gross income from operations exceeds the amount required to make the current level of quarterly distributions on all common units, yet we only distribute the current level of quarterly distributions on all common units; or

we make a future offering of common units and use the proceeds of the offering in a manner that does not produce substantial additional deductions during the period described above, such as to repay indebtedness outstanding at the time of this offering or to acquire property that is not eligible for depreciation or amortization for federal income tax purposes or that is depreciable or amortizable at a rate significantly slower than the rate applicable to our assets at the time of this offering.

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of common units by tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies and foreign investors raises issues unique to such persons. Please read **Material Tax Consequences Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors** in the accompanying prospectus.

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INVESTMENT IN OUR COMMON UNITS BY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND IRAS

An investment in our common units by an Employee Benefit Plan or an IRA is subject to certain additional considerations because the investments of (i) Employee Benefit Plans are subject to the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), (ii) Employee Benefit Plans and IRAs are subject to the restrictions imposed by Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) and (iii) Employee Benefit Plans and IRAs may be subject to certain other provisions similar to such ERISA provisions or Code restrictions (Similar Laws). As used herein, the term Employee Benefit Plan includes, but is not limited to, qualified pension, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans, Keogh plans, simplified employee pension plans and tax deferred annuities or individual retirement accounts or annuities established or maintained by an employer or employee organization, subject to Title I of ERISA. As used herein, an IRA is an individual retirement account or annuity not established by an employer or employee organization. Below are brief, general discussions of some of the potential issues that may arise due to investment in our common units by Employee Benefit Plans or IRAs.

General Fiduciary Issues

ERISA and the Code impose certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of an Employee Benefit Plan and prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an Employee Benefit Plan and its fiduciaries or other interested parties. Under ERISA and the Code, any person who exercises any discretionary authority or control over the administration of an Employee Benefit Plan or the management or disposition of the assets of an Employee Benefit Plan, or who renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation to an Employee Benefit Plan, is generally considered to be a fiduciary of that Employee Benefit Plan. In considering an investment in our common units, among other things, consideration should be given to:

- (a) whether the investment by the Employee Benefit Plan is prudent under Section 404(a)(1)(B) of ERISA and any other applicable Similar Laws;
- (b) whether in making the investment, the Employee Benefit Plan will satisfy the diversification requirements of Section 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA and any other applicable Similar Laws;
- (c) whether making the investment by the Employee Benefit Plan will comply with (i) the delegation of control and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, (ii) Section 4975 of the Code, and (iii) any other applicable Similar Laws (see the discussion under Investment in Our Common Units by Employee Benefit Plans and IRAs Prohibited Transaction Issues below);
- (d) whether in making the investment, the Employee Benefit Plan will be considered to hold (i) only the investment in our common units or (ii) an undivided interest in our underlying assets (see the discussion under Investment in Our Common Units by Employee Benefit Plans and IRAs Plan Asset Issues below); and
- (e) whether the investment will result in recognition of unrelated business taxable income (see Material Tax Consequences Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors) by the Employee Benefit Plan, and, if so, the potential after-tax investment return.

The person with investment discretion with respect to the assets of an Employee Benefit Plan should determine whether an investment in our common units is authorized by the appropriate governing instrument and is a proper investment for the Employee Benefit Plan.

Prohibited Transaction Issues

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit Employee Benefit Plans from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in specified transactions, referred to as prohibited transactions, involving plan assets with parties that, with respect to such Employee Benefit Plan, are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Code, unless an exemption is applicable. Section 4975 of the Code prohibits IRAs from engaging, either directly or indirectly, in prohibited transactions involving IRA assets with parties that, with respect to the IRA, are disqualified persons under the Code, unless an exemption is applicable. A

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party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a prohibited transaction for which an exemption is not applicable may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and/or the Code. In addition, the fiduciary of an Employee Benefit Plan that engages in such a prohibited transaction may also be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code.

Plan Asset Issues

In addition to considering whether the purchase of our common units is a prohibited transaction, a fiduciary of an Employee Benefit Plan or the person with investment discretion with respect to the assets of an IRA should consider whether the Employee Benefit Plan or IRA will, by investing in our common units, be deemed to own an undivided interest in our assets, with the result that our general partner would become subject to (i) ERISA fiduciary requirements with respect to such Employee Benefit Plan (and our operations would be subject to the regulatory restrictions of ERISA, including its prohibited transaction rules), (ii) the prohibited transaction provisions of the Code with respect to such Employee Benefit Plan or IRA, and (iii) any other applicable Similar Laws.

The Department of Labor regulations and Section 3(42) of ERISA provide guidance with respect to whether, in certain circumstances, the assets of an entity in which Employee Benefit Plans or IRAs acquire equity interests would be deemed plan assets. Under these rules, the assets of the entity in which the Employee Benefit Plans or IRAs invested would not be considered to be plan assets if, among other things:

(a) the equity interests acquired by the Employee Benefit Plan or IRA are publicly-offered securities i.e., the equity interests are part of a class of securities that is widely held by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and each other, freely transferable (as defined in the applicable Department of Labor regulations), and either part of a class of securities registered pursuant to certain provisions of the federal securities laws or sold to the Employee Benefit Plan or IRA as part of a public offering under certain conditions;

(b) the entity is an operating company i.e., it is primarily engaged in the production or sale of a product or service, other than the investment of capital either directly or through a majority owned subsidiary or subsidiaries; or

(c) there is no significant investment by Benefit Plan Investors, which is generally defined to mean that less than 25% of the value of each class of equity interest, disregarding certain interests held by our general partner, its affiliates, and certain other persons, is held by Benefit Plan Investors. As used herein, Benefit Plan Investors are (i) employee benefit plans (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA), which includes an Employee Benefit Plan, (ii) any plan described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code, which includes an Employee Benefit Plan and an IRA, or (iii) any entity whose underlying assets include plan assets by reason of an Employee Benefit Plan's or IRA's direct or indirect investment in the entity.

We believe that our assets should not be considered plan assets of an Employee Benefit Plan or an IRA under these regulations because it is expected the investment will satisfy the requirements in (a) and (b) above and may also satisfy the requirements in (c) above (although we do not monitor the level of direct or indirect investment by Benefit Plan Investors to ensure compliance with (c)).

The foregoing discussion of issues arising for employee benefit plan investments under ERISA, the Code and applicable Similar Laws is general in nature and is not intended to be all inclusive, nor should it be construed as legal advice. Employee Benefit Plan fiduciaries or persons with investment discretion with respect to the assets of IRAs contemplating a purchase of our common units should consult with their own counsel regarding the consequences under ERISA, the Code and Similar Laws of such an investment in light of the excise taxes, penalties and liabilities that may be imposed on persons who engage in prohibited transactions or other violations.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

We are offering the common units described in this prospectus through the underwriters named below. Barclays Capital Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, UBS Securities LLC, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and RBC Capital Markets, LLC are acting as joint book-running managers and representatives of the underwriters.

Subject to the terms and conditions stated in the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, which we will file as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K following the pricing of this offering, each underwriter named below has agreed to purchase from us the number of common units set forth opposite the underwriter's name.

Name of Underwriter	Number of Common Units Purchased
Barclays Capital Inc.	
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	
UBS Securities LLC	
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.	
Raymond James & Associates, Inc.	
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	
Total	7,500,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters' obligations to purchase the common units depend on the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, and that if any of the common units are purchased by the underwriters, all of the common units must be purchased. The conditions contained in the underwriting agreement include the condition that all the representations and warranties made by us and our affiliates to the underwriters are true, that there has been no material adverse change in the condition of us or in the financial markets and that we deliver to the underwriters customary closing documents.

Over-Allotment Option

We have granted to the underwriters an option to purchase up to an aggregate of 1,125,000 additional common units at the offering price to the public less the underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement exercisable to cover over-allotments. Such option may be exercised in whole or in part at any time until 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement. If this option is exercised, each underwriter will be committed, subject to satisfaction of the conditions specified in the underwriting agreement, to purchase a number of additional common units proportionate to the underwriter's initial commitment as indicated in the preceding table, and we will be obligated, pursuant to the option, to sell these common units to the underwriters.

Commissions and Expenses

The following table shows the underwriting fee to be paid to the underwriters by us in connection with this offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option. This underwriting fee is the difference between the offering price to the public and the amount the underwriters pay to us to purchase the common units. The per common unit amounts shown represent underwriting fees to be paid to the underwriters with respect to common units sold to the public.

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The total amounts represent the total amount of fees to be paid to the underwriters in connection with this offering.

	No Exercise	Paid by Us Full Exercise
Per common unit	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

We have been advised by the underwriters that the underwriters propose to offer the common units directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to dealers (who may include the underwriters) at this price to the public less a concession not in excess of \$ per common unit. After the offering, the underwriters may change the offering price and other selling terms.

We estimate that total expenses of the offering, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$300,000.

Indemnification

We and certain of our affiliates have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and to contribute to payments that may be required to be made in respect of these liabilities.

Lock-Up Agreements

We, certain of our affiliates and the directors and executive officers of our general partner have agreed that we and they will not, directly or indirectly, sell, offer, pledge or otherwise dispose of any common units or enter into any derivative transaction with similar effect as a sale of common units for a period of 45 days after the date of this prospectus supplement without the prior written consent of Barclays Capital Inc. The restrictions described in this paragraph do not apply to:

the issuance and sale of common units by us to the underwriters;

the issuance and sale of common units, phantom units, restricted units and options under our existing employee benefits plans, including sales pursuant to cashless-broker exercises of options to purchase common units and other surrenders of common units in accordance with such plans, in each case, as consideration for the exercise price and withholding taxes applicable to exercises and/or vesting of such options or other awards under such plans;

the issuance and sale of common units pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan;

the filing of a universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3, which may also include common units of selling unitholders; provided, that (1) we and our affiliates remain subject to the 45-day lock-up period with respect to any common units registered under any such registration statement, (2) such registration statement contains only a generic and undetermined plan of distribution with respect to the common units during the 45-day lock-up period, and (3) any selling unitholders registering common units under such registration statement agree in writing to be subject to the 45-day lock-up period; and

the filing of a prospectus supplement under the shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-191514) declared effective by the Commission on October 15, 2013 relating to the Partnership's at-the-market program; provided, that we and our affiliates remain subject to the 45-day lock-up period with respect to actual sales of any common units under such prospectus supplement and, accordingly, such common units may not be sold during the 45-day lock-up period.

Barclays Capital Inc. may release the units subject to lock-up agreements in whole or in part at any time with or without notice. When determining whether or not to release units from lock-up agreements, Barclays Capital Inc. will consider, among other factors, our unitholders reasons for requesting the release, the number of common units for which the release is being requested and market conditions at the time.

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Price Stabilization, Short Positions And Penalty Bids

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Over-allotment transactions involve sales by the underwriters of the common units in excess of the number of units the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position. The short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of units over-allotted by the underwriters is not greater than the number of units they may purchase in the over-allotment option. In a naked short position, the number of units involved is greater than the number of units in the over-allotment option. The underwriters may close out any short position by either exercising their over-allotment option and/or purchasing common units in the open market.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common units in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. In determining the source of the common units to close out the short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of common units available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase common units through the over-allotment option. If the underwriters sell more common units than could be covered by the over-allotment option, a naked short position, the position can only be closed out by buying common units in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the common units in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

Penalty bids permit the underwriters to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the common units originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions. These stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the common units or preventing or slowing a decline in the market price of the common units. As a result, the price of the common units may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on the New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

Neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the common units. In addition, neither we nor any of the underwriters make any representation that the underwriters will engage in these stabilizing transactions or that any transaction, if commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

Listing

Our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol EPD.

Relationships with Underwriters

Some of the underwriters and their affiliates have performed investment banking, commercial banking and advisory services for us and our affiliates from time to time for which they have received customary fees and expenses. The underwriters and their affiliates may, from time to time in the future, engage in transactions with and perform services for us and our affiliates in the ordinary course of business. Additionally, affiliates of certain of the underwriters are lenders under EPO's multi-year revolving credit facility or 364-day credit agreement or may hold our commercial paper debt and, accordingly, will receive a substantial portion of the proceeds of this offering. Because FINRA views the common units offered hereby as interests in a direct participation program, this offering is being made in compliance with Rule 2310 of the FINRA Rules.

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Electronic Distribution

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available by one or more of the underwriters or their affiliates. The representatives may agree to allocate a number of common units to underwriters for sale to their online brokerage account holders. The representatives will allocate common units to underwriters that may make Internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, common units may be sold by the underwriters to securities dealers who resell common units to online brokerage account holders.

Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on any underwriter's web site and any information contained in any other web site maintained by an underwriter is not part of the prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, has not been approved and/or endorsed by us or any underwriter in its capacity as an underwriter and should not be relied upon by investors.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Andrews Kurth LLP, Houston, Texas, will pass upon the validity of the common units being offered and certain federal income tax matters related to the common units. Certain legal matters with respect to the common units will be passed upon for the underwriters by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., Houston, Texas. Vinson & Elkins L.L.P. performs legal services for us from time to time on matters unrelated to this offering.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference from Enterprise Products Partners L.P.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the effectiveness of Enterprise Products Partners L.P. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference (which reports (i) express an unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements and include an explanatory paragraph concerning the effect of the merger with Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. on November 22, 2010, and (ii) express an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting). Such consolidated financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) under the Exchange Act (Commission File No. 1-14323). You may read and copy any document we file at the Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Commission at 1-800-732-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Our filings are also available to the public at the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, documents filed by us can be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10002.

The Commission allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus the information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and later information that we file with the Commission will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the Commission under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until our offering is completed (other than information furnished under Items 2.02 or 7.01 of any Form 8-K, which is not deemed filed under the Exchange Act):

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012;

Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013;

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 8, 2013, February 21, 2013, March 13, 2013, March 18, 2013, May 3, 2013, June 3, 2013, June 20, 2013, August 1, 2013 and September 30, 2013; and

The description of our common units contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A/A filed on November 23, 2010, and including any other amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description. We will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus supplement has been delivered, a copy of any and all of our filings with the Commission. You may request a copy of these filings by writing or telephoning us at:

Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

1100 Louisiana Street, 10th Floor

Houston, Texas 77002

Attention: Investor Relations

Telephone: (713) 381-6500

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and some of the documents we have incorporated herein and therein by reference contain various forward-looking statements and information that are based on our beliefs and those of our general partner, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. When used in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents we have incorporated herein or therein by reference, words such as anticipate, project, expect, plan, seek, goal, estimate, forecast, intend, will, believe, may, potential and similar expressions and statements regarding our plans and objectives for future operations, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Although we and our general partner believe that such expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, neither we nor our general partner can give assurances that such expectations will prove to be correct. Such statements are subject to a variety of risks,

uncertainties and assumptions. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results

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may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or expected. Among the key risk factors that may have a direct bearing on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows are:

changes in demand for and production of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil, petrochemicals and refined products; particularly, a decrease in demand for NGL products by the petrochemical, refining or heating industries;

competition from third parties in our midstream energy businesses;

our debt level may limit our future financial flexibility;

operating cash flows from our capital projects may not be immediate;

a natural disaster, catastrophe, terrorist attack or similar event could result in severe personal injury, property damage and environmental damage, which could curtail our operations;

the imposition of additional governmental regulations that cause delays or deter new oil and gas exploration and production activities and thus reduce the level of volumes that we process, store, transport or otherwise handle;

new environmental regulations that limit our operations or significantly increase our operating costs; and

changes in the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships.

You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. When considering forward-looking statements, please review the risks described under **Risk Factors** in this prospectus supplement, in the accompanying prospectus, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013.

* * * *

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PROSPECTUS

Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

Enterprise Products Operating LLC

COMMON UNITS

DEBT SECURITIES

We may offer an unlimited number and amount of the following securities under this prospectus:

common units representing limited partner interests in Enterprise Products Partners L.P.; and

debt securities of Enterprise Products Operating LLC (successor to Enterprise Products Operating L.P.), which will be guaranteed by its parent company, Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read carefully this prospectus and any prospectus supplement before you invest. You should also read the documents we have referred you to in the **Where You Can Find More Information** section of this prospectus for information about us, including our financial statements.

Our common units are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol **EPD**.

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, the senior debt securities, when issued, will be unsecured and will rank equally with our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The subordinated debt securities, when issued, will be subordinated in right of payment to our senior debt.

Investing in our common units and debt securities involves risks. Limited partnerships are inherently different from corporations. You should review carefully Risk Factors beginning on page 2 for a discussion of important risks you should consider before investing on our securities.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of securities by the registrants unless accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

The date of this prospectus is June 3, 2013

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. You should not assume that the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of each document.

Unless the context requires otherwise or unless otherwise noted, our, we, us and Enterprise as used in this prospectus refer to Enterprise Products Partners L.P. and Enterprise Products Operating LLC, their consolidated subsidiaries and their investments in unconsolidated affiliates.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) using a shelf registration process. Under this shelf process, we may offer from time to time an unlimited number and amount of our securities. Each time we offer securities, we will provide you with a prospectus supplement that will describe, among other things, the specific amounts, types and prices of the securities being offered and the terms of the offering. Any prospectus supplement may add, update or change information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. Any statement that we make in or incorporate by reference in this prospectus will be modified or superseded by any inconsistent statement made by us in a prospectus supplement. Therefore, you should read this prospectus (including any documents incorporated by reference) and any attached prospectus supplement before you invest in our securities.

OUR COMPANY

We are a leading North American provider of midstream energy services to producers and consumers of natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGLs), crude oil, refined products and petrochemicals. Our diversified midstream energy asset network links producers of natural gas, NGLs and crude oil from some of the largest supply basins in the United States, Canada and the Gulf of Mexico with domestic consumers and international markets.

Our midstream energy operations include: natural gas gathering, treating, processing, transportation and storage; NGL transportation, fractionation, storage, and import and export terminals; crude oil gathering and transportation, storage and terminals; offshore production platforms; petrochemical and refined products transportation and services; and a marine transportation business that operates primarily on the United States inland and Intracoastal Waterway systems and in the Gulf of Mexico. Our wholly owned operating subsidiary, Enterprise Products Operating LLC (EPO) provides the foregoing services directly and through our consolidated subsidiaries and unconsolidated affiliates.

NGL products (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and natural gasoline) are used as raw materials by the petrochemical industry, as feedstocks by refiners in the production of motor gasoline and as fuel by industrial and residential users. Our portfolio of integrated assets includes: approximately 50,000 miles of onshore and offshore pipelines; 200 million barrels (MMBbbls) of storage capacity for NGLs, crude oil, refined products and petrochemicals; and 14 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas storage capacity. In addition, our asset portfolio includes 24 natural gas processing plants, 21 NGL and propylene fractionators, six offshore hub platforms located in the Gulf of Mexico, a butane isomerization complex, NGL import and export terminals, and octane enhancement and high-purity isobutylene production facilities.

Our Business Segments

We have five reportable business segments: (i) NGL Pipelines & Services; (ii) Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services; (iii) Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services; (iv) Offshore Pipelines & Services; and (v) Petrochemical & Refined Products Services. Our business segments are generally organized and managed according to the type of services rendered (or technologies employed) and products produced and/or sold.

NGL Pipelines & Services. Our NGL Pipelines & Services business segment includes our (i) natural gas processing business and related NGL marketing activities, (ii) NGL pipelines aggregating approximately 16,700 miles, (iii) NGL and related product storage and terminal facilities with approximately 160 MMBbbls of net usable storage capacity and (iv) 14 NGL fractionators. This segment also includes our NGL import and export terminal operations, including those related to liquefied petroleum gases (LPG).

Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services. Our Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services business segment includes approximately 19,900 miles of onshore natural gas pipeline systems that provide for the

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gathering and transportation of natural gas in Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming. We lease salt dome natural gas storage facilities located in Texas and Louisiana and own an underground salt dome storage cavern in Texas. This segment also includes our related natural gas marketing activities.

Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services. Our Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services business segment includes approximately 5,100 miles of onshore crude oil pipelines and 15 MMBbls of storage tank capacity. This segment also includes our crude oil marketing activities.

Offshore Pipelines & Services. Our Offshore Pipelines & Services business segment serves some of the most active drilling development regions, including deepwater production fields in the northern Gulf of Mexico offshore Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. This segment includes approximately 1,300 miles of offshore natural gas pipelines, approximately 1,000 miles of offshore crude oil pipelines and six offshore hub platforms.

Petrochemical & Refined Products Services. Our Petrochemical & Refined Products Services business segment consists of (i) seven propylene fractionation plants, propylene pipeline systems aggregating approximately 680 miles in length and related petrochemical marketing activities, (ii) a butane isomerization facility and related 70-mile pipeline system, (iii) octane enhancement and high purity isobutylene production facilities, (iv) approximately 5,200 miles of refined products pipelines and related marketing activities and (v) marine transportation services.

Our principal offices are located at 1100 Louisiana Street, 10th Floor, Houston, Texas 77002, and our telephone number is (713) 381-6500.

RISK FACTORS

Limited partner interests are inherently different from the capital stock of a corporation, although many of the business risks to which we are subject are similar to those that would be faced by a corporation engaged in a similar business. Before you invest in our securities, you should carefully consider the risk factors included in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q that are incorporated herein by reference and those that may be included in the applicable prospectus supplement, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference in evaluating an investment in our securities.

If any of the risks discussed in the foregoing documents were actually to occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flow could be materially adversely affected. In that case, our ability to make distributions to our unitholders or pay interest on, or the principal of, any debt securities, may be reduced, the trading price of our securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect to use the net proceeds from any sale of securities described in this prospectus for our growth capital spending program, future business acquisitions and other general partnership or company purposes, such as working capital, investments in unconsolidated affiliates, the retirement of existing debt and/or the repurchase of common units or other securities. The prospectus supplement will describe the actual use of the net proceeds from the sale of securities. The exact amounts to be used and when the net proceeds will be applied to partnership or company purposes will depend on a number of factors, including our funding requirements and the availability of alternative funding sources.

Table of Contents**RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES**

Enterprise's ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months
						Ended
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	March 31,
						2013
	2.6x	2.6x	2.8x	3.4x	3.6x	4.2x

For purposes of these calculations, earnings is the amount resulting from adding and subtracting the following items:

Add the following, as applicable:

consolidated pre-tax income from continuing operations before adjustment for income or loss from equity investees;

fixed charges;

amortization of capitalized interest;

distributed income of equity investees; and

our share of pre-tax losses of equity investees for which charges arising from guarantees are included in fixed charges.

From the subtotal of the added items, subtract the following, as applicable:

interest capitalized;

preference security dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries; and

the noncontrolling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges.

The term fixed charges means the sum of the following: interest expensed and capitalized; amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness; an estimate of interest within rental expense; and preference dividend requirements of consolidated subsidiaries.

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DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

In this Description of Debt Securities references to the Issuer mean only Enterprise Products Operating LLC (successor to Enterprise Products Operating L.P.) and not its subsidiaries. References to the Guarantor mean only Enterprise Products Partners L.P. and not its subsidiaries. References to we and us mean the Issuer and the Guarantor collectively.

The debt securities will be issued under an Indenture dated as of October 4, 2004, as amended by the Tenth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of June 30, 2007, and as further amended by one or more additional supplemental indentures (collectively, the Indenture), among the Issuer, the Guarantor, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (the Trustee). The terms of the debt securities will include those expressly set forth in the Indenture and those made part of the Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the Trust Indenture Act). Capitalized terms used in this Description of Debt Securities have the meanings specified in the Indenture.

This Description of Debt Securities is intended to be a useful overview of the material provisions of the debt securities and the Indenture. Since this Description of Debt Securities is only a summary, you should refer to the Indenture for a complete description of our obligations and your rights.

General

The Indenture does not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued thereunder. Debt securities may be issued under the Indenture from time to time in separate series, each up to the aggregate amount authorized for such series. The debt securities will be general obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantor and may be subordinated to Senior Indebtedness of the Issuer and the Guarantor. See Subordination.

A prospectus supplement and a supplemental indenture (or a resolution of our Board of Directors and accompanying officers certificate) relating to any series of debt securities being offered will include specific terms relating to the offering. These terms will include some or all of the following:

the form and title of the debt securities;

the total principal amount of the debt securities;

the portion of the principal amount which will be payable if the maturity of the debt securities is accelerated;

the currency or currency unit in which the debt securities will be paid, if not U.S. dollars;

any right we may have to defer payments of interest by extending the dates payments are due whether interest on those deferred amounts will be payable as well;

the dates on which the principal of the debt securities will be payable;

the interest rate which the debt securities will bear and the interest payment dates for the debt securities;

any optional redemption provisions;

any sinking fund or other provisions that would obligate us to repurchase or otherwise redeem the debt securities;

any changes to or additional Events of Default or covenants;

whether the debt securities are to be issued as Registered Securities or Bearer Securities or both; and any special provisions for Bearer Securities;

the subordination, if any, of the debt securities and any changes to the subordination provisions of the Indenture; and

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any other terms of the debt securities.

The prospectus supplement will also describe any material United States federal income tax consequences or other special considerations applicable to the applicable series of debt securities, including those applicable to:

Bearer Securities;

debt securities with respect to which payments of principal, premium or interest are determined with reference to an index or formula, including changes in prices of particular securities, currencies or commodities;

debt securities with respect to which principal, premium or interest is payable in a foreign or composite currency;

debt securities that are issued at a discount below their stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below market rates; and

variable rate debt securities that are exchangeable for fixed rate debt securities.

At our option, we may make interest payments, by check mailed to the registered holders thereof or, if so stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the option of a holder by wire transfer to an account designated by the holder. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, no payment on a Bearer Security will be made by mail to an address in the United States or by wire transfer to an account in the United States.

Registered Securities may be transferred or exchanged, and they may be presented for payment, at the office of the Trustee or the Trustee's agent in New York City indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, subject to the limitations provided in the Indenture, without the payment of any service charge, other than any applicable tax or governmental charge. Bearer Securities will be transferable only by delivery. Provisions with respect to the exchange of Bearer Securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Any funds we pay to a paying agent for the payment of amounts due on any debt securities that remain unclaimed for two years will be returned to us, and the holders of the debt securities must thereafter look only to us for payment thereof.

Guarantee

The Guarantor will unconditionally guarantee to each holder and the Trustee the full and prompt payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the debt securities, when and as the same become due and payable, whether at maturity, upon redemption or repurchase, by declaration of acceleration or otherwise.

Certain Covenants

Except as set forth below or as may be provided in a prospectus supplement and supplemental indenture, neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor is restricted by the Indenture from incurring any type of indebtedness or other obligation,

from paying dividends or making distributions on its partnership interests or capital stock or purchasing or redeeming its partnership interests or capital stock. The Indenture does not require the maintenance of any financial ratios or specified levels of net worth or liquidity. In addition, the Indenture does not contain any provisions that would require the Issuer to repurchase or redeem or otherwise modify the terms of any of the debt securities upon a change in control or other events involving the Issuer which may adversely affect the creditworthiness of the debt securities.

Limitations on Liens. The Indenture provides that the Guarantor will not, nor will it permit any Subsidiary to, create, assume, incur or suffer to exist any mortgage, lien, security interest, pledge, charge or other encumbrance (liens) other than Permitted Liens (as defined below) upon any Principal Property (as defined

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below) or upon any shares of capital stock of any Subsidiary owning or leasing, either directly or through ownership in another Subsidiary, any Principal Property (a Restricted Subsidiary), whether owned or leased on the date of the Indenture or thereafter acquired, to secure any indebtedness for borrowed money (debt) of the Guarantor or the Issuer or any other person (other than the debt securities), without in any such case making effective provision whereby all of the debt securities outstanding shall be secured equally and ratably with, or prior to, such debt so long as such debt shall be so secured.

In the Indenture, the term *Consolidated Net Tangible Assets* means, at any date of determination, the total amount of assets of the Guarantor and its consolidated subsidiaries after deducting therefrom:

(1) all current liabilities (excluding (A) any current liabilities that by their terms are extendable or renewable at the option of the obligor thereon to a time more than 12 months after the time as of which the amount thereof is being computed, and (B) current maturities of long-term debt); and

(2) the value (net of any applicable reserves) of all goodwill, trade names, trademarks, patents and other like intangible assets, all as set forth, or on a pro forma basis would be set forth, on the consolidated balance sheet of the Guarantor and its consolidated subsidiaries for the Guarantor's most recently completed fiscal quarter, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Permitted Liens means:

(1) liens upon rights-of-way for pipeline purposes;

(2) any statutory or governmental lien or lien arising by operation of law, or any mechanics, repairmen, materialmen, suppliers, carriers, landlords, warehousemen or similar lien incurred in the ordinary course of business which is not yet due or which is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings and any undetermined lien which is incidental to construction, development, improvement or repair; or any right reserved to, or vested in, any municipality or public authority by the terms of any right, power, franchise, grant, license, permit or by any provision of law, to purchase or recapture or to designate a purchaser of, any property;

(3) liens for taxes and assessments which are (a) for the then current year, (b) not at the time delinquent, or (c) delinquent but the validity or amount of which is being contested at the time by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary in good faith by appropriate proceedings;

(4) liens of, or to secure performance of, leases, other than capital leases; or any lien securing industrial development, pollution control or similar revenue bonds;

(5) any lien upon property or assets acquired or sold by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary resulting from the exercise of any rights arising out of defaults on receivables;

(6) any lien in favor of the Guarantor or any Subsidiary; or any lien upon any property or assets of the Guarantor or any Subsidiary in existence on the date of the execution and delivery of the Indenture;

(7) any lien in favor of the United States of America or any state thereof, or any department, agency or instrumentality or political subdivision of the United States of America or any state thereof, to secure partial, progress, advance, or other payments pursuant to any contract or statute, or any debt incurred by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price of, or the cost of constructing, developing, repairing or improving, the property or assets subject to such lien;

(8) any lien incurred in the ordinary course of business in connection with workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, temporary disability, social security, retiree health or similar laws or regulations or to secure obligations imposed by statute or governmental regulations;

(9) liens in favor of any person to secure obligations under provisions of any letters of credit, bank guarantees, bonds or surety obligations required or requested by any governmental authority in connection with any contract or statute; or any lien upon or deposits of any assets to secure performance of bids, trade contracts, leases or statutory obligations;

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(10) any lien upon any property or assets created at the time of acquisition of such property or assets by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary or within one year after such time to secure all or a portion of the purchase price for such property or assets or debt incurred to finance such purchase price, whether such debt was incurred prior to, at the time of or within one year after the date of such acquisition; or any lien upon any property or assets to secure all or part of the cost of construction, development, repair or improvements thereon or to secure debt incurred prior to, at the time of, or within one year after completion of such construction, development, repair or improvements or the commencement of full operations thereof (whichever is later), to provide funds for any such purpose;

(11) any lien upon any property or assets existing thereon at the time of the acquisition thereof by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary and any lien upon any property or assets of a person existing thereon at the time such person becomes a Subsidiary by acquisition, merger or otherwise; provided that, in each case, such lien only encumbers the property or assets so acquired or owned by such person at the time such person becomes a Subsidiary;

(12) liens imposed by law or order as a result of any proceeding before any court or regulatory body that is being contested in good faith, and liens which secure a judgment or other court-ordered award or settlement as to which the Guarantor or the applicable Subsidiary has not exhausted its appellate rights;

(13) any extension, renewal, refinancing, refunding or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals, refinancing, refunding or replacements) of liens, in whole or in part, referred to in clauses (1) through (12) above; provided, however, that any such extension, renewal, refinancing, refunding or replacement lien shall be limited to the property or assets covered by the lien extended, renewed, refinanced, refunded or replaced and that the obligations secured by any such extension, renewal, refinancing, refunding or replacement lien shall be in an amount not greater than the amount of the obligations secured by the lien extended, renewed, refinanced, refunded or replaced and any expenses of the Guarantor and its Subsidiaries (including any premium) incurred in connection with such extension, renewal, refinancing, refunding or replacement; or

(14) any lien resulting from the deposit of moneys or evidence of indebtedness in trust for the purpose of defeasing debt of the Guarantor or any Subsidiary.

Principal Property means, whether owned or leased on the date of the Indenture or thereafter acquired:

(1) any pipeline assets of the Guarantor or any Subsidiary, including any related facilities employed in the transportation, distribution, storage or marketing of refined petroleum products, natural gas liquids, and petrochemicals, that are located in the United States of America or any territory or political subdivision thereof; and

(2) any processing or manufacturing plant or terminal owned or leased by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary that is located in the United States or any territory or political subdivision thereof,

except, in the case of either of the foregoing clauses (1) or (2):

(a) any such assets consisting of inventories, furniture, office fixtures and equipment (including data processing equipment), vehicles and equipment used on, or useful with, vehicles; and

(b) any such assets, plant or terminal which, in the opinion of the board of directors of the general partner of the Issuer, is not material in relation to the activities of the Issuer or of the Guarantor and its Subsidiaries taken as a whole.

Subsidiary means:

(1) the Issuer; or

(2) any corporation, association or other business entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of the equity interests entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the

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election of directors, managers or trustees thereof or any partnership of which more than 50% of the partners' equity interests (considering all partners' equity interests as a single class) is, in each case, at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Guarantor, the Issuer or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of the Guarantor or the Issuer or combination thereof.

Notwithstanding the preceding, under the Indenture, the Guarantor may, and may permit any Subsidiary to, create, assume, incur, or suffer to exist any lien (other than a Permitted Lien) upon any Principal Property or capital stock of a Restricted Subsidiary to secure debt of the Guarantor, the Issuer or any other person (other than the debt securities), without securing the debt securities, provided that the aggregate principal amount of all debt then outstanding secured by such lien and all similar liens, together with all Attributable Indebtedness from Sale-Leaseback Transactions (excluding Sale-Leaseback Transactions permitted by clauses (1) through (4), inclusive, of the first paragraph of the restriction on sale-leasebacks covenant described below) does not exceed 10% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

Restriction on Sale-Leasebacks. The Indenture provides that the Guarantor will not, and will not permit any Subsidiary to, engage in the sale or transfer by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary of any Principal Property to a person (other than the Issuer or a Subsidiary) and the taking back by the Guarantor or any Subsidiary, as the case may be, of a lease of such Principal Property (a Sale-Leaseback Transaction), unless:

- (1) such Sale-Leaseback Transaction occurs within one year from the date of completion of the acquisition of the Principal Property subject thereto or the date of the completion of construction, development or substantial repair or improvement, or commencement of full operations on such Principal Property, whichever is later;
- (2) the Sale-Leaseback Transaction involves a lease for a period, including renewals, of not more than three years;
- (3) the Guarantor or such Subsidiary would be entitled to incur debt secured by a lien on the Principal Property subject thereto in a principal amount equal to or exceeding the Attributable Indebtedness from such Sale-Leaseback Transaction without equally and ratably securing the debt securities; or
- (4) the Guarantor or such Subsidiary, within a one-year period after such Sale-Leaseback Transaction, applies or causes to be applied an amount not less than the Attributable Indebtedness from such Sale-Leaseback Transaction to (a) the prepayment, repayment, redemption, reduction or retirement of any debt of the Guarantor or any Subsidiary that is not subordinated to the debt securities, or (b) the expenditure or expenditures for Principal Property used or to be used in the ordinary course of business of the Guarantor or its Subsidiaries.

Attributable Indebtedness, when used with respect to any Sale-Leaseback Transaction, means, as at the time of determination, the present value (discounted at the rate set forth or implicit in the terms of the lease included in such transaction) of the total obligations of the lessee for rental payments (other than amounts required to be paid on account of property taxes, maintenance, repairs, insurance, assessments, utilities, operating and labor costs and other items that do not constitute payments for property rights) during the remaining term of the lease included in such Sale-Leaseback Transaction (including any period for which such lease has been extended). In the case of any lease that is terminable by the lessee upon the payment of a penalty or other termination payment, such amount shall be the lesser of the amount determined assuming termination upon the first date such lease may be terminated (in which case the amount shall also include the amount of the penalty or termination payment, but no rent shall be considered as required to be paid under such lease subsequent to the first date upon which it may be so terminated) or the amount determined assuming no such termination.

Notwithstanding the preceding, under the Indenture the Guarantor may, and may permit any Subsidiary to, effect any Sale-Leaseback Transaction that is not excepted by clauses (1) through (4), inclusive, of the first paragraph under

Restrictions on Sale-Leasebacks, provided that the Attributable Indebtedness from such

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Sale-Leaseback Transaction, together with the aggregate principal amount of all other such Attributable Indebtedness deemed to be outstanding in respect of all Sale-Leaseback Transactions and all outstanding debt (other than the debt securities) secured by liens (other than Permitted Liens) upon Principal Properties or upon capital stock of any Restricted Subsidiary, do not exceed 10% of Consolidated Net Tangible Assets.

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets. The Indenture provides that each of the Guarantor and the Issuer may, without the consent of the holders of any of the debt securities, consolidate with or sell, lease, convey all or substantially all of its assets to, or merge with or into, any partnership, limited liability company or corporation if:

(1) the entity surviving any such consolidation or merger or to which such assets shall have been transferred (the successor) is either the Guarantor or the Issuer, as applicable, or the successor is a domestic partnership, limited liability company or corporation and expressly assumes all the Guarantor's or the Issuer's, as the case may be, obligations and liabilities under the Indenture and the debt securities (in the case of the Issuer) and the Guarantee (in the case of the Guarantor);

(2) immediately after giving effect to the transaction no Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing; and

(3) the Issuer and the Guarantor have delivered to the Trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger or transfer complies with the Indenture.

The successor will be substituted for the Guarantor or the Issuer, as the case may be, in the Indenture with the same effect as if it had been an original party to the Indenture. Thereafter, the successor may exercise the rights and powers of the Guarantor or the Issuer, as the case may be, under the Indenture, in its name or in its own name. If the Guarantor or the Issuer sells or transfers all or substantially all of its assets, it will be released from all liabilities and obligations under the Indenture and under the debt securities (in the case of the Issuer) and the Guarantee (in the case of the Guarantor) except that no such release will occur in the case of a lease of all or substantially all of its assets.

Events of Default

Each of the following will be an Event of Default under the Indenture with respect to a series of debt securities:

(1) default in any payment of interest on any debt securities of that series when due, continued for 30 days;

(2) default in the payment of principal of or premium, if any, on any debt securities of that series when due at its stated maturity, upon optional redemption, upon declaration or otherwise;

(3) failure by the Guarantor or the Issuer to comply for 60 days after notice with its other agreements contained in the Indenture;

(4) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the Issuer or the Guarantor (the bankruptcy provisions); or

(5) the Guarantee ceases to be in full force and effect or is declared null and void in a judicial proceeding or the Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under the Indenture or the Guarantee.

However, a default under clause (3) of this paragraph will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series notify the Issuer and the

Guarantor of the default such default is not cured within the time specified in clause (3) of this paragraph after receipt of such notice.

An Event of Default for a particular series of debt securities will not necessarily constitute an Event of Default for any other series of debt securities that may be issued under the Indenture. If an Event of Default

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(other than an Event of Default described in clause (4) above) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee by notice to the Issuer, or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series by notice to the Issuer and the Trustee, may, and the Trustee at the request of such holders shall, declare the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable. Upon such a declaration, such principal, premium and accrued and unpaid interest will be due and payable immediately. If an Event of Default described in clause (4) above occurs and is continuing, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all the debt securities will become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders. However, the effect of such provision may be limited by applicable law. The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may rescind any such acceleration with respect to the debt securities of that series and its consequences if rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and all existing Events of Default with respect to that series, other than the nonpayment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the debt securities of that series that have become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived.

Subject to the provisions of the Indenture relating to the duties of the Trustee, if an Event of Default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs and is continuing, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders of debt securities of that series, unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest when due, no holder of debt securities of any series may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the debt securities of that series unless:

- (1) such holder has previously given the Trustee notice that an Event of Default with respect to the debt securities of that series is continuing;
- (2) holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have requested the Trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such holders have offered the Trustee reasonable security or indemnity against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the Trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of security or indemnity; and
- (5) the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series have not given the Trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the Trustee, is inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain restrictions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee with respect to that series of debt securities. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the Indenture or that the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder of debt securities of that series or that would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

The Indenture provides that if a Default (that is, an event that is, or after notice or the passage of time would be, an Event of Default) with respect to the debt securities of a particular series occurs and is continuing and is known to the Trustee, the Trustee must mail to each holder of debt securities of that series notice of the Default within 90 days after it occurs. Except in the case of a Default in the payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the debt securities of that series, the Trustee may withhold notice, but only if and so long as the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding notice is in the interests of the holders of debt securities of that series. In addition, the

Issuer is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, an officers certificate as to compliance with all covenants in the Indenture and indicating whether the

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signers thereof know of any Default or Event of Default that occurred during the previous year. The Issuer also is required to deliver to the Trustee, within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, an officers certificate specifying any Default or Event of Default, its status and what action the Issuer is taking or proposes to take in respect thereof.

Amendments and Waivers

Amendments of the Indenture may be made by the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Trustee with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of all debt securities of each series affected thereby then outstanding under the Indenture (including consents obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for the debt securities). However, without the consent of each holder of outstanding debt securities affected thereby, no amendment may, among other things:

- (1) reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- (2) reduce the stated rate of or extend the stated time for payment of interest on any debt securities;
- (3) reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any debt securities;
- (4) reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any debt securities or change the time at which any debt securities may be redeemed;
- (5) make any debt securities payable in money other than that stated in the debt securities;
- (6) impair the right of any holder to receive payment of, premium, if any, principal of and interest on such holder's debt securities on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's debt securities;
- (7) make any change in the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent or in the waiver provisions;
- (8) release any security that may have been granted in respect of the debt securities; or
- (9) release the Guarantor or modify the Guarantee in any manner adverse to the holders.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected thereby, may waive compliance by the Issuer and the Guarantor with certain restrictive covenants on behalf of all holders of debt securities of such series, including those described under Certain Covenants Limitations on Liens and Certain Covenants Restriction on Sale-Leasebacks. The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected thereby, on behalf of all such holders, may waive any past Default or Event of Default with respect to that series (including any such waiver obtained in connection with a tender offer or exchange offer for the debt securities), except a Default or Event of Default in the payment of principal, premium or interest or in respect of a provision that under the Indenture that cannot be amended without the consent of all holders of the series of debt securities that is affected.

Without the consent of any holder, the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Trustee may amend the Indenture to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;
- (2) provide for the assumption by a successor of the obligations of the Guarantor or the Issuer under the Indenture;

(3) provide for uncertificated debt securities in addition to or in place of certificated debt securities (provided that the uncertificated debt securities are issued in registered form for purposes of Section 163(f) of the Code, or in a manner such that the uncertificated debt securities are described in Section 163(f)(2)(B) of the Code);

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- (4) add or release guarantees by any Subsidiary with respect to the debt securities, in either case as provided in the Indenture;
- (5) secure the debt securities or a guarantee;
- (6) add to the covenants of the Guarantor or the Issuer for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon the Guarantor or the Issuer;
- (7) make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder;
- (8) comply with any requirement of the Commission in connection with the qualification of the Indenture under the Trust Indenture Act; and
- (9) issue any other series of debt securities under the Indenture.

The consent of the holders is not necessary under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. After an amendment requiring consent of the holders becomes effective, the Issuer is required to mail to the holders of an affected series a notice briefly describing such amendment. However, the failure to give such notice to all such holders, or any defect therein, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

Defeasance and Discharge

The Issuer at any time may terminate all its obligations under the Indenture as they relate to a series of debt securities (legal defeasance), except for certain obligations, including those respecting the defeasance trust and obligations to register the transfer or exchange of the debt securities of that series, to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities of that series and to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of such debt securities.

The Issuer at any time may terminate its obligations under covenants described under Certain Covenants (other than Merger, Consolidation or Sale of Assets) and the bankruptcy provisions with respect to the Guarantor, and the Guarantee provision, described under Events of Default above with respect to a series of debt securities (covenant defeasance).

The Issuer may exercise its legal defeasance option notwithstanding its prior exercise of its covenant defeasance option. If the Issuer exercises its legal defeasance option, payment of the defeased series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect thereto. If the Issuer exercises its covenant defeasance option, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default specified in clause (3), (4), (with respect only to the Guarantor) or (5) under Events of Default above. If the Issuer exercises either its legal defeasance option or its covenant defeasance option, each guarantee will terminate with respect to the debt securities of the defeased series and any security that may have been granted with respect to such debt securities will be released.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, the Issuer must irrevocably deposit in trust (the defeasance trust) with the Trustee money, U.S. Government Obligations (as defined in the Indenture) or a combination thereof for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the relevant series of debt securities to redemption or maturity, as the case may be, and must comply with certain other conditions, including delivery to the Trustee of an opinion of counsel (subject to customary exceptions and exclusions) to the effect that holders of that series of debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of such deposit and defeasance and will

be subject to federal income tax on the same amounts and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such opinion of counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or other change in applicable federal income tax law.

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In the event of any legal defeasance, holders of the debt securities of the relevant series would be entitled to look only to the trust fund for payment of principal of and any premium and interest on their debt securities until maturity.

Although the amount of money and U.S. Government Obligations on deposit with the Trustee would be intended to be sufficient to pay amounts due on the debt securities of a defeased series at the time of their stated maturity, if the Issuer exercises its covenant defeasance option for the debt securities of any series and the debt securities are declared due and payable because of the occurrence of an Event of Default, such amount may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on the debt securities of that series at the time of the acceleration resulting from such Event of Default. The Issuer would remain liable for such payments, however.

In addition, the Issuer may discharge all its obligations under the Indenture with respect to debt securities of any series, other than its obligation to register the transfer of and exchange notes of that series, provided that it either:

delivers all outstanding debt securities of that series to the Trustee for cancellation; or

all such debt securities not so delivered for cancellation have either become due and payable or will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year or are called for redemption within one year, and in the case of this bullet point the Issuer has deposited with the Trustee in trust an amount of cash sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of such debt securities, including interest to the stated maturity or applicable redemption date.

Subordination

Debt securities of a series may be subordinated to our Senior Indebtedness, which we define generally to include all notes or other evidences of indebtedness for money borrowed by the Issuer, including guarantees, that are not expressly subordinate or junior in right of payment to any other indebtedness of the Issuer. Subordinated debt securities and the Guarantor's guarantee thereof will be subordinate in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the Indenture and the prospectus supplement relating to such series, to the prior payment of all indebtedness of the Issuer and Guarantor that is designated as Senior Indebtedness with respect to the series.

The holders of Senior Indebtedness of the Issuer will receive payment in full of the Senior Indebtedness before holders of subordinated debt securities will receive any payment of principal, premium or interest with respect to the subordinated debt securities:

upon any payment of distribution of our assets of the Issuer to its creditors;

upon a total or partial liquidation or dissolution of the Issuer; or

in a bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding relating to the Issuer or its property.

Until the Senior Indebtedness is paid in full, any distribution to which holders of subordinated debt securities would otherwise be entitled will be made to the holders of Senior Indebtedness, except that such holders may receive units representing limited partner interests and any debt securities that are subordinated to Senior Indebtedness to at least

the same extent as the subordinated debt securities.

If the Issuer does not pay any principal, premium or interest with respect to Senior Indebtedness within any applicable grace period (including at maturity), or any other default on Senior Indebtedness occurs and the maturity of the Senior Indebtedness is accelerated in accordance with its terms, the Issuer may not:

make any payments of principal, premium, if any, or interest with respect to subordinated debt securities;

make any deposit for the purpose of defeasance of the subordinated debt securities; or

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repurchase, redeem or otherwise retire any subordinated debt securities, except that in the case of subordinated debt securities that provide for a mandatory sinking fund, we may deliver subordinated debt securities to the Trustee in satisfaction of our sinking fund obligation, unless, in either case,

the default has been cured or waived and the declaration of acceleration has been rescinded;

the Senior Indebtedness has been paid in full in cash; or

the Issuer and the Trustee receive written notice approving the payment from the representatives of each issue of Designated Senior Indebtedness.

Generally, Designated Senior Indebtedness will include:

indebtedness for borrowed money under a bank credit agreement, called Bank Indebtedness ; and

any specified issue of Senior Indebtedness of at least \$100 million.

During the continuance of any default, other than a default described in the immediately preceding paragraph, that may cause the maturity of any Senior Indebtedness to be accelerated immediately without further notice, other than any notice required to effect such acceleration, or the expiration of any applicable grace periods, the Issuer may not pay the subordinated debt securities for a period called the Payment Blockage Period. A Payment Blockage Period will commence on the receipt by us and the Trustee of written notice of the default, called a Blockage Notice, from the representative of any Designated Senior Indebtedness specifying an election to effect a Payment Blockage Period.

The Payment Blockage Period may be terminated before its expiration:

by written notice from the person or persons who gave the Blockage Notice;

by repayment in full in cash of the Senior Indebtedness with respect to which the Blockage Notice was given; or

if the default giving rise to the Payment Blockage Period is no longer continuing.

Unless the holders of Senior Indebtedness shall have accelerated the maturity of the Senior Indebtedness, we may resume payments on the subordinated debt securities after the expiration of the Payment Blockage Period.

Generally, not more than one Blockage Notice may be given in any period of 360 consecutive days unless the first Blockage Notice within the 360-day period is given by holders of Designated Senior Indebtedness, other than Bank Indebtedness, in which case the representative of the Bank Indebtedness may give another Blockage Notice within the

period. The total number of days during which any one or more Payment Blockage Periods are in effect, however, may not exceed an aggregate of 179 days during any period of 360 consecutive days.

After all Senior Indebtedness is paid in full and until the subordinated debt securities are paid in full, holders of the subordinated debt securities shall be subrogated to the rights of holders of Senior Indebtedness to receive distributions applicable to Senior Indebtedness.

By reason of the subordination, in the event of insolvency, our creditors who are holders of Senior Indebtedness, as well as certain of our general creditors, may recover more, ratably, than the holders of the subordinated debt securities.

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Form and Denomination

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, the debt securities of a series will be issued as Registered Securities in denominations of \$1,000 and any integral multiple thereof.

Book-Entry System

Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, we will issue the debt securities in the form of one or more global securities in fully registered form initially in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (DTC), or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, the global securities will be deposited with the Trustee as custodian for DTC and may not be transferred except as a whole by DTC to a nominee of DTC or by a nominee of DTC to DTC or another nominee of DTC or by DTC or any nominee to a successor of DTC or a nominee of such successor.

DTC has advised us as follows:

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

DTC holds securities that its participants deposit with DTC and facilitates the post-trade settlement among direct participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, such as transfers and pledges, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between direct participants accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates.

Direct participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations.

DTC is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries.

Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly.

The rules applicable to DTC and its direct and indirect participants are on file with the Commission.

Purchases of debt securities under the DTC system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the debt securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of debt securities is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners of the debt securities will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participant through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the debt securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of direct and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the debt securities, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the debt securities is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all debt securities deposited by direct participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an

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authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of debt securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the debt securities; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such debt securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The direct and indirect participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the global securities. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to the issuer as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the debt securities are credited on the record date (identified in the listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

All payments on the global securities will be made to Cede & Co., as holder of record, or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from us or the Trustee on payment dates in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of such participant and not of DTC, us or the Trustee, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) shall be the responsibility of us or the Trustee. Disbursement of such payments to direct participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners shall be the responsibility of direct and indirect participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its service as securities depository with respect to the debt securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to us or the Trustee. In addition, we may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, note certificates in fully registered form are required to be printed and delivered to beneficial owners of the global securities representing such debt securities.

Neither we nor the Trustee will have any responsibility or obligation to direct or indirect participants, or the persons for whom they act as nominees, with respect to the accuracy of the records of DTC, its nominee or any participant with respect to any ownership interest in the debt securities, or payments to, or the providing of notice to participants or beneficial owners.

So long as the debt securities are in DTC's book-entry system, secondary market trading activity in the debt securities will settle in immediately available funds. All payments on the debt securities issued as global securities will be made by us in immediately available funds.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Limitations on Issuance of Bearer Securities

The debt securities of a series may be issued as Registered Securities (which will be registered as to principal and interest in the register maintained by the registrar for the debt securities) or Bearer Securities

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(which will be transferable only by delivery). If the debt securities are issuable as Bearer Securities, certain special limitations and conditions will apply.

In compliance with United States federal income tax laws and regulations, we and any underwriter, agent or dealer participating in an offering of Bearer Securities will agree that, in connection with the original issuance of the Bearer Securities and during the period ending 40 days after the issue date, they will not offer, sell or deliver any such Bearer Securities, directly or indirectly, to a United States Person (as defined below) or to any person within the United States, except to the extent permitted under United States Treasury regulations.

Bearer Securities will bear a legend to the following effect: Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States federal income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The sections referred to in the legend provide that, with certain exceptions, a United States taxpayer who holds Bearer Securities will not be allowed to deduct any loss with respect to, and will not be eligible for capital gain treatment with respect to any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of, the Bearer Securities.

For this purpose, United States includes the United States of America and its possessions, and United States person means a citizen or resident of the United States, a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, or an estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Pending the availability of a definitive global security or individual Bearer Securities, as the case may be, debt securities that are issuable as Bearer Securities may initially be represented by a single temporary global security, without interest coupons, to be deposited with a common depositary for the Euroclear System as operated by Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (Euroclear) and Clearstream Banking S.A. (Clearstream , formerly Cedelbank), for credit to the accounts designated by or on behalf of the purchasers thereof. Following the availability of a definitive global security in bearer form, without coupons attached, or individual Bearer Securities and subject to any further limitations described in the applicable prospectus supplement, the temporary global security will be exchangeable for interests in the definitive global security or for the individual Bearer Securities, respectively, only upon receipt of a Certificate of Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership, which is a certificate to the effect that a beneficial interest in a temporary global security is owned by a person that is not a United States Person or is owned by or through a financial institution in compliance with applicable United States Treasury regulations. No Bearer Security will be delivered in or to the United States. If so specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, interest on a temporary global security will be paid to each of Euroclear and Clearstream with respect to that portion of the temporary global security held for its account, but only upon receipt as of the relevant interest payment date of a Certificate of Non-U.S. Beneficial Ownership.

No Recourse Against General Partner

The Issuer's general partner, the Guarantor's general partner and their respective directors, officers, employees and members, as such, shall have no liability for any obligations of the Issuer or the Guarantor under the debt securities, the Indenture or the guarantee or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. Each holder by accepting a note waives and releases all such liability. The waiver and release are part of the consideration for issuance of the debt securities. Such waiver may not be effective to waive liabilities under the federal securities laws, and it is the view of the Commission that such a waiver is against public policy.

Concerning the Trustee

The Indenture contains certain limitations on the right of the Trustee, should it become our creditor, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize for its own account on certain property received in respect

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of any such claim as security or otherwise. The Trustee is permitted to engage in certain other transactions. However, if it acquires any conflicting interest within the meaning of the Trust Indenture Act, it must eliminate the conflict or resign as Trustee.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities (or if more than one series of debt securities under the Indenture is affected thereby, all series so affected, voting as a single class) will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for exercising any remedy or power available to the Trustee for the debt securities or all such series so affected.

If an Event of Default occurs and is not cured under the Indenture and is known to the Trustee, the Trustee shall exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it by the Indenture and use the same degree of care and skill in its exercise as a prudent person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of his own affairs. Subject to such provisions, the Trustee will not be under any obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Indenture at the request of any of the holders of debt securities unless they shall have offered to such Trustee reasonable security and indemnity.

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is the Trustee under the Indenture and has been appointed by the Issuer as Registrar and Paying Agent with regard to the debt securities. Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is a lender under the Issuer's credit facilities.

Governing Law

The Indenture, the debt securities and the guarantee are governed by, and will be construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR COMMON UNITS

Common Units

Generally, our common units represent limited partner interests that entitle the holders to participate in our cash distributions and to exercise the rights and privileges available to limited partners under our partnership agreement. For a description of the relative rights and preferences of unitholders in and to cash distributions, please read "Cash Distribution Policy" elsewhere in this prospectus.

Our outstanding common units are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "EPD". Any additional common units we issue will also be listed on the NYSE.

The transfer agent and registrar for our common units is Wells Fargo Shareowner Services.

We also have issued and outstanding Class B units, which are entitled to rights and privileges as noted below. The Class B units are held by a privately held affiliate. The Class B units generally have the same rights and privileges as our common units, except that they are not entitled to regular quarterly cash distributions for the first sixteen quarters following October 26, 2009, which was the closing date of our merger with TEPPCO Partners, L.P. (the "TEPPCO Merger"). The Class B units will automatically convert into the same number of distribution-bearing common units on the date immediately following the distribution payment date for the second quarter of 2013, which is expected to occur in August 2013.

In addition, in connection with our merger with Enterprise GP Holdings, L.P. on November 22, 2010 (the "Holdings Merger"), a privately held affiliate of Enterprise Products Company ("EPCO") agreed to temporarily waive the regular quarterly cash distributions it would otherwise receive from us with respect to a certain number of our common units (the "Designated Units") it owned over a five-year period after the merger closing date of November 22, 2010. The number of Designated Units to which the temporary distribution waiver applies is as follows for distributions paid or to be paid, if any, during the following calendar years: 23,700,000 during 2013; 22,560,000 during 2014; and 17,690,000 during 2015.

Meetings/Voting

Each holder of common units and Class B units is entitled to one vote for each unit on all matters submitted to a vote of the common unitholders. Holders of the Class B units are entitled to vote as a separate class on any matter that adversely affects the rights or preference of such class in relation to other classes of partnership interests. The approval of a majority of the Class B units is required to approve any matter for which the Class B unitholders are entitled to vote as a separate class.

Status as Limited Partner or Assignee

Except as described below under "Limited Liability," our common units will be fully paid, and unitholders will not be required to make additional capital contributions to us.

Each purchaser of our common units must execute a transfer application whereby the purchaser requests admission as a substituted limited partner and makes representations and agrees to provisions stated in the transfer application. If this action is not taken, a purchaser will not be registered as a record holder of common units on the books of our transfer agent or issued a common unit certificate or other evidence of the issuance of uncertificated units. Purchasers may hold common units in nominee accounts.

An assignee, pending its admission as a substituted limited partner, is entitled to an interest in us equivalent to that of a limited partner with respect to the right to share in allocations and distributions, including liquidating

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distributions. Our general partner will vote and exercise other powers attributable to common units owned by an assignee who has not become a substituted limited partner at the written direction of the assignee. Transferees who do not execute and deliver transfer applications will be treated neither as assignees nor as record holders of common units and will not receive distributions, U.S. federal income tax allocations or reports furnished to record holders of common units. The only right the transferees will have is the right to admission as a substituted limited partner in respect of the transferred common units upon execution of a transfer application in respect of the common units. A nominee or broker who has executed a transfer application with respect to common units held in street name or nominee accounts will receive distributions and reports pertaining to its common units.

Limited Liability

Assuming that a limited partner does not participate in the control of our business within the meaning of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act (the Delaware Act) and that he otherwise acts in conformity with the provisions of our partnership agreement, his liability under the Delaware Act will be limited, subject to some possible exceptions, generally to the amount of capital he is obligated to contribute to us in respect of his units plus his share of any undistributed profits and assets.

Under the Delaware Act, a limited partnership may not make a distribution to a partner to the extent that at the time of the distribution, after giving effect to the distribution, all liabilities of the partnership, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the partnership, exceed the fair value of the assets of the limited partnership.

For the purposes of determining the fair value of the assets of a limited partnership, the Delaware Act provides that the fair value of the property subject to liability of which recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the limited partnership only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds the nonrecourse liability. The Delaware Act provides that a limited partner who receives a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware Act is liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution for three years from the date of the distribution.

Reports and Records

As soon as practicable, but in no event later than 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, our general partner will mail or furnish to each unitholder of record (as of a record date selected by our general partner) an annual report containing our audited financial statements for the past fiscal year. These financial statements will be prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, no later than 90 days after the close of each quarter (except the fourth quarter), our general partner will mail or furnish to each unitholder of record (as of a record date selected by our general partner) a report containing our unaudited quarterly financial statements and any other information required by law. We may furnish such reports by making them generally available on our website: www.enterpriseproducts.com.

Our general partner will use all reasonable efforts to furnish each unitholder of record information reasonably required for tax reporting purposes within 90 days after the close of each fiscal year. Our general partner's ability to furnish this summary tax information will depend on the cooperation of unitholders in supplying information to our general partner. Each unitholder will receive information to assist him in determining his U.S. federal and state tax liability and filing his U.S. federal and state income tax returns.

A limited partner can, for a purpose reasonably related to the limited partner's interest as a limited partner, upon reasonable demand and at his own expense, have furnished to him:

a current list of the name and last known address of each partner;

a copy of our tax returns;

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information as to the amount of cash and a description and statement of the agreed value of any other property or services, contributed or to be contributed by each partner and the date on which each became a partner;

copies of our partnership agreement, our certificate of limited partnership, amendments to either of them and powers of attorney which have been executed under our partnership agreement;

information regarding the status of our business and financial condition; and

any other information regarding our affairs as is just and reasonable.

Our general partner may, and intends to, keep confidential from the limited partners trade secrets and other information the disclosure of which our general partner believes in good faith is not in our best interest or which we are required by law or by agreements with third parties to keep confidential.

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CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distributions of Available Cash

General. Within approximately 45 days after the end of each quarter, we distribute all of our available cash to unitholders of record (excluding holders of our Class B units as set forth in our partnership agreement and the Designated Units as set forth under a distribution waiver agreement) on the applicable record date.

Definition of Available Cash. Available cash is defined in our partnership agreement and generally means, with respect to any calendar quarter, all cash on hand at the end of such quarter:

less the amount of cash reserves that is necessary or appropriate in the reasonable discretion of the general partner to:

provide for the proper conduct of our business (including reserves for our future capital expenditures and for our future credit needs) subsequent to such quarter;

comply with applicable law or any loan agreement, security agreement, mortgage, debt instrument or other agreement or obligation to which we are a party or to which we are bound or our assets are subject; or

provide funds for distributions to unitholders in respect of any one or more of the next four quarters;

plus all cash on hand on the date of determination of available cash for the quarter resulting from working capital borrowings made after the end of the quarter or certain interim capital transactions after the end of such quarter designated by our general partner as operating surplus in accordance with the partnership agreement. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under our credit facilities and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners.

Class B and Designated Units. As of April 30, 2013, we had 910,781,527 common units and 4,520,431 Class B units outstanding. The Class B units generally vote together with the common units but are not entitled to regular quarterly cash distributions for the first sixteen quarters following October 26, 2009, the closing date of the TEPPCO Merger. The Class B units will automatically convert into the same number of distribution-bearing common units on the date immediately following the distribution payment date for the second quarter of 2013, which is expected to occur in August 2013.

In addition, in connection with the Holdings Merger, a privately held affiliate of EPCO agreed to temporarily waive the regular quarterly cash distributions it would otherwise receive from us with respect to the Designated Units over a five-year period after the merger closing date of November 22, 2010. The number of Designated Units to which the temporary distribution waiver applied or applies is as follows for distributions paid or to be paid, if any, during the following calendar years: 23,700,000 during 2013; 22,560,000 during 2014; and 17,690,000 during 2015.

Distributions of Cash Upon Liquidation

If we dissolve in accordance with our partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called a liquidation. We will first apply the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors in the order of priority provided in the partnership agreement and by law and, thereafter, we will distribute any remaining proceeds to the unitholders in accordance with their respective capital account balances as so adjusted.

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Manner of Adjustments for Gain. The manner of the adjustment is set forth in the partnership agreement. Upon our liquidation, we will allocate any net gain (or unrealized gain attributable to assets distributed in kind to the partners) as follows:

first, to the unitholders having negative balances in their capital accounts to the extent of and in proportion to such negative balances; and

second, to the unitholders, pro rata.

Manner of Adjustments for Losses. Upon our liquidation, any net loss will generally be allocated to the unitholders as follows:

first, to the unitholders in proportion to the positive balances in their respective capital accounts, until the capital accounts of the unitholders have been reduced to zero; and

second, to the unitholders, pro rata.

Adjustments to Capital Accounts. In addition, interim adjustments to capital accounts will be made at the time we issue additional partnership interests or make distributions of property. Such adjustments will be based on the fair market value of the partnership interests or the property distributed and any gain or loss resulting therefrom will be allocated to the unitholders in the same manner as gain or loss is allocated upon liquidation.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our partnership agreement. Our amended and restated partnership agreement has been filed with the Commission. The following provisions of our partnership agreement are summarized elsewhere in this prospectus:

distributions of our available cash are described under **Cash Distribution Policy** ; and

rights of holders of common units are described under **Description of Our Common Units**.

In addition, allocations of taxable income and other matters are described under **Material Tax Consequences** below in this prospectus.

Purpose

Our purpose under our partnership agreement is to serve as a member of EPO, our primary operating subsidiary, and to engage in any business activities that may be engaged in by EPO or that are approved by our general partner. The limited liability company agreement of EPO provides that it may engage in any activity that was engaged in by our predecessors at the time of our initial public offering or reasonably related thereto and any other activity approved by our general partner.

Power of Attorney

Each limited partner, and each person who acquires a unit from a unitholder and executes and delivers a transfer application, grants to our general partner and, if appointed, a liquidator, a power of attorney to, among other things, execute and file documents required for our qualification, continuance or dissolution. The power of attorney also grants the authority for the amendment of, and to make consents and waivers under, our partnership agreement.

Voting Rights

Unitholders will not have voting rights except with respect to the following matters, for which our partnership agreement requires the approval of the holders of a majority of the units, unless otherwise indicated:

the merger of our partnership or a sale, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets;

the removal of our general partner (requires 60% of the outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates);

the election of a successor general partner;

the dissolution of our partnership or the reconstitution of our partnership upon dissolution;

approval of certain actions of our general partner (including the transfer by the general partner of its general partner interest under certain circumstances); and

certain amendments to the partnership agreement, including any amendment that would cause us to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation.

Under the partnership agreement, our general partner generally will be permitted to effect, without the approval of unitholders, amendments to the partnership agreement that do not adversely affect unitholders.

Class B Units. Holders of Class B units are entitled to vote together with our common unitholders as a single class on all matters that our common unitholders are entitled to vote on. Holders of the Class B units are

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entitled to vote as a separate class on any matter that adversely affects the rights or preference of such class in relation to other classes of partnership interests. The approval of the holders of a majority of the Class B units is required to approve any matter for which the Class B unitholders are entitled to vote as a separate class.

Issuance of Additional Securities

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional limited partner interests and other equity securities that are equal in rank with or junior to our common units on terms and conditions established by our general partner in its sole discretion without the approval of any limited partners.

It is possible that we will fund acquisitions through the issuance of additional common units or other equity securities. Holders of any additional common units we issue will be entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of common units in our cash distributions. In addition, the issuance of additional partnership interests may dilute the value of the interests of the then-existing holders of common units in our net assets.

In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, we may also issue additional partnership interests that, in the sole discretion of our general partner, may have special voting rights to which common units are not entitled.

Our general partner has the right, which it may from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase common units or other equity securities whenever, and on the same terms that, we issue those securities to persons other than our general partner and its affiliates, to the extent necessary to maintain their percentage interests in us that existed immediately prior to the issuance. The holders of common units will not have preemptive rights to acquire additional common units or other partnership interests in us.

Our partnership agreement authorizes a series of our limited partner interests called Class B units. The Class B units will not be entitled to regular quarterly cash distributions for the first sixteen quarters following the closing of the TEPPCO Merger (which occurred on October 26, 2009). The Class B units will convert automatically into the same number of our common units on the date immediately following the distribution payment date for the second quarter of 2013, which is expected to occur in August 2013, and holders of such converted units will thereafter be entitled to receive distributions of available cash.

Amendments to Our Partnership Agreement

Amendments to our partnership agreement may be proposed only by our general partner. Any amendment that materially and adversely affects the rights or preferences of any type or class of limited partner interests in relation to other types or classes of limited partner interests or our general partner interest will require the approval of at least a majority of the type or class of limited partner interests or general partner interests so affected. However, in some circumstances, more particularly described in our partnership agreement, our general partner may make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of our limited partners or assignees to reflect:

a change in our names, the location of our principal place of business, our registered agent or our registered office;

the admission, substitution, withdrawal or removal of partners;

a change to qualify or continue our qualification as a limited partnership or a partnership in which our limited partners have limited liability under the laws of any state or to ensure that neither we, EPO, nor any of our subsidiaries will be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

a change that does not adversely affect our limited partners in any material respect;

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a change to (i) satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute or (ii) facilitate the trading of our limited partner interests or comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any national securities exchange on which our limited partner interests are or will be listed for trading;

a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and any changes that are necessary or advisable as a result of a change in our fiscal year or taxable year;

an amendment that is necessary to prevent us, or our general partner or its directors, officers, trustees or agents from being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or plan asset regulations adopted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;

an amendment that is necessary or advisable in connection with the authorization or issuance of any class or series of our securities;

any amendment expressly permitted in our partnership agreement to be made by our general partner acting alone;

an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement approved in accordance with our partnership agreement;

an amendment that is necessary or advisable to reflect, account for and deal with appropriately our formation of, or investment in, any corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or other entity other than EPO, in connection with our conduct of activities permitted by our partnership agreement;

a merger or conveyance to effect a change in our legal form; or

any other amendments substantially similar to the foregoing.

Any amendment to our partnership agreement that would have the effect of reducing the voting percentage required to take any action must be approved by the written consent or the affirmative vote of our limited partners constituting not less than the voting requirement sought to be reduced.

No amendment to our partnership agreement may (i) enlarge the obligations of any limited partner without its consent, unless such shall have occurred as a result of an amendment approved by not less than a majority of the outstanding partnership interests of the class affected, (ii) enlarge the obligations of, restrict in any way any action by or rights of, or reduce in any way the amounts distributable, reimbursable or otherwise payable to, our general partner or any of its affiliates without its consent, which consent may be given or withheld in its sole discretion, (iii) change the provision of our partnership agreement that provides for our dissolution (A) at the expiration of its term or (B) upon the election

to dissolve us by the general partner that is approved by the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units and by special approval (as such term is defined under our partnership agreement), or (iv) change the term of us or, except as set forth in the provision described in clause (iii)(B) of this paragraph, give any person the right to dissolve us.

Except for certain amendments in connection with the merger or consolidation of us and except for those amendments that may be effected by the general partner without the consent of limited partners as described above, any amendment that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any class of partnership interests in relation to other classes of partnership interests must be approved by the holders of not less than a majority of the outstanding partnership interests of the class so affected.

Except for those amendments that may be effected by the general partner without the consent of limited partners as described above or certain provisions in connection with our merger or consolidation, no amendment shall become effective without the approval of the holders of at least 90% of the outstanding units unless we

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obtain an opinion of counsel to the effect that such amendment will not affect the limited liability of any limited partner under applicable law.

Except for those amendments that may be effected by the general partner without the consent of limited partners as described above, the foregoing provisions described above relating to the amendment of our partnership agreement may only be amended with the approval of the holders of at least 90% of the outstanding units.

Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets

Our partnership agreement generally prohibits the general partner, without the prior approval of a majority of our outstanding units, from causing us to, among other things, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the assets us or EPO in a single transaction or a series of related transactions (including by way of merger, consolidation or other combination). The general partner may, however, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant a security interest in all or substantially all of the assets of us or EPO without the approval of a Unit Majority (as defined in the our partnership agreement). Our partnership agreement generally prohibits the general partner from causing us to merge or consolidate with another entity without the approval of a majority of the members of our Audit and Conflicts Committee, at least one of which majority meets certain independence requirements (such approval constituting special approval under our partnership agreement).

If certain conditions specified in our partnership agreement are satisfied, our general partner may merge us or any of our subsidiaries into, or convey some or all of our assets to, a newly formed entity if the sole purpose of that merger or conveyance is to change our legal form into another limited liability entity.

Reimbursements to Our General Partner

Our general partner does not receive any compensation for its services as our general partner. It is, however, entitled to be reimbursed for all of its costs incurred in managing and operating our business. Our partnership agreement provides that our general partner will determine the expenses that are allocable to us in any reasonable manner determined by our general partner in its sole discretion.

Withdrawal or Removal of Our General Partner

Our general partner may withdraw as general partner without first obtaining approval of any unitholder by giving 90 days written notice, and that withdrawal will not constitute a violation of our partnership agreement. In addition, our general partner may withdraw without unitholder approval upon 90 days notice to our limited partners if at least 50% of our outstanding common units are held or controlled by one person and its affiliates other than our general partner and its affiliates.

Upon the voluntary withdrawal of our general partner, the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units, excluding the common units held by the withdrawing general partner and its affiliates, may elect a successor to the withdrawing general partner. If a successor is not elected, or is elected but an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters cannot be obtained, we will be dissolved, wound up and liquidated, unless within 90 days after that withdrawal, the holders of a majority of our outstanding units, excluding the common units held by the withdrawing general partner and its affiliates, agree to continue our business and to appoint a successor general partner.

Our general partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than 60% of our outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates, and we receive an opinion

of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. In addition, if our general partner is removed as our general partner under circumstances where cause does not exist and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of such removal, our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner

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interest into common units or to receive cash in exchange for such interests. Cause is narrowly defined to mean that a court of competent jurisdiction has entered a final, non-appealable judgment finding the general partner liable for actual fraud, gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct in its capacity as our general partner. Any removal of this kind is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the holders of a majority of our outstanding common units, including those held by our general partner and its affiliates.

Transfer of the General Partner Interest

While our partnership agreement limits the ability of our general partner to withdraw, it allows the general partner interest to be transferred to an affiliate or to a third party in conjunction with a merger or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of our general partner. In addition, our partnership agreement expressly permits the sale, in whole or in part, of the ownership of our general partner. Our general partner may also transfer, in whole or in part, the common units it owns.

At any time, the owners of our general partner may sell or transfer all or part of their ownership interests in the general partner without the approval of the unitholders.

Dissolution and Liquidation

We will continue as a limited partnership until terminated under our partnership agreement. We will dissolve upon:

- (1) the expiration of the term of our partnership agreement on December 31, 2088;
- (2) the withdrawal, removal, bankruptcy or dissolution of the general partner unless a successor is elected and an opinion of counsel is received that such withdrawal (following the selection of a successor general partner) would not result in the loss of the limited liability of any limited partner or of any member of EPO or cause us or EPO to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise to be taxed as an entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes (to the extent not previously treated as such) and such successor is admitted to the partnership as required by our partnership agreement;
- (3) an election to dissolve us by the general partner that receives special approval (as defined in our partnership agreement) and is approved by a majority of the holders of our common units;
- (4) the entry of a decree of judicial dissolution of us pursuant to the provisions of the Delaware Act; or
- (5) the sale of all or substantially all of the assets and properties of us, EPO and their subsidiaries.

Upon (a) our dissolution following the withdrawal or removal of the general partner and the failure of the partners to select a successor general partner, then within 90 days thereafter, or (b) our dissolution upon the bankruptcy or dissolution of the general partner, then, to the maximum extent permitted by law, within 180 days thereafter, the holders of a majority of the holders of our common units may elect to reconstitute us and continue our business on the same terms and conditions set forth in our partnership agreement by forming a new limited partnership on terms identical to those set forth in our partnership agreement and having as the successor general partner a person approved by the holders of a majority of the holders of our common units. Unless such an election is made within the applicable time period as set forth above, we shall conduct only activities necessary to wind up our affairs.

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Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, unless we are reconstituted and continued as a new limited partnership, the person authorized to wind up our affairs (the liquidator) will, acting with all the powers of our general partner that the liquidator deems necessary or desirable in its good faith judgment, liquidate our assets. The proceeds of the liquidation will be applied as follows:

first, towards the payment of all of our creditors and the creation of a reserve for contingent liabilities; and

then, to all partners in accordance with the positive balance in the respective capital accounts.

Under some circumstances and subject to some limitations, the liquidator may defer liquidation or distribution of our assets for a reasonable period of time. If the liquidator determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause a loss to our partners, our general partner may distribute assets in kind to our partners.

Meetings; Voting

For purposes of determining the limited partners entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of limited partners or to give approvals without a meeting, the general partner may set a record date, which shall not be less than 10 nor more than 60 days before (i) the date of the meeting (unless such requirement conflicts with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any national securities exchange on which the limited partner interests are listed for trading, in which case the rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of such exchange shall govern) or (ii) in the event that approvals are sought without a meeting, the date by which limited partners are requested in writing by the general partner to give such approvals.

If authorized by the general partner, any action that may be taken at a meeting of the limited partners may be taken without a meeting if an approval in writing setting forth the action so taken is signed by limited partners owning not less than the minimum percentage of the outstanding limited partner interests (including limited partner interests deemed owned by the general partner) that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all the limited partners were present and voted (unless such provision conflicts with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any national securities exchange on which the limited partner interests are listed for trading, in which case the rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of such exchange shall govern). Special meetings of limited partners may be called by the general partner or by limited partners owning 20% or more of the outstanding limited partner interests of the class or classes for which a meeting is proposed. The holders of a majority of the outstanding limited partner interests of the class or classes for which a meeting has been called (including limited partner interests deemed owned by the general partner) represented in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of limited partners of such class or classes unless any such action by the limited partners requires approval by holders of a greater percentage of such limited partner interests, in which case the quorum shall be such greater percentage.

Each holder of common units and Class B units is entitled to one vote for each unit on all matters submitted to a vote of the common unitholders. Holders of the Class B units are entitled to vote as a separate class on any matter that adversely affects the rights or preference of such class in relation to other classes of partnership interests. The approval of a majority of the Class B units is required to approve any matter for which the Class B unitholders are entitled to vote as a separate class. The Class B units will automatically convert into the same number of distribution-bearing common units on the date immediately following the distribution payment date for the second quarter of 2013, which is expected to occur in August 2013.

Our common units held in nominee or street name account will be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and its nominee provides otherwise.

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Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own 85% or more of the issued and outstanding limited partner interests of any class, our general partner will have the right to purchase all, but not less than all, of the outstanding limited partner interests of that class that are held by non-affiliated persons. The record date for determining ownership of the limited partner interests would be selected by our general partner on at least 10 but not more than 60 days notice. The purchase price in the event of a purchase under these provisions would be the greater of (1) the current market price (as defined in our partnership agreement) of the limited partner interests of the class as of the date three days prior to the date that notice is mailed to the limited partners as provided in the partnership agreement and (2) the highest cash price paid by our general partner or any of its affiliates for any limited partner interest of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date our general partner mails notice of its election to purchase the units.

As of April 30, 2013 our general partner and its affiliates (excluding directors and officers except Randa Duncan Williams) owned the non-economic general partner interest in us and 335,083,638 common units and 4,520,431 Class B units, representing an aggregate 37.1% of our issued and outstanding units representing limited partner interests. Our Class B units are entitled to vote together with our common units as a single class on partnership matters and generally have the same rights and privileges as our common units, except that they are not entitled to regular quarterly cash distributions for the first sixteen quarters following October 26, 2009, which was the closing date of the TEPPCO Merger. The Class B units will automatically convert into the same number of distribution-bearing common units on the date immediately following the distribution payment date for the second quarter of 2013, which is expected to occur in August 2013.

Indemnification

Section 17-108 of the Delaware Act empowers a Delaware limited partnership to indemnify and hold harmless any partner or other person from and against all claims and demands whatsoever. Our partnership agreement provides that we will indemnify (i) the general partner, (ii) any departing general partner, (iii) any person who is or was an affiliate of the general partner or any departing general partner, (iv) any person who is or was a member, partner, officer director, employee, agent or trustee of the general partner or any departing general partner or any affiliate of the general partner or any departing general partner or (v) any person who is or was serving at the request of the general partner or any departing general partner or any affiliate of any such person, any affiliate of the general partner or any fiduciary or trustee of another person (each, a Partnership Indemnitee), to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against any and all losses, claims, damages, liabilities (joint or several), expenses (including, without limitation, legal fees and expenses), judgments, fines, penalties, interest, settlements and other amounts arising from any and all claims, demands, actions, suits or proceedings, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, in which any Partnership Indemnitee may be involved, or is threatened to be involved, as a party or otherwise, by reason of its status as a Partnership Indemnitee; *provided* that in each case the Partnership Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner that such Partnership Indemnitee reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to our best interests and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe its conduct was unlawful. The termination of any proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of *nolo contendere*, or its equivalent, shall not create an assumption that the Partnership Indemnitee acted in a manner contrary to that specified above. Any indemnification under these provisions will be only out of the our assets, and the general partner shall not be personally liable for, or have any obligation to contribute or lend funds or assets to us to enable it to effectuate, such indemnification. We are authorized to purchase (or to reimburse the general partner or its affiliates for the cost of) insurance against liabilities asserted against and expenses incurred by such persons in connection with our activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify such person against such liabilities under the provisions described above.

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Registration Rights

Under our partnership agreement, we have agreed to register for resale under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and applicable state securities laws any common units or other partnership securities proposed to be sold by our general partner or any of its affiliates or their assignees if an exemption from the registration requirements is not otherwise available. We are obligated to pay all expenses incidental to the registration, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions.

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MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES

This section is a summary of the material tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective unitholders and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP insofar as it describes legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. Such statements are based on the accuracy of the representations made by us and our general partner to Andrews Kurth LLP, and statements of fact do not represent opinions of Andrews Kurth LLP. To the extent this section discusses U.S. federal income taxes, that discussion is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below.

This section does not address all U.S. federal, state and local tax matters that affect us or our unitholders. To the extent that this section relates to taxation by a state, local or other jurisdiction within the United States, such discussion is intended to provide only general information. We have not sought the opinion of legal counsel regarding U.S. state, local or other taxation and, thus, any portion of the following discussion relating to such taxes does not represent the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP or any other legal counsel. Furthermore, this section focuses on holders of our common units who are individual citizens or residents of the United States, whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar and who hold common units as capital assets (generally, property that is held as an investment). This section has no application to corporations, partnerships (and entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes), estates, trusts, non-resident aliens or other unitholders subject to specialized tax treatment, such as tax-exempt institutions, non-U.S. persons, individual retirement accounts, employee benefit plans, real estate investment trusts or mutual funds. **Accordingly, we encourage each prospective unitholder to consult, and depend on, such unitholder's own tax advisor in analyzing the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences particular to that unitholder resulting from their ownership or disposition of our common units.**

No ruling has been or will be requested from the IRS regarding our status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the opinions and statements made below may not be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any contest of this sort with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the prices at which our common units trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS, principally legal, accounting and related fees, will result in a reduction in cash available for distribution to our unitholders and thus will be borne indirectly by the unitholders. Furthermore, the tax treatment of us or of an investment in us may be significantly modified by future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions. Any modifications may or may not be retroactively applied.

For the reasons described below, Andrews Kurth LLP has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific U.S. federal income tax issues:

the treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units (please read Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership Treatment of Short Sales);

whether our monthly convention for allocating taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations (please read Disposition of Common Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees); and

whether our method for taking into account Section 743 adjustments is sustainable in certain cases (please read Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership Section 754 Election and Uniformity of Common Units).

Partnership Status

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no U.S. federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account his share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the

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partnership in computing his U.S. federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to him by the partnership. Distributions by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable to the partner unless the amount of cash distributed to him is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in his partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the Qualifying Income Exception, exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of qualifying income. Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and marketing of any mineral or natural resource. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income. We estimate that less than 5% of our current gross income is not qualifying income; however, this estimate could change from time to time. Based on and subject to this estimate, the factual representations made by us and our general partner and a review of the applicable legal authorities, Andrews Kurth LLP is of the opinion that at least 90% of our current gross income constitutes qualifying income. The portion of our income that is qualifying income may change from time to time.

No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS and the IRS has made no determination as to our status or the status of EPO as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Instead, we will rely on the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP on such matters. It is the opinion of Andrews Kurth LLP that, based upon the Internal Revenue Code, its regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions and the representations described below, we and EPO will be classified as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In rendering its opinion, Andrews Kurth LLP has relied on factual representations made by us and our general partner. The representations made by us and our general partner upon which Andrews Kurth LLP has relied include:

- (a) Neither we nor EPO has elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation; and
- (b) For each taxable year, more than 90% of our gross income has been and will be income that Andrews Kurth LLP has opined or will opine is qualifying income within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We believe that these representations have been true in the past and expect that these representations will continue to be true in the future.

If we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, other than a failure that is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and that is cured within a reasonable time after discovery (in which case the IRS may also require us to make adjustments with respect to our unitholders or pay other amounts), we will be treated as if we had transferred all of our assets, subject to liabilities, to a newly formed corporation, on the first day of the year in which we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, in return for stock in that corporation, and then distributed that stock to the unitholders in liquidation of their interests in us. This deemed contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to unitholders and us except to the extent that our liabilities exceed the tax basis of our assets at that time. Thereafter, we would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If we were taxable as a corporation in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the Qualifying Income Exception or otherwise, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction would be reflected only on our tax return rather than being passed through to the unitholders, and our net income would be taxed to us at corporate rates. If we were taxable as a corporation losses we recognized would not flow through to our unitholders. In addition, any distribution made by us to a unitholder would be treated as (i) taxable dividend income, to the extent of current or accumulated

earnings and profits, then (ii) a nontaxable return of capital, to the extent of the

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unitholder's tax basis in his common units, and thereafter (iii) taxable capital gain from the sale of such common units. Accordingly, taxation of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in a unitholder's cash flow and after-tax return and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction of the value of the common units. The discussion below is based on Andrews Kurth LLP's opinion that we will be classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Limited Partner Status

Unitholders whose common units are held in street name or by a nominee and who have the right to direct the nominee in the exercise of all substantive rights attendant to the ownership of their common units, will be treated as partners of Enterprise Products Partners L.P. for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As there is no direct authority addressing assignees of common units who are entitled to execute and deliver transfer applications and thereby become entitled to direct the exercise of attendant rights, but who fail to execute and deliver transfer applications, Andrews Kurth LLP's opinion does not extend to these persons. Furthermore, a purchaser or other transferee of common units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application may not receive some U.S. federal income tax information or reports furnished to record holders of common units unless the common units are held in a nominee or street name account and the nominee or broker has executed and delivered a transfer application for those common units.

A beneficial owner of common units whose units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose his status as a partner with respect to those common units for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please read *Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership – Treatment of Short Sales*. Items of our income, gain, loss and deduction would not appear to be reportable by a unitholder who is not a partner for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and any cash distributions received by a unitholder who is not a partner for U.S. federal income tax purposes would therefore appear to be fully taxable as ordinary income. These unitholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their tax consequences of holding our common units. The references to unitholders in the discussion that follows are to persons who are treated as partners in Enterprise Products Partners L.P. for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership

Flow-through of Taxable Income. We do not pay any U.S. federal income tax. Instead, each unitholder is required to report on his income tax return his share of our income, gains, losses and deductions without regard to whether we make cash distributions to him. Consequently, we may allocate income to a unitholder even if he has not received a cash distribution. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions for our taxable year or years ending with or within his taxable year. Our taxable year ends on December 31.

Treatment of Distributions. Distributions by us to a unitholder generally will not be taxable to the unitholder for U.S. federal income tax purposes, except to the extent the amount of any such cash distribution exceeds his tax basis in his common units immediately before the distribution. Our cash distributions in excess of a unitholder's tax basis in his common units generally will be considered to be gain from the sale or exchange of the common units, taxable in accordance with the rules described under *Disposition of Common Units* below. Any reduction in a unitholder's share of our liabilities for which no partner bears the economic risk of loss, known as nonrecourse liabilities, will be treated as a distribution of cash to that unitholder. To the extent our distributions cause a unitholder's at risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year, the unitholder must recapture any losses deducted in previous years. Please read *Limitations on Deductibility of Losses*.

A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional common units will decrease his share of our nonrecourse liabilities, and thus will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash which may constitute a non-pro rata distribution. A non-pro rata distribution of money or property may result in ordinary income to a unitholder, regardless of his tax basis in his common units, if the distribution

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reduces the unitholder's share of our unrealized receivables, including depreciation recapture, and/or substantially appreciated inventory items, both as defined in Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code, and collectively, Section 751 Assets. To that extent, he will be treated as having been distributed his proportionate share of the Section 751 Assets and having then exchanged those assets with us in return for the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made to him. This latter deemed exchange will generally result in the unitholder's realization of ordinary income, which will equal the excess of the non-pro rata portion of that distribution over the unitholder's tax basis for the share of Section 751 Assets deemed relinquished in the exchange.

Basis of Common Units. A unitholder's initial tax basis in his common units will be the amount he paid for those common units plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis generally will be increased by his share of our income and gains and by any increases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis generally will be decreased, but not below zero, by distributions from us, by the unitholder's share of our losses and deductions, by any decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by his share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing taxable income and are not required to be capitalized. A unitholder will have a share of our nonrecourse liabilities generally based on Book-Tax Disparity (as described in Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction) attributable to such unitholder, to the extent of such amount, and thereafter, such unitholder's share of our profits. Please read Disposition of Common Units Recognition of Gain or Loss.

Limitations on Deductibility of Losses. The deduction by a unitholder of his share of our losses will be limited to the tax basis in his common units and, in the case of an individual unitholder or a corporate unitholder, if more than 50% of the value of the corporate unitholder's stock is owned directly or indirectly by or for five or fewer individuals or some tax-exempt organizations, to the amount for which the unitholder is considered to be at risk with respect to our activities, if that amount is less than his tax basis. A unitholder subject to these limitations must recapture losses deducted in previous years to the extent that distributions cause his at risk amount to be less than zero at the end of any taxable year. Losses disallowed to a unitholder or recaptured as a result of these limitations will carry forward and will be allowable as a deduction in a later year to the extent that his tax basis or at risk amount, whichever is the limiting factor, is subsequently increased provided that such losses are otherwise allowable. Upon the taxable disposition of a common unit, any gain recognized by a unitholder can be offset by losses that were previously suspended by the at risk limitation but may not be offset by losses suspended by the basis limitation. Any excess loss above that gain previously suspended by the at risk or basis limitations is no longer utilizable.

In general, a unitholder will be at risk to the extent of the tax basis of his common units, excluding any portion of that basis attributable to his share of our nonrecourse liabilities, reduced by (i) any portion of that basis representing amounts other than those protected against loss because of a guarantee, stop-loss agreement or other similar arrangement and (ii) any amount of money he borrows to acquire or hold his units, if the lender of those borrowed funds owns an interest in us, is related to another unitholder who has an interest in us, or can look only to the common units for repayment. A unitholder's at risk amount will increase or decrease as the tax basis of the unitholder's common units increases or decreases, other than tax basis increases or decreases attributable to increases or decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities.

In addition to the basis and at-risk limitations on the deductibility of losses, the passive loss limitations generally provide that individuals, estates, trusts and some closely-held corporations and personal service corporations are permitted to deduct losses from passive activities, which are generally trade or business activities in which the taxpayer does not materially participate, only to the extent of the taxpayer's income from those passive activities. The passive loss limitations are applied separately with respect to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any passive losses we generate will only be available to offset our passive income generated in the future and will not be available to offset income from other passive activities or investments, including our investments or a unitholder's investments in other publicly traded partnerships, or the unitholder's salary, active business or other income. Further, a

unitholder's share of our net income may be offset by any

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suspended passive losses from his investment in it, but may not be offset by his current or carryover losses from other passive activities, including those attributable to other publicly traded partnerships. Passive losses that are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of income we generate may be deducted in full when the unitholder disposes of his entire investment in it in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party. The passive activity loss limitations are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions, including the at risk rules and the basis limitation.

A unitholder's share of our net income may be offset by any of our suspended passive losses, but it may not be offset by any other current or carryover losses from other passive activities, including those attributable to other publicly traded partnerships.

Limitations on Interest Deductions. The deductibility of a non-corporate taxpayer's investment interest expense is generally limited to the amount of that taxpayer's net investment income. Investment interest expense includes:

any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common units would not be reportable by the unitholder;

any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those common units would be fully taxable; and

all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other loan incurred to purchase or carry a common unit. Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income under the passive loss rules, less deductible expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income, but generally does not include gains attributable to the disposition of property held for investment. The IRS has indicated that net passive income earned by a publicly traded partnership will be treated as investment income to its unitholders for purposes of the investment interest deduction limitation. In addition, the unitholder's share of our portfolio income will be treated as investment income.

Entity-Level Collections. If we are required or elect under applicable law to pay any federal, state, local or foreign income tax on behalf of any unitholder or any former unitholder, it is authorized to pay those taxes from our funds. That payment, if made, will be treated as a distribution of cash to the unitholder on whose behalf the payment was made. If the payment is made on behalf of a person whose identity cannot be determined, we are authorized to treat the payment as a distribution to all current unitholders. We are authorized to amend our partnership agreement in the manner necessary to maintain uniformity of intrinsic tax characteristics of common units and to adjust later distributions, so that after giving effect to these distributions, the priority and characterization of distributions otherwise applicable under our partnership agreement is maintained as nearly as is practicable. Payments by us as described above could give rise to an overpayment of tax on behalf of an individual unitholder in which event the unitholder would be required to file a claim in order to obtain a credit or refund.

Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction. In general, if we have a net profit, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated among the unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us. If we have a net loss for the entire year, that loss will be allocated to the unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us. Specified items of our income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated to account for the difference between the

tax basis and fair market value of our assets, a Book-Tax Disparity, at the time we issue units in an offering or engage in certain other transactions. The effect of these allocations, referred to as Section 704(c) Allocations, to a unitholder purchasing common units in such offering will be essentially the same as if the tax bases of our assets were equal to their fair market values at the time of such offering. In the event we issue additional common units or engage in certain other transactions in the future, reverse Section 704(c) Allocations, similar to the Section 704(c) Allocations described above, will be made to all of our unitholders immediately prior to such issuance or other transactions to account for any Book-Tax Disparity at the time of the

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future transaction. In addition, items of recapture income will be allocated to the extent possible to the unitholder who was allocated the deduction giving rise to the treatment of that gain as recapture income in order to minimize the recognition of ordinary income by other unitholders. Finally, although we do not expect that our operations will result in the creation of negative capital accounts, if negative capital accounts nevertheless result, items of our income and gain will be allocated in such amount and manner as is needed to eliminate the negative balance as quickly as possible.

An allocation of items of our income, gain, loss or deduction, other than an allocation required by the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate a Book-Tax Disparity, will generally be given effect for U.S. federal income tax purposes in determining a partner's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction only if the allocation has substantial economic effect. In any other case, a partner's share of an item will be determined on the basis of his interest in us, which will be determined by taking into account all the facts and circumstances, including:

his relative contributions to us;

the interests of all the partners in profits and losses;

the interest of all the partners in cash flow; and

the rights of all the partners to distributions of capital upon liquidation.

Andrews Kurth LLP is of the opinion that, with the exception of the issues described in Section 754 Election and Disposition of Common Units Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees, allocations under our partnership agreement will be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction.

Treatment of Short Sales. A unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units may be considered as having disposed of those units. If so, he would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition. As a result, during this period:

any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those common units would not be reportable by the unitholder;

any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those common units would be fully taxable; and

all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

Andrews Kurth LLP has not rendered an opinion regarding the tax treatment of a unitholder where common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units. Therefore, unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged to modify any applicable

brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing and loaning their common units. The IRS has previously announced that it is studying issues relating to the tax treatment of short sales of partnership interests. Please also read [Disposition of Common Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

Alternative Minimum Tax. Each unitholder will be required to take into account his distributive share of any items of our income, gain, loss or deduction for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. The current minimum tax rate for noncorporate taxpayers is 26% on the first \$179,500 of alternative minimum taxable income in excess of the exemption amount and 28% on any additional alternative minimum taxable income. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult with their tax advisors as to the impact of an investment in common units on their liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates. Beginning January 1, 2013, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income of individuals is 39.6% and the maximum U.S. federal income tax rate for net capital gains of an individual is 20% if the asset disposed of was a capital asset held for more than 12 months at the time of disposition. These rates are subject to change by new legislation at any time.

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In addition, a 3.8% Medicare tax, or NIIT, on certain net investment income earned by individuals, estates and trusts applies for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. For these purposes, net investment income generally includes a unitholder's allocable share of our income and gain realized by a unitholder from a sale of common units. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (i) the unitholder's net investment income or (ii) the amount by which the unitholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). In the case of an estate or trust, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (i) the undistributed net investment income, or (ii) the excess adjusted gross income over the dollar amount at which the highest income tax bracket applicable to an estate or trust begins. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors as to the impact of the NIIT on an investment in our common units.

Section 754 Election. We have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code. That election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. The election generally permits us to adjust a common unit purchaser's tax basis in our assets (inside basis) under Section 743(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to reflect his purchase price. This election applies to a person who purchases common units from a selling unitholder but does not apply to a person who purchases common units directly from us. The Section 743(b) adjustment belongs to the purchaser and not to other unitholders. For purposes of this discussion, a unitholder's inside basis in our assets will be considered to have two components: (i) his share of our tax basis in our assets (common basis) and (ii) his Section 743(b) adjustment to that basis.

Treasury Regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code require, if the remedial allocation method is adopted (which we have adopted), a portion of the Section 743(b) adjustment that is attributable to recovery property subject to depreciation under Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code to be depreciated over the remaining cost recovery period for the property's unamortized Book-Tax Disparity. Under Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to property subject to depreciation under Section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code, rather than cost recovery deductions under Section 168, is generally required to be depreciated using either the straight-line method or the 150% declining balance method. Under our partnership agreement, our general partner is authorized to take a position to preserve the uniformity of common units even if that position is not consistent with these and any other Treasury Regulations. Please read [Uniformity of Common Units](#).

Although Andrews Kurth LLP is unable to opine as to the validity of this approach because there is no controlling authority on this issue, we intend to depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of Contributed Property, to the extent of any unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life applied to the unamortized Book-Tax Disparity of the property, or treat that portion as non-amortizable to the extent attributable to property which is not amortizable. This method is consistent with methods employed by other publicly traded partnerships but is arguably inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6), which is not expected to directly apply to a material portion of our assets. To the extent this Section 743(b) adjustment is attributable to appreciation in value in excess of the unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, we will apply the rules described in the Treasury Regulations and legislative history. If we determine that this position cannot reasonably be taken, it may take a depreciation or amortization position under which all purchasers acquiring common units in the same month would receive depreciation or amortization, whether attributable to common basis or a Section 743(b) adjustment, based upon the same applicable rate as if they had purchased a direct interest in our assets. This kind of aggregate approach may result in lower annual depreciation or amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders. Please read [Uniformity of Common Units](#). A unitholder's tax basis for his common units is reduced by his share of our deductions (whether or not such deductions were claimed on an individual's income tax return) so that any position we take that understates deductions will overstate the common unitholder's basis in his common units, which

may cause the unitholder to understate gain or overstate loss on any sale of such units. Please read Disposition of
Common Units Recognition of Gain or Loss. The IRS may challenge our position with respect to

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depreciating or amortizing the Section 743(b) adjustment we take to preserve the uniformity of the common units. If such a challenge were sustained, the gain from the sale of common units might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions.

A Section 754 election is advantageous if the transferee's tax basis in his common units is higher than the units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. In that case, as a result of the election, the transferee would have, among other items, a greater amount of depreciation deductions and his share of any gain or loss on a sale of our assets would be less. Conversely, a Section 754 election is disadvantageous if the transferee's tax basis in his common units is lower than those units' share of the aggregate tax basis of our assets immediately prior to the transfer. Thus, the fair market value of the common units may be affected either favorably or unfavorably by the election. A basis adjustment is required regardless of whether a Section 754 election is made in the case of a transfer of an interest in us if we have a substantial built-in loss immediately after the transfer, or if we distribute property and have a substantial basis reduction. Generally a basis reduction or a built-in loss is substantial if it exceeds \$250,000.

The calculations involved in the Section 754 election are complex and will be made on the basis of assumptions as to the value of our assets and other matters. For example, the allocation of the Section 743(b) adjustment among our assets must be made in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS could seek to reallocate some or all of any Section 743(b) adjustment we allocated to our tangible assets to goodwill instead. Goodwill, as an intangible asset, is generally either non-amortizable or amortizable over a longer period of time or under a less accelerated method than our tangible assets. We cannot assure you that the determinations we make will not be successfully challenged by the IRS and that the deductions resulting from them will not be reduced or disallowed altogether. Should the IRS require a different basis adjustment to be made, and should, in our opinion, the expense of compliance exceed the benefit of the election, we may seek permission from the IRS to revoke our Section 754 election. If permission is granted, a subsequent purchaser of common units may be allocated more income than he would have been allocated had the election not been revoked.

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year. We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our taxable year or years ending within or with his taxable year. In addition, a unitholder who has a taxable year different than our taxable year and who disposes of all of his common units following the close of our taxable year but before the close of his taxable year must include his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction in income for his taxable year, with the result that he will be required to include in income for his taxable year his share of more than one year of our income, gain, loss and deduction. Please read *Disposition of Common Units – Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees.*

Tax Basis, Depreciation and Amortization. We use the tax basis of our assets for purposes of computing depreciation and cost recovery deductions and, ultimately, gain or loss on the disposition of these assets. The U.S. federal income tax burden associated with the difference between the fair market value of our assets and their tax basis immediately prior to the time of an offering will be borne by our common unitholders immediately prior to the offering. Please read *Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership – Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction.* To the extent allowable, we may elect to use the depreciation and cost recovery methods, including bonus depreciation to the extent available, that will result in the largest deductions being taken in the early years after assets subject to these allowances are placed in service. Property we subsequently acquire or construct may be depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Internal Revenue Code.

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure, or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the amount of depreciation previously deducted and the nature of the property, may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. Similarly, a common

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unitholder who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property we own will likely be required to recapture some, or all, of those deductions as ordinary income upon a sale of his interest in us. Please read [Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership](#), [Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction](#), and [Disposition of Common Units](#), [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

The costs incurred in selling our common units (called [syndication expenses](#)) must be capitalized and cannot be deducted currently, ratably or upon our termination. There are uncertainties regarding the classification of costs as organization expenses, which we may amortize, and as syndication expenses, which we may not be able to amortize. The underwriting discounts and commissions we incur will be treated as syndication expenses.

Valuation and Tax Basis of Our Properties. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of common units will depend in part on our estimates of the relative fair market values, and the tax bases, of our assets. Although we may from time to time consult with professional appraisers regarding valuation matters, we will make many of the relative fair market value estimates ourselves. These estimates and determinations of basis are subject to challenge and will not be binding on the IRS or the courts. If the estimates of fair market value or basis are later found to be incorrect, the character and amount of items of income, gain, loss or deductions previously reported by unitholders might change, and unitholders might be required to adjust their tax liability for prior years and incur interest and penalties with respect to those adjustments.

Disposition of Common Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss. Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of common units equal to the difference between the unitholder's amount realized and the unitholder's tax basis for the common units sold. A unitholder's amount realized will be measured by the sum of the cash or the fair market value of other property received by him plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities attributable to the common units sold. Because the amount realized includes a unitholder's share of our nonrecourse liabilities, the gain recognized on the sale of common units could result in a tax liability in excess of any cash received from the sale.

Prior distributions from us in excess of cumulative net taxable income for a common unit that decreased a unitholder's tax basis in that common unit will, in effect, become taxable income if the common unit is sold at a price greater than the unitholder's tax basis in that common unit, even if the price received is less than his original cost.

Except as noted below, gain or loss recognized by a unitholder, other than a [dealer](#) in common units, on the sale or exchange of a common unit will generally be taxable as capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized by an individual on the sale of common units held more than 12 months will generally be taxed at the U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains. However, a portion, which will likely be substantial, of this gain or loss will be separately computed and taxed as ordinary income or loss under Section 751 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent attributable to assets giving rise to depreciation recapture or other [unrealized receivables](#) or to [inventory items](#) we own. The term [unrealized receivables](#) includes potential recapture items, including depreciation recapture. Ordinary income attributable to unrealized receivables, inventory items and depreciation recapture may exceed net taxable gain realized on the sale of a common unit and may be recognized even if there is a net taxable loss realized on the sale of a common unit. Thus, a unitholder may recognize both ordinary income and a capital loss upon a sale of common units. Net capital losses may offset capital gains and no more than \$3,000 of ordinary income each year in the case of individuals and may only be used to offset capital gains in the case of corporations. Both ordinary income and capital gain recognized on the sale or exchange of units may be subject to the NIIT in certain circumstances. Please read [Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership](#), [Tax Rates](#).

The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single adjusted tax basis for all those interests. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of those interests, a portion of that tax basis must be allocated to the interests sold

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using an equitable apportionment method, which generally means that the tax basis allocated to the interest sold equals an amount that bears the same relation to the partner's tax basis in his entire interest in the partnership as the value of the interest sold bears to the value of the partner's entire interest in the partnership. Treasury Regulations under Section 1223 of the Internal Revenue Code allow a selling unitholder who can identify common units transferred with an ascertainable holding period to elect to use the actual holding period of the common units transferred. Thus, according to the ruling discussed above, a common unitholder will be unable to select high or low basis common units to sell as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the Treasury Regulations, may designate specific common units sold for purposes of determining the holding period of common units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of common units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of common units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional common units or a sale of common units purchased in separate transactions is urged to consult his tax advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the Treasury Regulations.

Specific provisions of the Internal Revenue Code affect the taxation of some financial products and securities, including partnership interests, by treating a taxpayer as having sold an appreciated partnership interest, one in which gain would be recognized if it were sold, assigned or terminated at its fair market value, if the taxpayer or related persons enter(s) into:

a short sale;

an offsetting notional principal contract; or

a futures or forward contract;

in each case, with respect to the partnership interest or substantially identical property.

Moreover, if a taxpayer has previously entered into a short sale, an offsetting notional principal contract or a futures or forward contract with respect to the partnership interest, the taxpayer will be treated as having sold that position if the taxpayer or a related person then acquires the partnership interest or substantially identical property. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to issue regulations that treat a taxpayer that enters into transactions or positions that have substantially the same effect as the preceding transactions as having constructively sold the financial position.

Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees. In general, our taxable income or loss will be determined annually, will be prorated on a monthly basis and will be subsequently apportioned among the unitholders in proportion to the number of common units owned by each of them as of the opening of the applicable exchange on the first business day of the month, which we refer to in this prospectus as the Allocation Date. However, gain or loss realized on a sale or other disposition of our assets other than in the ordinary course of business will be allocated among the unitholders on the Allocation Date in the month in which that gain or loss is recognized. As a result, a unitholder transferring common units may be allocated income, gain, loss and deduction realized after the date of transfer.

Although simplifying conventions are contemplated by the Internal Revenue Code and most publicly traded partnerships use similar simplifying conventions, the use of this method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. The U.S. Department of the Treasury and the IRS have issued proposed Treasury Regulations that provide a safe harbor pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders, although such tax items must be prorated

on a daily basis. Existing publicly traded partnerships are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations; however, they are not binding on the IRS and are subject to change until final Treasury Regulations are issued. Accordingly, Andrews Kurth LLP is unable to opine on the validity of this method of allocating income and deductions between transferor and transferee unitholders. If this method is not allowed under the Treasury Regulations, or only applies to transfers of less than all of the unitholder's interest, our

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taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the unitholders. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between transferor and transferee unitholders, as well as unitholders whose interests vary during a taxable year, to conform to a method permitted under future Treasury Regulations.

A unitholder who owns common units at any time during a quarter and who disposes of them prior to the record date set for a cash distribution for that quarter will be allocated items of our income, gain, loss and deductions attributable to that quarter but will not be entitled to receive that cash distribution.

Notification Requirements. A unitholder who sells any of his common units, other than through a broker, generally is required to notify us in writing of that sale within 30 days after the sale (or, if earlier, January 15 of the year following the sale). A purchaser of common units who purchases common units from another unitholder is also generally required to notify us in writing of that purchase within 30 days after the purchase. Upon receiving such notification, we are required to notify the IRS of that transaction and to furnish specified information to the transferor and transferee. Failure to notify us of a transfer of common units may, in some cases, lead to the imposition of penalties. However, these reporting requirements do not apply to a sale by an individual who is a citizen of the U.S. and who effects the sale or exchange through a broker who will satisfy such requirements.

Constructive Termination. We will be considered to have technically terminated our partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. For purposes of determining whether the 50% threshold has been met, multiple sales of the same interest will be counted only once. Our technical termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all unitholders, which would result in us filing two tax returns (and our unitholders could receive two schedules K-1 if relief was not available, as described below) for one fiscal year and could result in a deferral of depreciation deductions allowable in computing our taxable income. In the case of a unitholder reporting on a taxable year other than a fiscal year ending December 31, the closing of our taxable year may also result in more than twelve months of our taxable income or loss being includable in his taxable income for the year of termination. Our termination currently would not affect our classification as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, but instead we would be treated as a new partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If treated as a new partnership, we must make new tax elections, including a new election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code, and could be subject to penalties if we are unable to determine that a termination occurred. The IRS has recently announced a publicly traded partnership technical termination relief program whereby, if a publicly traded partnership that technically terminated requests publicly traded partnership technical termination relief and such relief is granted by the IRS, among other things, the partnership will only have to provide one Schedule K-1 to unitholders for the year notwithstanding two partnership tax years.

Uniformity of Common Units

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of the common units to a purchaser of these units. In the absence of uniformity, we may be unable to completely comply with a number of U.S. federal income tax requirements, both statutory and regulatory. A lack of uniformity can result from a literal application of Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6). Any non-uniformity could have a negative impact on the value of the common units. Please read [Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership](#) Section 754 Election.

We intend to depreciate the portion of a Section 743(b) adjustment attributable to unrealized appreciation in the value of Contributed Property, to the extent of any unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, using a rate of depreciation or amortization derived from the depreciation or amortization method and useful life applied to the unamortized Book-Tax Disparity of that property, or treat that portion as nonamortizable, to the extent attributable to property

which is not amortizable, consistent with the Treasury Regulations under Section 743 of the Internal Revenue Code, even though that position may be inconsistent with Treasury Regulation Section 1.167(c)-1(a)(6). Please read Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership Section 754

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Election. To the extent that the Section 743(b) adjustment is attributable to appreciation in value in excess of the unamortized Book-Tax Disparity, we will apply the rules described in the Treasury Regulations and legislative history. If we determine that this position cannot reasonably be taken, we may adopt a depreciation and amortization position under which all purchasers acquiring common units in the same month would receive depreciation and amortization deductions, whether attributable to a common basis or Section 743(b) adjustment, based upon the same applicable methods and lives as if they had purchased a direct interest in our property. If this position is adopted, it may result in lower annual depreciation and amortization deductions than would otherwise be allowable to some unitholders and risk the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions not taken in the year that these deductions are otherwise allowable. This position will not be adopted if we determine that the loss of depreciation and amortization deductions will have a material adverse effect on the unitholders. If we choose not to utilize this aggregate method, we may use any other reasonable depreciation and amortization method to preserve the uniformity of the intrinsic tax characteristics of any common units that would not have a material adverse effect on the unitholders. Andrews Kurth LLP is unable to opine on the validity of any of these positions. The IRS may challenge any method of depreciating the Section 743(b) adjustment described in this paragraph. If this challenge were sustained, the uniformity of common units might be affected, and the gain from the sale of common units might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions. We do not believe these allocations will affect any material items of income, gain, loss or deduction. Please read [Disposition of Common Units](#) [Recognition of Gain or Loss](#).

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of common units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, regulated investment companies, non-resident aliens, foreign corporations, and other foreign persons raises issues unique to those investors and, as described below, may have substantially adverse tax consequences to them. Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to U.S. federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income. Virtually all of our income allocated to a unitholder that is a tax-exempt organization will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to them.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, trusts or estates that own common units will be considered to be engaged in business in the United States because of the ownership of common units. As a consequence they will be required to file federal tax returns to report their share of our income, gain, loss or deduction and pay U.S. federal income tax at regular rates on their share of our net income or gain. Moreover, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, our quarterly distribution to foreign unitholders will be subject to withholding at the highest applicable effective tax rate. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number to our transfer agent on a Form W-8 BEN or applicable substitute form in order to obtain credit for these withholding taxes. A change in applicable law may require us to change these procedures. In addition, because a foreign corporation that owns common units will be treated as engaged in a United States trade or business, that corporation may be subject to the United States branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, in addition to regular U.S. federal income tax, on its share of our income and gain, as adjusted for changes in the foreign corporation's U.S. net equity, that is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. That tax may be reduced or eliminated by an income tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the foreign corporate unitholder is a qualified resident. In addition, this type of unitholder is subject to special information reporting requirements under Section 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under a ruling published by the IRS, a foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a common unit will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or disposition of that common unit to the extent that this gain is effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the foreign unitholder. Because a foreign unitholder is considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States by virtue of the ownership of

common units, under this ruling, a foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a common unit generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on the sale or other disposition of common units. Apart from the ruling, a foreign unitholder will not be taxed or subject to withholding upon the

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sale or disposition of a common unit if he has owned less than 5% in value of the common units during the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition and if the common units are regularly traded on an established securities market at the time of the sale or disposition.

Administrative Matters

Information Returns and Audit Procedures. We intend to furnish to each unitholder, within 90 days after the close of each taxable year, specific tax information, including a Schedule K-1, which describes each unitholder's share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our preceding taxable year. In preparing this information, which will not be reviewed by counsel, we will take various accounting and reporting positions, some of which have been mentioned earlier, to determine each unitholder's share of income, gain, loss and deduction. We cannot assure you that those positions will in all cases yield a result that conforms to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. Neither we nor Andrews Kurth LLP can assure prospective unitholders that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that those positions are impermissible. Any challenge by the IRS could negatively affect the value of the common units.

The IRS may audit our U.S. federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from an IRS audit may require each unitholder to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and possibly may result in an audit of his own return. Any audit of a unitholder's return could result in adjustments not related to our returns as well as those related to our returns.

Partnerships generally are treated as separate entities for purposes of U.S. federal income tax audits, judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS and tax settlement proceedings. The tax treatment of partnership items of income, gain, loss and deduction are determined in a partnership proceeding rather than in separate proceedings with the partners. The Internal Revenue Code requires that one partner be designated as the Tax Matters Partner for these purposes. Our partnership agreement names our general partner as our Tax Matters Partner.

The Tax Matters Partner has made and will make some elections on our behalf and on behalf of unitholders. In addition, the Tax Matters Partner can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against unitholders for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a unitholder with less than a 1% profits interest in us to a settlement with the IRS unless that unitholder elects, by filing a statement with the IRS, not to give that authority to the Tax Matters Partner. The Tax Matters Partner may seek judicial review, by which all the unitholders are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to seek judicial review, judicial review may be sought by any unitholder having at least a 1% interest in profits or by any group of unitholders having in the aggregate at least a 5% interest in profits. However, only one action for judicial review will go forward, and each unitholder with an interest in the outcome may participate in that action. A unitholder must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on his U.S. federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our return. Intentional or negligent disregard of this consistency requirement may subject a unitholder to substantial penalties.

Nominee Reporting. Persons who hold an interest in us as a nominee for another person are required to furnish the following information to it:

- (a) the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;
- (b) a statement regarding whether the beneficial owner is
 - (1) a person that is not a United States person,

(2) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly-owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing, or

(3) a tax-exempt entity;

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(c) the amount and description of common units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and

(d) specific information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition cost for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are United States persons and specific information on common units they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty of \$100 per failure, up to a maximum of \$1,500,000 per calendar year, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code for failure to report that information to us. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of the common units with the information furnished to us.

Accuracy-Related Penalties. An additional tax equal to 20% of the amount of any portion of an underpayment of tax that is attributable to one or more specified causes, including negligence or disregard of rules or regulations, substantial understatements of income tax and substantial valuation misstatements, is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. No penalty will be imposed, however, for any portion of an underpayment if it is shown that there was a reasonable cause for the underpayment of that portion and that the taxpayer acted in good faith regarding the underpayment of that portion.

For individuals, a substantial understatement of income tax in any taxable year exists if the amount of the understatement exceeds the greater of 10% of the tax required to be shown on the return for the taxable year or \$5,000. The amount of any understatement subject to penalty generally is reduced if any portion is attributable to a position adopted on the return:

(1) for which there is, or was, substantial authority, or

(2) as to which there is a reasonable basis if the pertinent facts of that position are adequately disclosed on the return.

If any item of income, gain, loss or deduction included in the distributive shares of unitholders might result in that kind of an understatement of income for which no substantial authority exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information for unitholders to make adequate disclosure on their returns and to take other actions as may be appropriate to permit unitholders to avoid liability for this penalty. More stringent rules apply to tax shelters, which we do not believe includes us.

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if (i) the value of any property, or the adjusted basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is 150% or more of the amount determined to be the correct amount of the valuation or adjusted basis, (ii) the price for any property or services (or for the use of property) claimed on any such return with respect to any transaction between persons described in Internal Revenue Code Section 482 is 200% or more (or 50% or less) of the amount determined under Section 482 to be the correct amount of such price, or (iii) the net Internal Revenue Code Section 482 transfer price adjustment for the taxable year exceeds the lesser of \$5 million or 10% of the taxpayer's gross receipts. No penalty is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation misstatement exceeds \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). If the valuation claimed on a return is 200% or more than the correct valuation, the penalty imposed increases to 40%. We do not anticipate making any valuation misstatements.

Reportable Transactions. If we were to engage in a reportable transaction, we (and possibly the unitholders and others) would be required to make a detailed disclosure of the transaction to the IRS. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors, including the fact that it is a type of tax avoidance transaction publicly identified by the IRS as a listed transaction or that it produces certain kinds of losses in excess of \$2 million

in any single year, or \$4 million in any combination of six successive taxable years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our U.S. federal

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income tax information return (and possibly your tax return) would be audited by the IRS. Please read [Information Returns and Audit Procedures](#) above.

Moreover, if we were to participate in a reportable transaction with a significant purpose to avoid or evade tax, or in any listed transaction, you may be subject to the following additional consequences:

accuracy-related penalties with a broader scope, significantly narrower exceptions, and potentially greater amounts than described above at [Accuracy-Related Penalties](#),

for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax liability, and

in the case of a listed transaction, an extended statute of limitations.

We do not expect to engage in any reportable transactions.

Registration as a Tax Shelter. We registered as a tax shelter under the law in effect at the time of our initial public offering and were assigned a tax shelter registration number. Issuance of a tax shelter registration number to us does not indicate that investment in us or the claimed tax benefits have been reviewed, examined or approved by the IRS. The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 repealed the tax shelter registration rules and replaced them with the reporting regime described above at [Reportable Transactions](#). The term tax shelter has a different meaning for this purpose than under the penalty rules described above at [Accuracy-Related Penalties](#).

Recent Legislative Developments

The present U.S. federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our common units may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial interpretation at any time. For example, from time to time, members of Congress propose and consider substantive changes to the existing U.S. federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. Any modification to the U.S. federal income tax laws and interpretations thereof may or may not be retroactively applied and could make it more difficult or impossible to meet the exception for us to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Please read [Partnership Status](#). We are unable to predict whether any such changes will ultimately be enacted. However, it is possible that a change in law could affect us, and any such changes could negatively impact the value of an investment in our common units.

State, Local, Foreign and Other Tax Considerations

In addition to U.S. federal income taxes, a unitholder likely will be subject to other taxes, such as state, local and foreign income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which, we do business or own property or in which a unitholder is a resident. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on his investment in us. We currently own property or do business in a substantial number of states, virtually all of which impose a personal income tax and many impose an income tax on corporations and other entities. We may also own property or do business in other states in the future. Although a unitholder may not be required to file a return and pay taxes in some states because its income from that state falls below the filing and payment requirement, a unitholder will be required to file income tax returns and to pay income taxes in some or all of the jurisdictions in

which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. In some jurisdictions, tax losses may not produce a tax benefit in the year incurred and also may not be available to offset income in subsequent taxable years. Some of the jurisdictions may require us, or we may elect, to withhold a percentage of income from amounts to be distributed to a unitholder who is not a resident of the jurisdiction. Withholding, the amount of which may be greater or less than a particular unitholder's income tax liability to the jurisdiction, generally does not relieve a

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nonresident unitholder from the obligation to file an income tax return. Amounts withheld will be treated as if distributed to unitholders for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. Please read Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership Entity-Level Collections. Based on current law and our estimate of future operations, any amounts required to be withheld are not contemplated to be material.

It is the responsibility of each unitholder to investigate the legal and tax consequences, under the laws of pertinent jurisdictions, of his investment in us. Accordingly, each prospective unitholder is urged to consult, and depend on, his own tax counsel or other advisor with regard to those matters. Further, it is the responsibility of each unitholder to file all state, local, and foreign as well as United States federal tax returns, that may be required of him. Andrews Kurth LLP has not rendered an opinion on the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in us.

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INVESTMENT IN ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS PARTNERS L.P. BY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

An investment in us by an employee benefit plan is subject to additional considerations to the extent that the investments by these plans are subject to the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), and restrictions imposed by Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code. For these purposes, the term employee benefit plan includes, but is not limited to, certain qualified pension, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans, Keogh plans, simplified employee pension plans and individual retirement annuities or accounts (IRAs) established or maintained by an employer or employee organization. Incident to making an investment in us, among other things, consideration should be given by an employee benefit plan to:

whether the investment is prudent under Section 404(a)(1)(B) of ERISA;

whether in making the investment, that plan will satisfy the diversification requirements of Section 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA; and

whether the investment will result in recognition of unrelated business taxable income by the plan and, if so, the potential after-tax investment return.

In addition, the person with investment discretion with respect to the assets of an employee benefit plan or other arrangement that is covered by the prohibited transactions restrictions of the Internal Revenue Code, often called a fiduciary, should determine whether an investment in us is authorized by the appropriate governing instrument and is a proper investment for the plan or arrangement.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code prohibit certain employee benefit plans, and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code prohibits IRAs and certain other arrangements that are not considered part of an employee benefit plan, from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with parties that are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the plan or other arrangement that is covered by ERISA or the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition to considering whether the purchase of common units is a prohibited transaction, a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan or other arrangement should consider whether the plan or arrangement will, by investing in us, be deemed to own an undivided interest in our assets, with the result that our general partner also would be considered to be a fiduciary of the plan and our operations would be subject to the regulatory restrictions of ERISA, including its prohibited transaction rules and/or the prohibited transaction rules of the Internal Revenue Code.

The U.S. Department of Labor regulations provide guidance with respect to whether the assets of an entity in which employee benefit plans or other arrangements described above acquire equity interests would be deemed plan assets under some circumstances. Under these regulations, an entity's assets would not be considered to be plan assets if, among other things:

the equity interests acquired by employee benefit plans or other arrangements described above are publicly offered securities; i.e., the equity interests are widely held by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and each other, freely transferable and registered under some provisions of the federal securities laws;

the entity is an operating company, i.e., it is primarily engaged in the production or sale of a product or service other than the investment of capital either directly or through a majority owned subsidiary or subsidiaries; or

less than 25% of the value of each class of equity interest, disregarding any such interests held by our general partner, its affiliates, and some other persons, is held by the employee benefit plans referred to above, IRAs and other employee benefit plans or arrangements subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

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Our assets should not be considered plan assets under these regulations because it is expected that the investment in our common units will satisfy the requirements in the first bullet point above.

Plan fiduciaries contemplating a purchase of common units should consult with their own counsel regarding the consequences of such purchase under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code in light of possible personal liability for any breach of fiduciary duties and the imposition of serious penalties on persons who engage in prohibited transactions under ERISA or the Internal Revenue Code.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the common units or debt securities directly, through agents, or to or through underwriters or dealers. Please read the prospectus supplement to find the terms of the common unit or debt securities offering including:

the names of any underwriters, dealers or agents;

the offering price;

underwriting discounts;

sales agents' commissions;

other forms of underwriter or agent compensation;

discounts, concessions or commissions that underwriters may pass on to other dealers; and

any exchange on which the common units or debt securities are listed.

We may change the offering price, underwriter discounts or concessions, or the price to dealers when necessary. Discounts or commissions received by underwriters or agents and any profits on the resale of common units or debt securities by them may constitute underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

Unless we state otherwise in the prospectus supplement, underwriters will need to meet certain requirements before purchasing common units or debt securities. Agents will act on a "best efforts" basis during their appointment. We will also state the net proceeds from the sale in the prospectus supplement.

Any brokers or dealers that participate in the distribution of the common units or debt securities may be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act for such sales. Profits, commissions, discounts or concessions received by such broker or dealer may be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

When necessary, we may fix common unit or debt securities distribution using changeable, fixed prices, market prices at the time of sale, prices related to market prices, or negotiated prices.

We may, through agreements, indemnify underwriters, dealers or agents who participate in the distribution of the common units or debt securities against certain liabilities including liabilities under the Securities Act. We may also provide funds for payments such underwriters, dealers or agents may be required to make. Underwriters, dealers and agents, and their affiliates may transact with us and our affiliates in the ordinary course of their business.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, and other information with the Commission under the Exchange Act (Commission File No. 1-14323). You may read and copy any material we file at the Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Our filings are also available to the public at the Commission's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, documents filed by us can be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10002. We maintain an Internet Website at www.enterpriseproducts.com. On the Investor Relations page of that site, we provide access to our Commission filings free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after filing with the Commission. The information on our Internet Website is not incorporated in this prospectus by reference and you should not consider it a part of this prospectus.

The Commission allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus the information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, and later information that we file with the Commission will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and any future filings it makes with the Commission under section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until this offering is completed (other than information furnished under Items 2.02 or 7.01 of any Form 8-K, which is not deemed filed under the Exchange Act):

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2013;

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 8, 2013, February 21, 2013, March 13, 2013, March 18, 2013, May 3, 2013 and June 3, 2013; and

The description of our common units contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A/A filed on November 23, 2010, and including any other amendments or reports filed for the purpose of updating such description.

We will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus has been delivered, a copy of any and all of our filings with the Commission. You may request a copy of these filings by writing or telephoning us at:

Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

1100 Louisiana, 10th Floor

Houston, Texas 77002

Attention: Investor Relations

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and some of the documents we incorporate by reference herein contain various forward-looking statements and information that are based on our beliefs and those of our general partner, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us. These forward-looking statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. When used in this prospectus or the documents we have incorporated herein by reference, words such as anticipate, project, expect, plan, seek, goal, estimate, for, could, should, will, believe, may, potential and similar expressions and statements regarding our plans and objectives for future operations, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we and our general partner believe that such expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, neither we nor our general partner can give assurances that such expectations will prove to be correct.

Such statements are subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or expected. The quarterly cash distributions paid by Enterprise to its unitholders are derived from the cash distributions it receives from EPO. The amount of cash EPO can distribute depends primarily upon cash flow generated by its consolidated operations. Among the key risk factors that may have a direct bearing on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows are:

changes in demand for and production of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil, petrochemicals and refined products;

a decrease in demand for NGL products by the petrochemical, refining or heating industries;

competition from third parties in our midstream energy businesses;

our debt level may limit our future financial flexibility;

operating cash flows from our capital projects may not be immediate;

a natural disaster, catastrophe, terrorist attack or similar event could result in severe personal injury, property damage and environmental damage, which could curtail our operations;

the imposition of additional governmental regulations that cause delays or deter new oil and gas exploration and production activities and thus reduce the level of volumes that we process, store, transport or otherwise handle;

new environmental regulations that limit our operations or significantly increase our operating costs; and

the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in our common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis, which could impact the value of our limited partner interests.

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** in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference thereby.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Andrews Kurth LLP, our counsel, will issue an opinion for us about the legality of the common units and debt securities and the material federal income tax considerations regarding the common units. Any underwriter will be advised about other issues relating to any offering by their own legal counsel.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements incorporated into this Prospectus by reference to Enterprise Products Partners L.P.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the effectiveness of Enterprise Products Partners L.P. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference (which reports (i) express an unqualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements and include an explanatory paragraph concerning the effect of the merger of Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. with Enterprise Products Partners L.P. on November 22, 2010, and (ii) express an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting). Such consolidated financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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7,500,000 Common Units
Enterprise Products Partners L.P.

Prospectus Supplement

, 2013

Joint Book-Running Managers

Barclays

BofA Merrill Lynch

J.P. Morgan

Morgan Stanley

UBS Investment Bank

Wells Fargo Securities

Citigroup

Credit Suisse

Deutsche Bank Securities

Raymond James

RBC Capital Markets