

MARTIN MIDSTREAM PARTNERS LP

Form 424B2

May 15, 2007

Table of Contents

**Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
Registration No. 333-117023**

**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus Dated July 19, 2004)**

1,200,000 Common Units

Martin Midstream Partners L.P.

Representing Limited Partner Interests

We are offering 1,200,000 common units representing limited partner interests. Our common units are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol MMLP. The last reported sale price of our common units on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on May 14, 2007 was \$42.42 per common unit.

Investing in our common units involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement and page 2 of the accompanying prospectus.

	Per Common Unit	Total
Public offering price	\$ 42.250	\$ 50,700,000
Underwriting discount	\$ 1.527	\$ 1,832,400
Proceeds, before expenses, to us	\$ 40.723	\$ 48,867,600

The underwriter may also purchase up to an additional 180,000 common units from us at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount, within 30 days from the date of this prospectus supplement to cover over-allotments.

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.

The underwriter expects to deliver the common units on or about May 18, 2007.

A.G. Edwards

The date of this prospectus supplement is May 15, 2007.

Table of Contents

This document consists of two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and certain other matters relating to us. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, gives more general information about securities we may offer from time to time, some of which does not apply to this offering. If the information in this prospectus supplement or in any document incorporated by reference herein differs from the information in the accompanying prospectus, the information in this prospectus supplement or such incorporated document supersedes the information in the accompanying prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. We have not, and the underwriter has 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. We are not, and the underwriter is not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where an offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front cover of this prospectus supplement. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prospectus Supplement

	Page
<u>Summary</u>	S-1
<u>Risk Factors</u>	S-5
<u>Use Of Proceeds</u>	S-5
<u>Capitalization</u>	S-6
<u>Price Range of Common Units and Distributions</u>	S-7
<u>Material Tax Considerations</u>	S-8
<u>Investment in Us by Employee Benefit Plans</u>	S-9
<u>Underwriting</u>	S-10
<u>Legal Matters</u>	S-12
<u>Experts</u>	S-12
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	S-12
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	S-13
<u>Incorporation of Documents by Reference</u>	S-14

Prospectus dated July 19, 2004

About This Prospectus	i
Martin Midstream Partners L.P.	1
The Guarantors	1
Risk Factors	2
Forward-Looking Statements	17
Use of Proceeds	17
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	17
Description of the Debt Securities	18
Description of the Common Units	26
Cash Distribution Policy	29
The Partnership Agreement	37
Material Tax Considerations	49
Investment In Us By Employee Benefit Plans	61
Plan of Distribution	62
Legal Matters	63
Experts	63
Where You Can Find More Information	63
Incorporation By Reference	64
Glossary of Terms	A-1

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

*This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. It does not contain all of the information you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference and the other information to which we refer for a more complete understanding of this offering. Please read the sections entitled *Risk Factors* on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement and page 2 of the accompanying prospectus for more information about important factors that you should consider before buying our common units in this offering. Unless we indicate otherwise, the information presented in this prospectus supplement assumes that the underwriter's option to purchase additional common units is not exercised. References in this prospectus supplement to *Martin Midstream Partners L.P.*, *we*, *ours*, *us* or like terms when used in the present tense or prospectively or for historical periods since November 2002 refer to *Martin Midstream Partners L.P.* and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to *Martin Midstream Partners Predecessor*, *we*, *ours*, *us* or like terms when used in a historical context for periods prior to November 2002 refer to the assets and operations of *Martin Resource Management's* businesses that were contributed to us in connection with the closing of our initial public offering in November 2002. References in this prospectus supplement to *Martin Resource Management* refer to *Martin Resource Management Corporation* and its consolidated subsidiaries.*

Martin Midstream Partners L.P.

We are a publicly traded limited partnership with a diverse set of operations focused primarily in the United States Gulf Coast region. Our five primary business lines include:

Terminalling and storage services for petroleum products and by-products

Natural gas services

Marine transportation services for petroleum products and by-products

Sulfur gathering, processing and distribution

Fertilizer manufacturing and distribution

The petroleum products and by-products we collect, transport, store and market are produced primarily by major and independent oil and gas companies who often turn to third parties, such as us, for the transportation and disposition of these products. In addition to these major and independent oil and gas companies, our primary customers include independent refiners, large chemical companies, fertilizer manufacturers and other wholesale purchasers of these products. We operate primarily in the Gulf Coast region of the United States. This region is a major hub for petroleum refining, natural gas gathering and processing and support services for the exploration and production industry.

Primary Business Segments

Our primary business segments can be generally described as follows:

Terminalling and Storage. We own or operate 17 marine terminal facilities and four inland terminal facilities located in the United States Gulf Coast region that provide storage and handling services for producers and suppliers of petroleum products and by-products, lubricants and other liquids. We also provide land rental to

oil and gas companies along with storage and handling services for lubricants and fuel oil.

Natural Gas Services. We have ownership interests in over 500 miles of natural gas gathering pipelines located in the natural gas producing regions of Central and East Texas, Northwest Louisiana, the Texas Gulf Coast and offshore Texas and federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico as well as 210 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) of natural gas processing capacity in East Texas which is currently being expanded to 280 MMcfd. In addition, we distribute natural gas liquids (NGLs). We purchase NGLs primarily from natural gas processors. We store NGLs in our supply and storage facilities for resale to

S-1

Table of Contents

propane retailers, refineries and industrial NGL users in Texas and the Southeastern United States. We own three NGL supply and storage facilities with an aggregate above ground storage capacity of approximately 132,000 gallons and we lease approximately 72 million gallons of underground storage capacity for NGLs.

Marine Transportation. We own a fleet of 37 inland marine tank barges, 16 inland push boats and four offshore tug barge units that transport petroleum products and by-products primarily in the United States Gulf Coast region. We provide these transportation services on a fee basis primarily under annual contracts. In addition, our marine segment manages our sulfur segment's marine assets.

Sulfur. We gather, process and distribute sulfur predominately produced by oil refineries primarily located in the United States Gulf Coast region. We process molten sulfur into prilled, or pelletized, sulfur under both fee-based volume contracts and buy/sell contracts at our facilities in Port of Stockton, California and our Neches terminal in Beaumont, Texas.

Fertilizer. We own and operate six fertilizer production plants and one emulsified sulfur blending plant that manufacture primarily sulfur-based fertilizer products for wholesale distributors and industrial users. These plants are located in Illinois, Texas and Utah.

Our principal executive offices are located at 4200 Stone Road, Kilgore, Texas 75662, our phone number is (903) 983-6200, and our web site is www.martinmidstream.com.

Recent Developments

On May 2, 2007, we acquired the outstanding stock of Woodlawn Pipeline Company, Inc. (Woodlawn), a natural gas gathering and processing company with integrated gathering and processing assets in East Texas for \$30.6 million. In addition, we purchased a compressor for \$0.4 million from an affiliate of the selling parties. In conjunction with this transaction, we also acquired a pipeline that delivers residue gas from the Woodlawn processing plant to the Texas Eastern Transmission pipeline system for \$2.1 million. The business will be included in our Natural Gas Services segment.

Our Relationship with Martin Resource Management

We were formed in 2002 by Martin Resource Management, a privately-held company whose initial predecessor was incorporated in 1951 as a supplier of products and services to drilling rig contractors. Since then, Martin Resource Management has expanded its operations through acquisitions and internal expansion initiatives as its management identified and capitalized on the needs of producers and purchasers of hydrocarbon products and by-products and other bulk liquids. Martin Resource Management will continue to own an approximate 35.4% limited partnership interest in us following the completion of this offering. Furthermore, it owns and controls our general partner, which owns a 2.0% general partner interest and incentive distribution rights in us. Martin Resource Management directs our business operations through its ownership and control of our general partner. In addition, under the terms of an omnibus agreement with Martin Resource Management, the employees of Martin Resource Management are responsible for conducting our business and operating our assets. Martin Resource Management is also an important supplier and customer of ours.

Table of Contents

The Offering

Common units offered to the public	1,200,000 common units. 1,380,000 common units if the underwriter exercises its option to purchase additional common units in full.
Exchange listing	Our common units are quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol MMLP.
Units outstanding after this offering	11,806,808 common units and 2,552,018 subordinated units, representing an 80.6% and 17.4% limited partner interest in us, respectively.
Use of proceeds	We will use the net proceeds from this offering to repay outstanding indebtedness incurred under our revolving loan facility to fund both recent acquisitions and expansion capital expenditures. Please read Use of Proceeds.
Timing of next quarterly distribution	The first distribution paid to purchasers of the units offered by this prospectus supplement will be declared in July 2007 and paid in mid-August 2007. Our current quarterly cash distribution rate is \$0.64 per common unit, or \$2.56 per common unit on an annualized basis. Purchasers will not participate in the quarterly distribution being paid on May 15, 2007 to unitholders of record on May 1, 2007.
Subordination period	Our partnership agreement provides that our 2,552,018 subordinated units may periodically convert into common units prior to September 30, 2009 if we meet certain quarterly financial tests. The subordination period for our subordinated units will end if we meet the financial tests in our partnership agreement, but it generally cannot end before September 30, 2009. When the subordination period ends, all subordinated units will convert into common units on a one-for-one basis, and the common units will no longer be entitled to arrearages. Please read Cash Distribution Policy Subordination Period Early Conversion of Subordinated Units in the accompanying prospectus.
Issuance of additional units	In general, during the subordination period we can issue up to 1,500,000 additional common units without obtaining unitholder approval. We can also issue an unlimited number of common units for acquisitions, capital improvements or repayments of certain debt that increase cash flow from operations per unit on a pro forma basis and upon conversion of our subordinated units. Please read The Partnership Agreement Issuance of Additional Securities in the accompanying prospectus.
Estimated ratio of taxable income to distributions	We estimate that if you hold the common units you purchase in this offering through December 31, 2009, you will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for that period that

will be less than 20% of the cash distributed to you with respect to that period. Please read **Material Tax Considerations** in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus for the basis of this estimate.

Material tax considerations

For a discussion of other material federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the United States, please read **Material Tax Considerations** in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

S-3

Table of Contents**Summary Historical Financial Data**

The following table sets forth summary financial and other operating data of Martin Midstream Partners. The financial data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 are derived from the audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Martin Midstream Partners incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2005	2006	2006	2007
	(Unaudited)				
	(In thousands, except unit amounts)				
Income Statement Data:					
Revenues	\$ 294,144	\$ 438,443	\$ 576,384	\$ 146,822	\$ 155,796
Cost of product sold	229,976	351,820	459,170	121,553	121,588
Operating expenses	34,475	46,888	65,387	13,900	18,993
Selling, general, and administrative	6,198	8,133	10,977	2,386	2,721
Depreciation and amortization	8,766	12,642	17,597	3,952	4,894
Total costs and expenses	279,415	419,483	553,131	141,791	148,196
Other operating income			3,356	853	
Operating Income	14,729	18,960	26,609	5,884	7,600
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated entities	912	1,591	8,547	2,412	2,050
Interest expense	(3,326)	(6,909)	(12,466)	(3,018)	(3,577)
Debt prepayment premium			(1,160)	(1,160)	
Other, net	11	238	713	169	79
Income before income taxes	12,326	13,880	22,243	4,287	6,152
Income taxes					349
Net income	\$ 12,326	\$ 13,880	\$ 22,243	\$ 4,287	\$ 5,803
Net income per limited partner unit	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.69	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.42
Weighted average limited partner units	8,349,551	8,583,634	12,602,000	12,299,009	13,152,826
Balance Sheet Data (at Period End):					
Total assets	\$ 188,332	\$ 389,044	\$ 457,461	\$ 396,947	\$ 460,293
Due to affiliates	429	3,492	10,474	6,346	7,959
Long-term debt	73,000	192,200	174,021	137,500	190,001
Partner's capital (owner's equity)	75,534	95,565	198,525	188,940	194,761

Cash Flow Data:Net cash flow provided by
(used in):

Operating activities	\$ 12,812	\$ 32,334	\$ 39,317	\$ (472)	\$ 11,911
Investing activities	(34,322)	(138,742)	(95,098)	(26,228)	(18,522)
Financing activities	22,424	109,689	52,991	25,494	7,514

Other Financial Data:

Maintenance capital

expenditures	5,182	5,100	12,391	3,327	1,035
Expansion capital expenditures	30,234	74,110	78,267	23,325	14,729

Total capital expenditures	\$ 35,416	\$ 79,210	\$ 90,658	\$ 26,652	\$ 15,764
----------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Last declared cash dividend per
unit for the period indicated

\$ 0.535	\$ 0.610	\$ 0.620	\$ 0.610	\$ 0.640
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

S-4

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common units involves risk. You should carefully read the risk factors included under the caption *Risk Factors* beginning on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus, as well as the risk factors discussed in Item 1A of our 2006 annual report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 5, 2007, which are incorporated by reference herein.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will receive net proceeds of approximately \$49.8 million from the sale of the 1,200,000 common units offered by this prospectus supplement, after deducting underwriting discounts and estimated offering expenses. This amount includes a capital contribution from our general partner of approximately \$1.0 million to maintain its 2% general partner interest in our partnership. If the underwriter exercises its option to purchase 180,000 additional common units in full, we expect to receive additional net proceeds of approximately \$7.5 million. We will use the net proceeds from this offering and the capital contribution from our general partner to repay part of our outstanding indebtedness incurred under our revolving loan facility to fund both \$50.0 million in recent acquisitions and \$72.3 million in recent expansion capital expenditures. These acquisitions and expansion capital expenditures are described in *Recent Developments* in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed with the SEC on March 5, 2007, and in *Recent Developments* in our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, filed with the SEC on May 7, 2007.

As of the date of this prospectus supplement, we had outstanding borrowings of approximately \$93.0 million under our revolving loan facility, with a weighted-average interest rate of 7.80%, and of \$130.0 million under our term loan facility, with a weighted-average interest rate of 7.19%. Borrowings under our credit facility are secured by substantially all of our assets and have been incurred primarily to finance historical acquisitions and expansion capital expenditures, including those noted above occurring in the prior 12 month period, as well as for general working capital needs from time to time. Our credit facility matures in November 2010.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table shows our capitalization as of March 31, 2007:

on a historical basis;

as adjusted to reflect additional borrowings under our revolving loan facility of approximately \$33.0 million through the date of this prospectus supplement; and

as further adjusted to give effect to the common units offered by this prospectus supplement, our general partner's proportionate capital contribution and the application of the net proceeds from this offering as described in Use of Proceeds.

This table should be read together with, and is qualified in its entirety by, reference to our historical consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

	As of March 31, 2007		
	Historical	As Adjusted (In thousands)	As Further Adjusted
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,578	\$ 4,401	\$ 4,401
Long-term debt (including current portion):			
Term loan facility	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000
Revolving loan facility	60,000	93,000	43,248
Other	76	76	76
Total long-term debt	190,076	223,076	173,324
Partners' capital:			
Common unitholders	199,432	199,432	248,150
Subordinated unitholders	(6,899)	(6,899)	(6,899)
General partner	3,217	3,217	4,252
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(989)	(989)	(989)
Total partners' capital	194,761	194,761	244,513
Total capitalization	\$ 384,837	\$ 417,837	\$ 417,837

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

Our common units are quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol MMLP. Our common units were admitted for quotation on November 1, 2002 at an initial public offering price of \$19.00 per common unit. The following table shows the low and high closing sale prices per common unit, as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market, and the cash distributions per unit for the periods indicated.

	Common Unit Price Range		Cash Distributions Per Unit
	Low	High	
2007:			
Quarter Ended June 30(1)	\$ 39.48	\$ 42.66	\$ (2)
Quarter Ended March 31	32.96	39.17	0.640(3)
2006:			
Quarter Ended December 31	\$ 30.10	\$ 35.60	\$ 0.620
Quarter Ended September 30	30.53	33.85	0.610
Quarter Ended June 30	30.13	32.03	0.610
Quarter Ended March 31	28.84	31.95	0.610
2005:			
Quarter Ended December 31	\$ 29.70	\$ 33.04	\$ 0.610
Quarter Ended September 30	30.19	34.25	0.570
Quarter Ended June 30	30.03	33.99	0.550
Quarter Ended March 31	29.03	34.20	0.535

(1) Through May 14, 2007.

(2) This quarterly distribution will be declared in July 2007 and paid in mid-August 2007.

(3) Declared on April 20, 2007 and payable on May 15, 2007 to unitholders of record on May 1, 2007. Purchasers in this offering will not participate in this distribution.

The last reported sale price of our common units on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on May 14, 2007 was \$42.42. As of May 8, 2007 there were approximately 29 holders of record of our common units.

Table of Contents

MATERIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

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 Considerations* in the accompanying prospectus. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor about the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences peculiar to your circumstances.

We estimate that if you purchase common units in this offering and own them through the record date for the distribution for the fourth calendar quarter of 2009, then you will be allocated, on a cumulative basis, an amount of federal taxable income for that period that will be less than 20% of the cash distributed to you with respect to that period. These estimates are based upon the assumption that our available cash for distribution will be sufficient for us to make quarterly distributions of \$0.64 per unit to the holders of our common units, and other assumptions with respect to capital expenditures, cash flow and anticipated cash distributions. These estimates and assumptions are subject to, among other things, numerous business, economic, regulatory, competitive and political uncertainties beyond our control. Further, the estimates are based on current tax law and certain tax reporting positions that we have adopted with which the Internal Revenue Service could disagree. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that the estimates will be correct. The actual percentage of distributions that will constitute taxable income could be higher or lower, and any differences could be material and could materially affect the value of the common units. For example, the percentage of distributions that will constitute taxable income 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 minimum quarterly distributions on all units, yet we only distribute the minimum quarterly distributions on all 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.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in our common units depends largely on our being treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on this or any other tax matter affecting us.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay federal income tax on our taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, and would likely pay state income tax at varying rates. Distributions to you would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses or deductions would flow through to you. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, our cash available for distribution to you would be substantially reduced. Therefore, treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to the unitholders, likely causing a substantial reduction in the value of our common units. See *Material Tax Considerations* in the accompanying prospectus.

Current law may change so as to cause us to be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to entity-level taxation. In addition, because of widespread state budget deficits and other reasons, several states are evaluating ways to subject partnerships to entity-level taxation through the imposition of state income,

franchise and other forms of taxation. For example, we will be subject to a new entity level tax on the portion of our income that is generated in Texas beginning in our tax year ending in 2007. Specifically, the Texas margin tax will be imposed at a maximum effective rate of 1.0% of our gross income apportioned to Texas. Imposition of such a tax on us by Texas, or any other state, will reduce the cash available for distribution to you.

Our partnership agreement provides that if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amounts will be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

S-8

Table of Contents

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

INVESTMENT IN US BY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

An equity investment in us by an employee benefit plan is subject to additional considerations because the investments of such plans are subject to the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (**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, qualified pension, profit-sharing and stock bonus plans established or maintained by an employer or employee organization and IRAs. Among other things, consideration should be given to:

- (a) whether the investment is prudent under Section 404(a)(1)(B) of ERISA;
- (b) whether in making the investment, the employee benefit plan will satisfy the diversification requirements of Section 404(a)(1)(C) of ERISA; and
- (c) whether the investment will result in recognition of unrelated business taxable income 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, often called a fiduciary, should determine whether an investment in us is authorized by the appropriate governing instruments and is a proper investment for the employee benefit plan.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code prohibit employee benefit plans 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 employee benefit plan.

In addition to considering whether the purchase of common units is a prohibited transaction, a fiduciary of an employee benefit plan should consider whether the plan 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 a fiduciary of the plan and our operations would be subject to the regulatory restrictions of ERISA, including its prohibited transaction rules, as well as the prohibited transaction rules of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Department of Labor has issued a regulation (the **Plan Assets Regulation**) that provides guidance with respect to whether the assets of an entity in which employee benefit plans acquire equity interests would be deemed **plan assets** under some circumstances. Under the Plan Assets Regulation, an entity **s assets** would not be considered to be **plan assets** if, among other things:

- (a) the equity interests acquired by employee benefit plans are publicly offered securities; i.e., the equity interests are held by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and each other, freely transferable and registered under certain provisions of the federal securities laws;
- (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) equity investment in the entity by benefit plan investors is not significant, which means that less than 25% of the total value of each class of equity interest in the entity, disregarding interests held by the issuer, its affiliates, and some

other persons, is held by employee benefit plans subject to ERISA or Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Our assets should not be considered plan assets under the Plan Assets Regulation because it is expected that the common units will constitute publicly-offered securities, within the meaning of (a) immediately above.

Plan fiduciaries contemplating a purchase of common units should consult with their own counsel regarding the consequences under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code in light of the serious penalties imposed on persons who engage in prohibited transactions or other violations.

S-9

Table of Contents

UNDERWRITING

A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. has agreed, subject to the terms and conditions of an underwriting agreement, to purchase from us and we have agreed to sell to A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., 1,200,000 common units at the public offering price less the underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement.

The underwriting agreement provides that the obligations of the underwriter to purchase the common units depend on the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the underwriting agreement, which include:

the representations and warranties made by us to the underwriter are true;

there has been no material adverse change in our condition or in the financial markets; and

we deliver to the underwriter customary closing documents.

The underwriter is obligated to take and pay for all of the common units offered by this prospectus supplement, other than those covered by the over-allotment option described below, if any are taken.

We have granted to the underwriter an option, exercisable for 30 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, to purchase up to an additional 180,000 common units at the public offering price, less the underwriting discount and commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement. The underwriter may exercise such option solely to cover over-allotments, if any, made in connection with the sale of common units that the underwriter has agreed to purchase.

We, Martin Resource Management, our operating subsidiaries, our general partner and certain of the directors and executive officers of our general partner have agreed that during the 90 days following the date of this prospectus, we and they will not, without the prior written consent of A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, (or enter into any transaction which is designed to, or might reasonably be expected to, result in the disposition (whether by actual disposition or effective economic disposition due to cash settlement or otherwise) by such party or any affiliate of such party or any person in privity with such party or any affiliate of such party), directly or indirectly, including the filing (or participation in the filing) of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect of, or establish or increase a put equivalent position or liquidate or decrease a call equivalent position within the meaning of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder with respect to, any common units or any securities convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for such common units, or publicly announce an intention to effect any such transaction; provided that we may grant restricted common units or options to acquire restricted common units pursuant to our long term incentive plan or issue common units pursuant to distribution reinvestments under a plan maintained by Martin Resource Management, issue common units issuable upon the conversion of securities outstanding as of the date of the underwriting agreement or issue common units in connection with accretive acquisitions made by us, provided that the recipients of such common units agree to be bound by these restrictions.

A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. may, in its sole discretion, allow any of these parties to offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of any common units or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for such common units prior to the expiration of such 90-day period in whole or in part at anytime without notice. A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. has informed us that in the event that consent to a waiver of these restrictions is requested by us or any other person, A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., in deciding whether to grant its consent, will consider the unitholder's reasons for

requesting the release, the number of units for which the release is being requested and market conditions at the time of the request for such release. However, A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. has informed us that as of the date of this prospectus there are no agreements between A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. and any party that would allow such party to transfer any common units, nor does it have any present intention of releasing any of the common units subject to the lock-up agreements prior to the expiration of the lock-up period at this time.

S-10

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the discounts that we will pay to the underwriter in connection with the offering. These amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriter's option to purchase additional common units.

	Per Common Unit	No Exercise	Total Full Exercise
Underwriting discount paid by us	\$ 1.527	\$ 1,832,400	\$ 2,107,260

We expect to incur expenses, other than underwriting discounts and commissions, of approximately \$150,000 in connection with this offering.

We, Martin Resource Management, our general partner, our operating subsidiaries and the general partner of our operating partnership have agreed to indemnify the underwriter against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments that may be required with respect to these liabilities.

Our common units are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol MMLP.

Until the distribution of the common units is completed, rules of the SEC may limit the ability of the underwriter to bid for and purchase the common units. As an exception to these rules, the underwriter is permitted to engage in certain transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the common units.

In connection with this offering, the underwriter 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.

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 underwriter of the common units in excess of the number of units the underwriter is 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 underwriter is not greater than the number of units it 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 underwriter may close out any short position by either exercising its 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 underwriter will consider, among other things, the price of common units available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which it may purchase common units through the over-allotment option. If the underwriter sells more common units than could be covered by the over-allotment option, resulting in 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 underwriter is 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.

Similar to other purchase transactions, the underwriter's purchases to cover the syndicate short sales may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the common units or preventing or retarding 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 Nasdaq Global Select Market or otherwise.

S-11

Table of Contents

The underwriter will deliver a prospectus to all purchasers of common units in the short sales. The purchasers of common units in short sales are entitled to the same remedies under the federal securities laws as any other purchaser of common units covered by this prospectus.

Neither we nor the underwriter 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 the underwriter make any representation that the underwriter will engage in the transactions or that the transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the Internet sites or through other online services maintained by the underwriter or by its affiliates. In those cases, prospective investors may view offering terms online and prospective investors may be allowed to place orders online. The underwriter may agree with us to allocate a specific number of units for sale to its online brokerage account holders. In addition, common units may be sold by the underwriter to securities dealers who resell common units to online brokerage account holders.

Other than the prospectus in electronic format, the information on the underwriter's web site and any information contained in any other web site maintained by the 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 the underwriter in its capacity as underwriter and should not be relied upon by investors.

Because the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or the NASD, views the common units offered hereby as interests in a direct participation program, the offering is being made in compliance with Rule 2810 of the NASD's Conduct Rules. Investor suitability with respect to the common units should be judged similarly to the suitability with respect to other securities that are listed for trading on a national securities exchange.

In no event will the maximum amount of compensation to be paid to NASD members in connection with this offering exceed 10% of the gross proceeds (plus 0.5% for bona fide, accountable due diligence expenses).

No sales to accounts over which the underwriter exercises discretionary authority may be made without the prior written approval of the customer.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the common units will be passed upon for us by Baker Botts L.L.P., Dallas, Texas. Certain legal matters in connection with the common units offered hereby will be passed upon for the underwriter by Vinson & Elkins L.L.P., Dallas, Texas.

EXPERTS

The following financial statements and management's assessment have been incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing: (i) the consolidated financial statements of Martin Midstream Partners L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, (ii) the balance sheet of Martin Midstream GP LLC, our general partner, as of December 31, 2006, and (iii) the financial statements of Waskom Gas Processing Company, one of our unconsolidated entities, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements included in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus that are not historical facts (including any statements concerning plans and objectives of management for future operations or economic performance, or assumptions or forecasts related thereto), are forward-looking statements. These

S-12

Table of Contents

statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology including forecast, may, believe, will, expect, anticipate, estimate, continue or other similar words. These statements discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of financial condition or state other forward-looking information. We and our representatives may from time to time make other oral or written statements that are also forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are made based upon management's current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements for a number of important reasons, including those discussed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy this information, for a copying fee, at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. We encourage you to call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information about its public reference room. Our SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Information about us is also available to the public from our website at <http://www.martinmidstream.com>.

This prospectus supplement is part of a registration statement we have filed with the SEC relating to the securities we may offer. As permitted by SEC rules, this prospectus supplement does not contain all of the information we have included in the registration statement and the accompanying exhibits and schedules we file with the SEC. You should read the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules for more information about us and our securities. The registration statement, exhibits and schedules are available at the SEC's public reference room or through its web site.

You may also obtain a copy of our filings with the SEC, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Martin Midstream Partners L.P.
4200 Stone Road
Kilgore, Texas 75662
Attention: Robert D. Bondurant
Telephone: (903) 983-6200

Table of Contents

INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement the information we have filed with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you without actually including the specific information in this prospectus supplement by referring you to other documents filed separately with the SEC. These other documents contain important information about us, our financial condition and results of operations. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus supplement. Information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and may replace information in this prospectus supplement and information previously filed with the SEC.

We incorporate by reference in this prospectus supplement the documents listed below (excluding any portions thereof that are deemed to be furnished and not filed):

our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 filed with the SEC on March 5, 2007;

our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2007;

our current reports on Form 8-K filed January 23, 2007, May 2, 2007, May 4, 2007 and May 15, 2007;

the description of our common units in our registration statement on Form 8-A (File No. 1-02801862) filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 on October 29, 2002; and

all documents filed by us under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 between the date of this prospectus supplement and the termination of the registration statement.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement from the SEC through the SEC's web site at the address provided above. You may also obtain a copy of any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Martin Midstream Partners L.P.
4200 Stone Road
Kilgore, Texas 75662
Attention: Robert D. Bondurant
Telephone: (903) 983-6200

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. If information in incorporated documents conflicts with information in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus you should rely on the most recent information. If information in an incorporated document conflicts with information in another incorporated document, you should rely on the most recent incorporated document. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of those documents. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with any information.

Table of Contents

**Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-117023**

PROSPECTUS

\$200,000,000

Martin Midstream Partners L.P.

**COMMON UNITS
DEBT SECURITIES**

Martin Operating Partnership L.P.

DEBT SECURITIES

The following securities may be offered under this prospectus:

Common units representing limited partner interests in Martin Midstream Partners L.P.;

Debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners L.P.; and

Debt securities of Martin Operating Partnership L.P.

The aggregate initial offering price of the securities that we offer by this prospectus will not exceed \$200,000,000. We will offer the securities in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions at the time of our offerings. This prospectus describes only the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which we will offer these securities. The specific terms of any securities we offer will be included in a supplement to this prospectus. The prospectus supplement will describe the specific manner in which we will offer the securities and also may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. The common units are traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol MMLP.

You should read this prospectus and the prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in any of our securities. This prospectus may not be used to consummate sales of our securities unless it is accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

Investing in our securities involves risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors described under Risk Factors beginning on page 2 of this prospectus before you make any investment in our securities.

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

The date of this prospectus is July 19, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS</u>	i
<u>MARTIN MIDSTREAM PARTNERS L.P.</u>	1
<u>THE GUARANTORS</u>	1
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	2
<u>FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	17
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	17
<u>RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES</u>	17
<u>DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES</u>	18
<u>DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS</u>	26
<u>CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY</u>	29
<u>THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT</u>	37
<u>MATERIAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u>	49
<u>INVESTMENT IN US BY EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS</u>	61
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	62
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	63
<u>EXPERTS</u>	63
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	63
<u>INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE</u>	64
<u>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</u>	A-1

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we have incorporated by reference. We have not authorized anyone else to give you different information. We are not offering these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents. We will disclose any material changes in our affairs in an amendment to this prospectus, a prospectus supplement or a future filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form S-3 that we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using a shelf registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may sell, in one or more offerings, up to \$200,000,000 in total aggregate initial offering price of securities described in this prospectus. This prospectus provides you with a general description of Martin Midstream Partners L.P., Martin Operating Partnership L.P. and the securities offered under this prospectus.

Each time we sell securities under this prospectus, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering and the securities being offered. The prospectus supplement also may add to, update or change information in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, you should rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. You should read carefully this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the additional information described below under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

As used in this prospectus, **Martin Midstream Partners**, **we**, **us**, and **our** and similar terms mean Martin Midstream Partners L.P., and, unless the context requires otherwise, our operating partnership, Martin Operating Partnership L.P.

References to Martin Midstream Partners Predecessor, we, ours, us, or like terms when used in a historical context periods prior to November 2002 refer to the assets and operations of Martin Resource Management Corporation's businesses that were contributed to us in connection with the closing of our initial public offering in November 2002. References in this prospectus to Martin Operating Partnership refer to our operating partnership, Martin Operating Partnership L.P. References in this prospectus to Martin Resource

Table of Contents

Management refer to Martin Resource Management Corporation and its direct and indirect consolidated and unconsolidated subsidiaries.

MARTIN MIDSTREAM PARTNERS L.P.

We are a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed in conjunction with our initial public offering in November 2002. We provide terminalling, marine transportation, distribution and midstream logistical services for producers and suppliers of hydrocarbon products and by-products, lubricants and other liquids. We also manufacture and market sulfur-based fertilizers and related products. Hydrocarbon products and by-products are produced primarily by major and independent oil and gas companies who often turn to independent third parties, such as us, for the transportation and disposition of these products. We operate primarily in the Gulf Coast region of the United States. This region is a major hub for petroleum refining, natural gas processing and support services to the offshore exploration and production industry. We provide our marine transportation and midstream logistical services and distribute hydrocarbon products and by-products primarily to customers who are located in this region or in close proximity to ports located along the Gulf of Mexico Intracoastal Waterway and the Mississippi River inland waterway system. The fertilizer and related products we manufacture are sold throughout the United States. Martin Midstream GP LLC serves as our general partner and our operations are conducted through our operating partnership, Martin Operating Partnership. In addition, we own an unconsolidated non-controlling 49.5% limited partnership interest in CF Martin Sulfur, L.P., from which we receive a material portion of our net income and cash available for distribution. That partnership collects and aggregates, transports, stores and markets molten sulfur supplied by oil refiners and natural gas processors. Our partnership agreement limits our general partner's fiduciary duties to our unitholders and restricts the remedies available for actions taken by our general partner that might otherwise constitute breaches of fiduciary duty.

We maintain our principal executive offices at 4200 Stone Road, Kilgore, Texas 75662, and our telephone number is (903) 983-6200.

THE GUARANTORS

Martin Midstream Partners will unconditionally guarantee any series of debt securities of Martin Operating Partnership offered by this prospectus, as set forth in a related prospectus supplement. If a series of debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners is guaranteed, Martin Operating Partnership will unconditionally guarantee such series of debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners offered by this prospectus, as set forth in a related prospectus supplement. As used in this prospectus, the term Guarantor means, Martin Midstream Partners in its role as guarantor of the debt securities of Martin Operating Partnership or Martin Operating Partnership in its role as guarantor of the debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners.

Table of Contents

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 business similar to ours. You should carefully consider the following risk factors together with all of the other information included in this prospectus in evaluating an investment in us. If any of the following risks were actually to occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In that case, we might not be able to pay distributions on our common units or make principal or interest payments on our debt securities, the trading price of our common units or our debt securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We may not have sufficient cash after the establishment of cash reserves and payment of our general partner's expenses to enable us to pay the minimum quarterly distribution each quarter or make principal or interest payments on our debt securities.

We may not have sufficient available cash each quarter in the future to pay the minimum quarterly distribution on all our units or make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Under the terms of our partnership agreement, we must pay our general partner's expenses and set aside any cash reserve amounts before making a distribution to our unitholders. The amount of cash we can distribute on our common units or use to make principal or interest payments on our debt securities principally depends upon the amount of net cash generated from our operations, which will fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on, among other things:

- the costs of acquisitions, if any;
- the prices of hydrocarbon products and by-products;
- fluctuations in our working capital;
- the level of capital expenditures we make;
- restrictions contained in our debt instruments and our debt service requirements;
- our ability to make working capital borrowings under our revolving credit facility; and
- the amount, if any, of cash reserves established by our general partner in its discretion.

You should also be aware that the amount of cash we have available for distribution or to make principal or interest payments on our debt securities depends primarily on our cash flow, including cash flow from working capital borrowings, and not solely on profitability, which will be affected by non-cash items. In addition, our general partner determines the amount and timing of asset purchases and sales, capital expenditures, borrowings, issuances of additional partnership securities and the establishment of reserves, each of which can affect the amount of cash available for distribution to our unitholders. As a result, we may make cash distributions or make principal and interest payments on our debt securities during periods when we record losses and may not make cash distributions or may not make principal and interest payments on our debt securities during periods when we record net income.

Adverse weather conditions could reduce our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our distribution network and operations are primarily concentrated in the Gulf Coast region and along the Mississippi River inland waterway. Weather in these regions is sometimes severe and can be a major factor in our day-to-day operations. Our marine transportation operations can be significantly delayed, impaired or postponed by adverse weather conditions, such as fog in the winter and spring months, and certain river conditions. Additionally, our marine transportation operations and our assets in the Gulf of Mexico, including our barges, pushboats, tugboats and terminals, can be adversely impacted or damaged by hurricanes, tropical storms, tidal waves or other related events. Demand for our lubricants and the diesel fuel we throughput in our terminalling segment can be affected if offshore drilling operations are disrupted by weather in the Gulf of Mexico.

Table of Contents

National weather conditions have a substantial impact on the demand for our products. Unusually warm weather during the winter months can cause a significant decrease in the demand for LPG products, fuel oil and gasoline. Likewise, extreme weather conditions (either wet or dry) can decrease the demand for fertilizer. For example, an unusually wet spring can delay planting of seeds, which can leave insufficient time to apply fertilizer at the planting stage. Conversely, drought conditions can kill or severely stunt the growth of crops, thus eliminating the need to nurture plants with fertilizer. Any of these or similar conditions could result in a decline in our net income and cash flow, which would reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders or make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

We receive a material portion of our net income and cash available for distribution or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities from our unconsolidated non-controlling 49.5% limited partner interest in CF Martin Sulphur, L.P.

We receive a material portion of our net income and cash available for distribution or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities from our unconsolidated non-controlling 49.5% limited partner interest in CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. CF Industries, Inc. owns the remaining 49.5% limited partner interest. We have virtually no rights or control over the operations or management of cash generated by this entity. CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. is managed by its general partner, which is owned equally by CF Industries, Inc. and Martin Resource Management. Deadlocks between CF Industries, Inc. and Martin Resource Management over issues relating to the operation of CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. could have an adverse impact on its results of operations and, consequently, the amount and timing of cash generated by its operations that is available for distribution to its partners, including us as a limited partner.

Additionally, the partnership agreement for CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. requires that entity to make cash distributions to its limited partners subject to the discretion of its general partner, other than in limited circumstances. As a result, we are substantially dependent upon the discretion of that general partner with respect to the amount and timing of cash distributions from that entity. If the general partner of CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. does not distribute the cash generated by its operations to its limited partners, as a result of a deadlock between CF Industries, Inc. and Martin Resource Management or for any other reason, including operating difficulties or if CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. is unable to meet its debt service obligations, our cash flow and quarterly distributions or ability to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities would be reduced significantly.

We may have to sell our interest, or buy the other partnership interests in CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. at a time when it may not be in our best interest to do so.

The CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. partnership agreement contains a buy-sell mechanism that could be implemented by a partner under certain circumstances. As a result of this buy-sell mechanism, we could be forced to either sell our limited partner interest or buy the limited and general partner interests of CF Industries, Inc. in CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. at a time when it may not be in our best interest to do so. In addition, we may not have sufficient cash or available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility to allow us to elect to purchase the limited and general partner interest of CF Industries, Inc., in which case we may be forced to sell our limited partner interest as a result of this buy-sell mechanism when we would otherwise prefer to keep this interest. Further, if CF Industries, Inc. implements this buy-sell mechanism and we decide to use cash from operations or obtain financing to purchase CF Industries, Inc.'s interest in that partnership, we may not be able to make distributions to our unitholders or make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Conversely, if we are required to sell our interest in this partnership, we would lose our share of distributable income from its operations, and our ability to make subsequent distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities could be adversely affected.

Table of Contents

If CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. issues additional partnership interests, our ownership interest in this partnership could be diluted. Consequently, our share of CF Martin Sulphur, L.P.'s distributable cash could be reduced, which could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. has the ability under its partnership agreement to issue additional general and limited partner interests. If CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. issues additional interests, our ownership percentage in CF Martin Sulphur, L.P., and our share of CF Martin Sulphur, L.P.'s distributable cash, may decrease. This decrease in our ownership interest could reduce the amount of cash distributions we receive from CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. and could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

If we incur material liabilities that are not fully covered by insurance, such as liabilities resulting from accidents on rivers or at sea, spills, fires or explosions, our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities could be adversely affected.

Our operations are subject to the operating hazards and risks incidental to terminalling, marine transportation and the distribution of hydrocarbon products and by-products and other industrial products. These hazards and risks, many of which are beyond our control, include:

accidents on rivers or at sea and other hazards that could result in releases, spills and other environmental damages, personal injuries, loss of life and suspension of operations;

leakage of LPGs and other hydrocarbon products and by-products;

fires and explosions;

damage to transportation, terminalling and storage facilities, and surrounding properties caused by natural disasters; and

terrorist attacks or sabotage.

Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to protect us from all material expenses related to potential future claims for personal injury and property damage, including various legal proceedings and litigation resulting from these hazards and risks. If we incur material liabilities that are not covered by insurance, our operating results, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities could be adversely affected.

Changes in the insurance markets attributable to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and their aftermath, may make some types of insurance more difficult or expensive for us to obtain. As a result of the September 11 attacks and the risk of future terrorist attacks, we may be unable to secure the levels and types of insurance we would otherwise have secured prior to September 11. Moreover, the insurance that may be available to us may be significantly more expensive than our existing insurance coverage.

The price volatility of hydrocarbon products and by-products can reduce our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

We and our affiliates purchase hydrocarbon products and by-products such as molten sulfur, sulfur derivatives, fuel oil, LPGs, lubricants, asphalt and other bulk liquids and sell these products to wholesale and bulk customers and to other end users. We also generate revenues through the terminalling of certain products for third parties. The price and

market value of hydrocarbon products and by-products can be volatile. Our revenues have been adversely affected by this volatility during periods of decreasing prices because of the reduction in the value and resale price of our inventory. Future price volatility could have an adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Table of Contents

Restrictions in our credit agreement may prevent us from making distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

As of June 23, 2004, we have approximately \$62.0 million of secured indebtedness outstanding, composed of \$37.0 million of debt under our revolving credit facility and \$25.0 million of term debt. Our payment of principal and interest on our secured debt reduces the cash available for distribution to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. In addition, we are prohibited by our revolving credit facility from making cash distributions or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities during an event of default or if the payment of a distribution or a payment on our debt securities would cause an event of default under any of our secured debt agreements. Our leverage and various limitations in our revolving credit facility may reduce our ability to incur additional debt, engage in some transactions and capitalize on acquisition or other business opportunities that could increase cash flows and distributions to our unitholders.

If we do not have sufficient capital resources for acquisitions or opportunities for expansion, our growth will be limited.

We intend to explore acquisition opportunities in order to expand our operations and increase our profitability. We may finance acquisitions through public and private financing, or we may use our limited partner interests for all or a portion of the consideration to be paid in acquisitions. Distributions of cash with respect to these equity securities or limited partner interests may reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to the common units or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. In addition, in the event our limited partner interests do not maintain a sufficient valuation, or potential acquisition candidates are unwilling to accept our limited partner interests as all or part of the consideration, we may be required to use our cash resources, if available, or rely on other financing arrangements to pursue acquisitions. If we use funds from operations, other cash resources or increased borrowings for an acquisition, the acquisition could adversely impact our ability to make our minimum quarterly distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Additionally, if we do not have sufficient capital resources or are not able to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us for acquisitions, our ability to implement our growth strategies may be adversely impacted.

Our recent and future acquisitions may not be successful, may substantially increase our indebtedness and contingent liabilities, and may create integration difficulties.

As part of our business strategy, we intend to acquire businesses or assets we believe complement our existing operations. We may not be able to successfully integrate recent or future acquisitions into our existing operations or achieve the desired profitability from such acquisitions. These acquisitions may require substantial capital expenditures and the incurrence of additional indebtedness. If we make acquisitions, our capitalization and results of operations may change significantly. Further, any acquisition could result in:

- post-closing discovery of material undisclosed liabilities of the acquired business or assets;
- the unexpected loss of key employees or customers from the acquired businesses;
- difficulties resulting from our integration of the operations, systems and management of the acquired business; and
- an unexpected diversion of our management's attention from other operations.

If recent or future acquisitions are unsuccessful or result in unanticipated events or if we are unable to successfully integrate acquisitions into our existing operations, such acquisitions could adversely affect our results of operations,

cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Table of Contents

Demand for our terminalling services is substantially dependent on the level of offshore oil and gas exploration, development and production activity.

The level of offshore oil and gas exploration, development and production activity has historically been volatile and is likely to continue to be so in the future. The level of activity is subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in a variety of factors that are beyond our control, including:

- prevailing oil and natural gas prices and expectations about future prices and price volatility;
- the cost of offshore exploration for, and production and transportation of, oil and natural gas;
- worldwide demand for oil and natural gas;
- consolidation of oil and gas and oil service companies operating offshore;
- availability and rate of discovery of new oil and natural gas reserves in offshore areas;
- local and international political and economic conditions and policies;
- technological advances affecting energy production and consumption;
- weather conditions;
- environmental regulation; and
- the ability of oil and gas companies to generate or otherwise obtain funds for exploration and production.

We expect levels of offshore oil and gas exploration, development and production activity to continue to be volatile and affect demand for our terminalling services.

Our LPG and fertilizer businesses are seasonal and could cause our revenues to vary.

The demand for LPG is highest in the winter. Therefore, revenue from our LPG distribution business is higher in the winter than in other seasons. Our fertilizer business experiences an increase in demand during the spring, which increases the revenue generated by this business line in this period compared to other periods. The seasonality of the revenue from these business lines may cause our results of operations to vary on a quarter to quarter basis and thus could cause our cash available for quarterly distributions or payments on our debt securities to fluctuate from period to period.

The highly competitive nature of our industry could adversely affect our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

We operate in a highly competitive marketplace in each of our primary business segments. Most of our competitors in each segment are larger companies with greater financial and other resources than we possess. We may lose customers and future business opportunities to our competitors and any such losses could adversely affect our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our business is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental, safety and other regulatory matters. The violation of or the cost of compliance with these laws and regulations could adversely affect our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our business is subject to a wide range of environmental, safety and other regulatory laws and regulations. For example, our operations are subject to permit requirements and increasingly stringent regulations under numerous environmental laws, such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and similar state and local laws. Our costs could increase due to more strict pollution control requirements or liabilities resulting from compliance with future required operating or other regulatory permits. New environmental regulations might adversely impact our results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our unitholders or to

Table of Contents

make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Federal and state agencies also could impose additional safety requirements, any of which could adversely affect our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

The loss or insufficient attention of key personnel could negatively impact our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Additionally, if neither Ruben Martin nor Scott Martin is the chief executive officer of our general partner, amounts we owe under our credit facility may become immediately due and payable.

Our success is largely dependent upon the continued services of members of the senior management team of Martin Resource Management. Those senior executive officers have significant experience in our businesses and have developed strong relationships with a broad range of industry participants. The loss of any of these executives could have a material adverse effect on our relationships with these industry participants, our results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our unitholders. Additionally, if neither Ruben Martin nor Scott Martin is the chief executive officer of our general partner, the lender under our credit facility could declare amounts outstanding thereunder immediately due and payable. If such event occurs, our results of operations and our ability to make distribution to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities could be negatively impacted.

We do not have employees. We rely solely on officers and employees of Martin Resource Management to operate and manage our business. Martin Resource Management operates businesses and conducts activities of its own in which we have no economic interest. There could be competition for the time and effort of the officers and employees who provide services to our general partner. If these officers and employees do not or cannot devote sufficient attention to the management and operation of our business, our results of operation and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities may be reduced.

Our loss of significant commercial relationships with Martin Resource Management could adversely impact our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Martin Resource Management provides us with various services and products pursuant to various commercial contracts. The loss of any of these services provided by Martin Resource Management could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Additionally, we provide marine transportation and terminalling services to Martin Resource Management to support its businesses under various commercial contracts. The loss of Martin Resource Management as a customer could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our business would be adversely affected if operations at our terminalling, transportation and distribution facilities experienced significant interruptions. Our business would also be adversely affected if the operations of our customers and suppliers experienced significant interruptions.

Our operations are dependent upon our terminalling and storage facilities and various means of transportation. We are also dependent upon the uninterrupted operations of certain facilities owned or operated by our suppliers and customers. Any significant interruption at these facilities or inability to transport products to or from these facilities or to or from our customers for any reason would adversely affect our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities. Operations at our facilities and at the facilities owned or operated by our suppliers and customers could be partially or completely shut down, temporarily or permanently, as the result of any number of circumstances that are not within our control, such

as:

catastrophic events;

environmental remediations;

7

Table of Contents

labor difficulties; and

disruptions in the supply of our products to our facilities or means of transportation.

Additionally, terrorist attacks and acts of sabotage could target oil and gas production facilities, refineries, processing plants, terminals and other infrastructure facilities. Any significant interruptions at our facilities, facilities owned or operated by our suppliers or customers, or in the oil and gas industry as a whole caused by such attacks or acts could have a material adverse affect on our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our marine transportation business would be adversely affected if we do not satisfy the requirements of the Jones Act, or if the Jones Act were modified or eliminated.

The Jones Act is a federal law that restricts domestic marine transportation in the United States to vessels built and registered in the United States. Furthermore, the Jones Act requires that the vessels be manned and owned by United States citizens. If we fail to comply with these requirements, our vessels lose their eligibility to engage in coastwise trade within United States domestic waters.

The requirements that our vessels be United States built and manned by United States citizens, the crewing requirements and material requirements of the Coast Guard and the application of United States labor and tax laws significantly increase the costs of United States flag vessels when compared with foreign flag vessels. During the past several years, certain interest groups have lobbied Congress to repeal the Jones Act to facilitate foreign flag competition for trades and cargoes reserved for United States flag vessels under the Jones Act and cargo preference laws. If the Jones Act were to be modified to permit foreign competition that would not be subject to the same United States government imposed costs, we may need to lower the prices we charge for our services in order to compete with foreign competitors, which would adversely affect our cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our marine transportation business would be adversely affected if the United States Government purchases or requisitions any of our vessels under the Merchant Marine Act.

We are subject to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which provides that, upon proclamation by the President of the United States of a national emergency or a threat to the national security, the United States Secretary of Transportation may requisition or purchase any vessel or other watercraft owned by United States citizens (including us, provided that we are considered a United States citizen for this purpose.) If one of our pushboats, tugboats or tank barges were purchased or requisitioned by the United States government under this law, we would be entitled to be paid the fair market value of the vessel in the case of a purchase or, in the case of a requisition, the fair market value of charter hire. However, if one of our pushboats or tugboats is requisitioned or purchased and its associated tank barge is left idle, we would not be entitled to receive any compensation for the lost revenues resulting from the idled barge. We also would not be entitled to be compensated for any consequential damages we suffer as a result of the requisition or purchase of any of our pushboats, tugboats or tank barges. If any of our vessels are purchased or requisitioned for an extended period of time by the United States government, such transactions could have a material adverse affect on our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Regulations affecting the domestic tank vessel industry may limit our ability to do business, increase our costs and adversely impact our results of operations and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

The U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or OPA 90, provides for the phase out of single-hull vessels and the phase-in of the exclusive operation of double-hull tank vessels in U.S. waters. Under OPA 90, substantially all tank vessels that do not have double hulls will be phased out by 2015 and will not be permitted to come to U.S. ports or trade in U.S. waters. The phase out dates vary based on the age of the vessel and other factors. All of our offshore tank barges are double-hull vessels and have no phase out date. We have 13 inland single-hull barges that will be phased out in the year 2015. The phase out of these single-hull vessels in accordance with OPA 90 may require us to make

Table of Contents

substantial capital expenditures, which could adversely affect our operations and market position and reduce our cash available for distribution or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Risks Relating to an Investment in Us

Cost reimbursements due to Martin Resource Management may be substantial and will reduce our cash available for distribution to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Under our omnibus agreement with Martin Resource Management, Martin Resource Management provides us with corporate staff and support services on behalf of our general partner that are substantially identical in nature and quality to the services it conducted for our business prior to our formation. The omnibus agreement requires us to reimburse Martin Resource Management for the costs and expenses it incurs in rendering these services, including an overhead allocation to us of Martin Resource Management's indirect general and administrative expenses from its corporate allocation pool. These payments may be substantial. Payments to Martin Resource Management will reduce the amount of available cash for distribution to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Martin Resource Management has conflicts of interest and limited fiduciary responsibilities, which may permit it to favor its own interests to the detriment of our unitholders.

Martin Resource Management owns approximately 50.2% of our outstanding limited partner interests and owns and controls our general partner, which owns a 2.0% general partner interest and incentive distribution rights in us. Conflicts of interest may arise between Martin Resource Management and our general partner, on the one hand, and our unitholders, on the other hand. As a result of these conflicts, our general partner may favor its own interests and the interests of Martin Resource Management over the interests of our unitholders. Potential conflicts of interest between us, Martin Resource Management and our general partner could occur in many of our day-to-day operations including, among others, the following situations:

Officers of Martin Resource Management who provide services to us also devote significant time to the businesses of Martin Resource Management and are compensated by Martin Resource Management for that time.

We own a unconsolidated non-controlling 49.5% limited partnership interest in CF Martin Sulphur, L.P., which operates a business involving the acquisition, handling and sale of molten sulfur. As a limited partner, we have virtually no rights or control over the operation and management of this entity. The day-to-day operation and control of this partnership is managed by its general partner, CF Martin Sulphur, L.L.C., which is owned equally by CF Industries, Inc. and Martin Resource Management. Because we have very limited control over the operations and management of CF Martin Sulphur, L.P., we are subject to the risks that this business may be operated in a manner that would not be in our interest. For example, the amount of cash distributed to us from CF Martin Sulphur, L.P. could decrease if it uses a significant amount of cash from operations or additional debt to make significant capital expenditures or acquisitions.

Neither our partnership agreement nor any other agreement requires Martin Resource Management to pursue a business strategy that favors us or utilizes our assets or services. Martin Resource Management's directors and officers have a fiduciary duty to make these decisions in the best interests of the shareholders of Martin Resource Management without regard to the best interests of the common unitholders.

Martin Resource Management may engage in limited competition with us.

Our general partner is allowed to take into account the interests of parties other than us, such as Martin Resource Management, in resolving conflicts of interest, which has the effect of reducing its fiduciary duty to our unitholders.

Under our partnership agreement, our general partner may limit its liability and reduce its fiduciary duties, while also restricting the remedies available to our unitholders for actions that, without the limitations and reductions, might constitute breaches of fiduciary duty. As a result of purchasing units, you will be treated as

Table of Contents

having consented to some actions and conflicts of interest that, without such consent, might otherwise constitute a breach of fiduciary or other duties under applicable state law.

Our general partner determines which costs incurred by Martin Resource Management are reimbursable by us.

Our partnership agreement does not restrict our general partner from causing us to pay it or its affiliates for any services rendered on terms that are fair and reasonable to us or from entering into additional contractual arrangements with any of these entities on our behalf.

Our general partner controls the enforcement of obligations owed to us by Martin Resource Management.

Our general partner decides whether to retain separate counsel, accountants or others to perform services for us.

In some instances, our general partner may cause us to borrow funds to permit us to pay cash distributions, even if the purpose or effect of the borrowing is to make a distribution on the subordinated units, to make incentive distributions or to accelerate the expiration of the subordination period.

Our general partner has broad discretion to establish financial reserves for the proper conduct of our business. These reserves also will affect the amount of cash available for distribution. Our general partner may establish reserves for distribution on the subordinated units, but only if those reserves will not prevent us from distributing the full minimum quarterly distribution, plus any arrearages, on the common units for the following four quarters.

Unitholders have less power to elect or remove management of our general partner than holders of common stock in a corporation. Common unitholders do not have sufficient voting power to elect or remove our general partner without the consent of Martin Resource Management.

Unlike the holders of common stock in a corporation, unitholders have only limited voting rights on matters affecting our business and therefore limited ability to influence management's decisions regarding our business. Unitholders did not elect our general partner or its directors and will have no right to elect our general partner or its directors on an annual or other continuing basis. Martin Resource Management elects the directors of our general partner. Although our general partner has a fiduciary duty to manage our partnership in a manner beneficial to us and our unitholders, the directors of our general partner also have a fiduciary duty to manage our general partner in a manner beneficial to Martin Resource Management and its shareholders.

If unitholders are dissatisfied with the performance of our general partner, they will have a limited ability to remove our general partner. Our general partner generally may not be removed except upon the vote of the holders of at least 662/3% of the outstanding units voting together as a single class. Because our general partner and its affiliates, including Martin Resource Management, control approximately 50.2% of all the limited partner units, our general partner cannot be removed without the consent of it and its affiliates.

If our general partner is removed without cause during the subordination period and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of removal, all remaining subordinated units will automatically be converted into common units and any existing arrearages on the common units will be extinguished. A removal under these circumstances would adversely affect the common units by prematurely eliminating their contractual right to distributions and liquidation preference over the subordinated units, which preferences would otherwise have continued until we had met certain distribution and performance tests. Cause is narrowly defined to mean that a court of competent jurisdiction has entered a final, non-appealable judgment finding our general partner liable for actual

fraud, gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct in its capacity as our general partner. Cause does not include most cases of charges of poor management of our business, so the removal of our general partner because of the unitholders' dissatisfaction with our general partner's performance in managing our partnership will most likely result in the termination of the subordination period.

Unitholders' voting rights are further restricted by our partnership agreement provision prohibiting any units held by a person owning 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, other than our general partner, its affiliates, their transferees and persons who acquired such units with the prior approval of our general partner's

Table of Contents

directors, from voting on any matter. In addition, our partnership agreement contains provisions limiting the ability of unitholders to call meetings or to acquire information about our operations, as well as other provisions limiting the unitholders' ability to influence the manner or direction of management.

As a result of these provisions, it will be more difficult for a third party to acquire our partnership without first negotiating the acquisition with our general partner. Consequently, it is unlikely the trading price of our common units will ever reflect a takeover premium.

Our general partner's discretion in determining the level of our cash reserves may adversely affect our ability to make cash distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our partnership agreement requires our general partner to deduct from operating surplus cash reserves it determines in its reasonable discretion to be necessary to fund our future operating expenditures. In addition, our partnership agreement permits our general partner to reduce available cash by establishing cash reserves for the proper conduct of our business, to comply with applicable law or agreements to which we are a party or to provide funds for future distributions to partners. These cash reserves will affect the amount of cash available for distribution to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our unitholders may not have limited liability if a court finds that we have not complied with applicable statutes or that unitholder action constitutes control of our business.

The limitations on the liability of holders of limited partner interests for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in some states. The holder of one of our common units could be held liable in some circumstances for our obligations to the same extent as a general partner if a court determined that:

we had been conducting business in any state without compliance with the applicable limited partnership statute; or

the right or the exercise of the right by our unitholders as a group to remove or replace our general partner, to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement, or to take other action under our partnership agreement constituted participation in the control of our business.

Our general partner generally has unlimited liability for our obligations, such as our debts and environmental liabilities, except for our contractual obligations that are expressly made without recourse to our general partner. In addition, under some circumstances, a unitholder may be liable to us for the amount of a distribution for a period of three years from the date of the distribution. Please read *The Partnership Agreement - Limited Liability* for a discussion of the implications of the limitations on liability to a unitholder.

Our partnership agreement contains provisions that reduce the remedies available to unitholders for actions that might otherwise constitute a breach of fiduciary duty by our general partner.

Our partnership agreement limits the liability and reduces the fiduciary duties of our general partner to the unitholders. Our partnership agreement also restricts the remedies available to unitholders for actions that would otherwise constitute breaches of our general partner's fiduciary duties. For example, our partnership agreement:

permits our general partner to make a number of decisions in its sole discretion. This entitles our general partner to consider only the interests and factors that it desires, and it has no duty or obligation to give any consideration to any interest of, or factors affecting, us, our affiliates or any limited partner;

provides that our general partner is entitled to make other decisions in its reasonable discretion which may reduce the obligations to which our general partner would otherwise be held;

generally provides that affiliated transactions and resolutions of conflicts of interest not involving a required vote of unitholders must be fair and reasonable to us and that, in determining whether a transaction or resolution is fair and reasonable, our general partner may consider the interests of all parties involved, including its own; and

Table of Contents

provides that our general partner and its officers and directors will not be liable for monetary damages to us, our limited partners or assignees for errors of judgment or for any acts or omissions if our general partner and those other persons acted in good faith.

If you choose to purchase a common unit, you will be treated as having consented to the various actions contemplated in our partnership agreement and conflicts of interest that might otherwise be considered a breach of fiduciary duties under applicable state law.

We may issue additional common units without unitholder approval, which would dilute each unitholder's ownership interest.

During the subordination period, our general partner, without the approval of our unitholders, may cause us to issue up to 1,500,000 additional common units. Our general partner may also cause us to issue an unlimited number of additional common units or other equity securities of equal rank with the common units, without unitholder approval, in a number of circumstances such as:

the issuance of common units in connection with acquisitions that increase cash flow from operations on a pro forma, per unit basis;

the conversion of subordinated units into common units;

the conversion of units of equal rank with the common units into common units under some circumstances; or

the conversion of our general partner's general partner interest in us and its incentive distribution rights into common units as a result of the withdrawal of our general partner.

After the subordination period, we may issue an unlimited number of limited partner interests of any type without the approval of our unitholders. Our partnership agreement does not give our unitholders the right to approve our issuance of equity securities ranking junior to the common units at any time.

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

our unitholders' proportionate ownership interest in us will decrease;

the amount of cash available for distribution on a per unit basis may decrease;

because a lower percentage of total outstanding units will be subordinated units, the risk that a shortfall in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution will be borne by our common unitholders will increase;

the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding unit will diminish; and

the market price of the common units may decline.

The control of our general partner may be transferred to a third party, and that party could replace our current management team, without unitholder consent. Additionally, if Martin Resource Management no longer controls our general partner, amounts we owe under our credit facility may become immediately due and payable.

Our general partner may transfer its general partner interest to a third party in a merger or in a sale of all or substantially all of its assets without the consent of the unitholders. Furthermore, there is no restriction in our partnership agreement on the ability of the owner of our general partner to transfer its ownership interest in our general partner to a third party. A new owner of our general partner could replace the directors and officers of our general partner with its own designees and to control the decisions taken by our general partner.

If, at any time, Martin Resource Management no longer controls our general partner, the lender under our credit facility may declare all amounts outstanding thereunder immediately due and payable. If such event occurs, we may be required to refinance our debt on unfavorable terms, which could negatively impact our results of operations and our ability to make distribution to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Table of Contents

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

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the common units, our general partner will have the right, but not the obligation, which it may assign to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining common units held by unaffiliated persons at a price not less than the then-current market price. As a result, unitholders may be required to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price and may not receive any return on their investment. Unitholders may also incur a tax liability upon a sale of their units. No provision in our partnership agreement, or in any other agreement we have with our general partner or Martin Resource Management, prohibits our general partner or its affiliates from acquiring more than 80% of our common units. For additional information about this call right and the potential tax liability of unitholders, please read [Tax Risks](#) [Tax gain or loss on the disposition of our common units could be different than expected](#) and [The Partnership Agreement](#) [Limited Call Right](#).

Martin Resource Management and its affiliates may engage in limited competition with us.

Martin Resource Management and its affiliates may engage in limited competition with us. If Martin Resource Management does engage in competition with us, we may lose customers or business opportunities, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations, cash flow and ability to make distributions to our unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

Our common units have a limited trading history and a limited trading volume compared to other publicly traded securities.

Our common units are quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol [MMLP](#). However, our common units have a limited trading history and daily trading volumes for our common units are, and may continue to be, relatively small compared to many other securities quoted on the Nasdaq National Market. We cannot assure you that this offering will increase the trading volume for our common units, and the price of our common units may, therefore, be volatile.

Tax Risks

You should read [Material Tax Considerations](#) for a full discussion of the expected material federal income tax considerations of owning and disposing of common units.

The IRS could treat us as a corporation for tax purposes, which would substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities.

The anticipated after-tax economic benefit of an investment in us depends largely on our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, a ruling from the IRS on this or any other matter affecting us.

If we were treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would pay tax on our income at corporate rates, which is currently a maximum of 35%. Distributions to unitholders would generally be taxed again as corporate distributions, and no income, gains, losses, or deductions would flow through to unitholders. Because a tax would be imposed upon us as a corporation, the cash available for distribution to unitholders or to make principal and interest payments on our debt securities would be substantially reduced. Treatment of us as a corporation would result in a material reduction in the anticipated cash flow and after-tax return to unitholders and therefore would likely result in a substantial reduction in the value of the common units.

Current law may change so as to cause us to be taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes or otherwise subject us to entity-level taxation. Our partnership agreement provides that, if a law is enacted or existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that subjects us to taxation as a corporation or otherwise subjects us to entity-level taxation for federal, state or local income tax purposes, then the minimum quarterly distribution amount and the target distribution amount will be adjusted to reflect the impact of that law on us.

Table of Contents

A successful IRS contest of the federal income tax positions we take may adversely affect the market for our common units and the costs of any contest will be borne by our unitholders, debt security holders and our general partner.

We have not requested a ruling from the IRS with respect to our treatment as a partnership for federal income tax purposes or any other matter affecting us. The IRS may adopt positions that differ from our counsel's conclusions expressed in this prospectus. It may be necessary to resort to administrative or court proceedings to sustain some or all of our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take. A court may not agree with some or all our counsel's conclusions or the positions we take. Our counsel has not rendered an opinion on certain matters affecting us. Any contest with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the prices at which they trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS will be borne directly or indirectly by all of our unitholders, debt security holders and our general partner.

Unitholders may be required to pay taxes on income from us even if they do not receive any cash distributions from us.

Unitholders may be required to pay federal income taxes and, in some cases, state, local and foreign income taxes on their share of our taxable income even if they receive no cash distributions from us. Unitholders may not receive cash distributions from us equal to their share of our taxable income or even the tax liability that results from the taxation of their share of our taxable income.

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

If unitholders sell common units, they will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and their tax basis in those common units. Prior distributions in excess of the total net taxable income unitholders were allocated for a common unit, which decreased their tax basis in that common unit, will, in effect, become taxable income to them if the common unit is sold at a price greater than their tax basis in that common unit, even if the price they receive is less than their original cost. A substantial portion of the amount realized, whether or not representing gain, may be ordinary income to unitholders. Should the IRS successfully contest some positions we take, unitholders could recognize more gain on the sale of units than would be the case under those positions, without the benefit of decreased income in prior years. In addition, if unitholders sell their units, they may incur a tax liability in excess of the amount of cash they receive from the sale.

Changes in federal income tax law could affect the value of our common units.

On May 28, 2003, the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 was signed into law, which generally reduces the maximum tax rate applicable to corporate dividends to 15%. This reduction could materially affect the value of our common units in relation to alternative investments in corporate stock, as investments in corporate stock may be relatively more attractive to individual investors thereby exerting downward pressure on the market price of our common units.

Tax-exempt entities, regulated investment companies and foreign persons face unique tax issues from owning common units that may result in adverse tax consequences to them.

Investment in common units by tax-exempt entities such as individual retirement accounts (known as IRAs), regulated investment companies (known as mutual funds) and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. For example, virtually all of our income allocated to organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, will be unrelated business income and will be taxable to them. Very little of our income will be qualifying income to a regulated investment company. Distributions to non-U.S. persons will be

reduced by withholding taxes at the highest effective tax rate applicable to individuals, and non-U.S. persons will be required to file federal income tax returns and pay tax on their share of our taxable income.

We are registered as a tax shelter. This may increase the risk of an IRS audit of us or a unitholder.

We are registered with the IRS as a tax shelter. Our tax shelter registration number is 02318000009. The federal income tax laws require that some types of entities, including some partnerships, register as tax shelters in

Table of Contents

response to the perception that they claim tax benefits that may be unwarranted. As a result, we may be audited by the IRS and tax adjustments could be made. Any unitholder owning less than a 1% profits interest in us has very limited rights to participate in the income tax audit process. Further, any adjustments in our tax returns will lead to adjustments in our unitholders' tax returns and may lead to audits of unitholders' tax returns and adjustments of items unrelated to us. Unitholders will bear the cost of any expense incurred in connection with an examination of their tax return.

We treat a purchaser of our common units as having the same tax benefits without regard to the seller's identity. The IRS may challenge this treatment, which could adversely affect the value of the common units.

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units and because of other reasons, we will adopt depreciation positions that may not conform to all aspects of the Treasury regulations. Please read **Material Tax Considerations Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership Section 754 Election**. A successful IRS challenge to those positions could adversely affect the amount of tax benefits available to our unitholders. It also could affect the timing of these tax benefits or the amount of gain from the sale of common units and could have a negative impact on the value of our common units or result in audit adjustments to unitholder tax returns. Please read **Material Tax Considerations Uniformity of Units** for a further discussion of the effect of, and reasons for, the depreciation and amortization positions we will adopt.

Unitholders may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes and return filing requirements as a result of investing in our common units.

In addition to federal income taxes, unitholders may be subject to other taxes, such as state, local and foreign income taxes, unincorporated business taxes and estate, inheritance, or intangible taxes that are imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property. Unitholders may be required to file state, local and foreign income tax returns and pay state and local income taxes in some or all of the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property and may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. We own property and conduct business in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Utah. We may do business or own property in other states or foreign countries in the future. It is the responsibility of the unitholder to file all federal, state, local and foreign tax returns. Our counsel has not rendered an opinion on the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in our common units.

Risks Relating to the Debt Securities

Martin Midstream Partners is a holding company and we conduct our operations through our subsidiary, Martin Operating Partnership, and depend on cash flow from Martin Operating Partnership to service any of our debt obligations.

Martin Midstream Partners conducts all of its operations through its subsidiary, Martin Operating Partnership, and owns no significant assets other than the limited partnership interests in Martin Operating Partnership and ownership of membership interests in Martin Operating GP LLC, the general partner of Martin Operating Partnership. Therefore, our ability, and the ability of Martin Operating Partnership, to make required payments on any debt securities issued will depend on the performance of Martin Operating Partnership and its ability to make required payments and/or to distribute funds to us. The ability of this subsidiary to make required payments and/or make such distributions may be restricted by, among other things, its debt agreements and applicable state partnership laws and other laws and regulations. Under our debt agreements, Martin Operating Partnership is prohibited from making a distribution to us that would result in a default in such debt agreements. Furthermore, applicable state partnership laws restrict Martin Operating Partnership from making distributions to us that would result in its insolvency. If we or Martin Operating Partnership are unable to obtain the funds necessary to pay the principal amount at maturity of our debt securities, we

may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as a refinancing of the debt securities. We cannot assure you that we would be able to so refinance our debt securities.

Table of Contents

Your right to receive payments on our debt securities is unsecured and will be effectively subordinated to our existing and future secured indebtedness.

Any debt securities, including any guarantees, issued by Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership will be effectively subordinated to the claims of our secured creditors. In the event of the insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or winding up of the business of Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership, secured creditors would generally have the right to be paid in full before any distribution is made to the holders of our debt securities. As of June 23, 2004, Martin Midstream Partners had outstanding approximately \$62.0 million of secured indebtedness.

A guarantee by Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership could be deemed to be a fraudulent conveyance under certain circumstances, and a court may try to subordinate or void such guarantee.

Under federal bankruptcy laws and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a guarantee by Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership could be voided, or claims in respect of a guarantee could be subordinated to all other debts of that guarantor if, among other things, the guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by its guarantee, received less than reasonably equivalent fair value or fair consideration for the incurrence of such guarantee, and

was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence;

was engaged in a business or transaction for which the guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature.

In addition, any payment by that guarantor pursuant to its guarantee could be voided and required to be returned to the guarantor, or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor. The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its assets, including contingent liabilities, were greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets were less than the amount that would be required to pay its procurable liability, including contingent liabilities, on its existing debts, as they become absolute or mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Operating Partnership are required to distribute all of their available cash to their partners and are not required to accumulate cash for the purpose of meeting their future obligations to holders of our debt securities, which may limit the cash available to service those debt securities.

The partnership agreements of Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Operating Partnership require us to distribute all of our available cash each fiscal quarter to our partners. Available cash is generally defined to mean all cash on hand at the end of the quarter, plus certain working capital borrowings after the end of the quarter, less reserves established by the general partner in its sole discretion to provide for the proper conduct of our business (including reserves for future capital expenditures), to comply with applicable law or agreements, including debt agreements, or to provide funds for future distributions to partners. Depending on the timing and amount of the cash distributions to our partners and because we are not required to accumulate cash for the purpose of meeting obligations to holders of any debt

securities, such distributions could significantly reduce the cash available to us in subsequent periods to make payments on any debt securities.

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements included in this prospectus, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference that are not historical facts (including any statements concerning plans and objectives of management for future operations or economic performance, or assumptions or forecasts related thereto), are forward-looking statements. These statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology including forecast, may, believe, will, expect, anticipate, estimate, continue or other similar words. These statements discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of financial condition or state other forward-looking information. We and our representatives may from time to time make other oral or written statements that are also forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements are made based upon management's current plans, expectations, estimates, assumptions and beliefs concerning future events impacting us and therefore involve a number of risks and uncertainties. We caution that forward-looking statements are not guarantees and that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements for a number of important reasons, including those discussed under Risk Factors and elsewhere in this prospectus, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference herein.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we specify otherwise in any prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds (after the payment of offering expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions) from the sale of securities offered hereby for general partnership purposes, which may include, among other things:

paying or refinancing all or a portion of our indebtedness outstanding at the time, including indebtedness incurred in connection with acquisitions; and

funding working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions.

The actual application of proceeds from the sale of any particular offering of securities using this prospectus will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such offering. The precise amount and timing of the application of these proceeds will depend upon our funding requirements and the availability and cost of other funds.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The table below sets forth the ratio of earnings to fixed charges of Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Midstream Partners Predecessor on a consolidated basis for the periods indicated. The ratio of earnings to fixed charges is presented below for the years ending December 31, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Martin Midstream Partners Predecessor	Martin Midstream Partners L.P.
Period	Period
from	from

	Year Ended December 31			January 1, November 6, 2002 2002 through through November 5 December 31		Year Ended December 31,	Three Months Ended March 31,
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003	2004
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	0.73x	1.19x	2.13x	1.78x	10.28x	7.37x	6.26x

For these ratios, earnings is the amount resulting from adding the following items:

pre-tax income from continuing operations, before minority interest and equity in earnings of unconsolidated partnership;

Table of Contents

distributed income of equity investments; and

fixed charges.

The term *fixed charges* means the sum of the following:

interest expense;

amortized debt issuance costs; and

estimated interest element of rentals.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

Martin Midstream Partners may issue senior debt securities under an indenture between Martin Midstream Partners, as issuer, Martin Operating Partnership, as the Guarantor, if applicable, and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement. We refer to this indenture as the *Martin Midstream Partners senior indenture*. Martin Midstream Partners may also issue subordinated debt securities under an indenture to be entered into among Martin Midstream Partners, Martin Operating Partnership, as the Guarantor, if applicable, and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement. We refer to this indenture as the *Martin Midstream Partners subordinated indenture*.

Martin Operating Partnership may issue senior debt securities under an indenture among Martin Operating Partnership, as issuer, Martin Midstream Partners, as the Guarantor, and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement. We refer to this indenture as the *Martin Operating Partnership senior indenture*. Martin Operating Partnership may also issue subordinated debt securities under an indenture to be entered into among Martin Operating Partnership, Martin Midstream Partners, as the Guarantor, and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement. We refer to this indenture as the *Martin Operating Partnership subordinated indenture*.

We refer to the *Martin Midstream Partners senior indenture*, the *Martin Operating Partnership senior indenture*, the *Martin Midstream Partners subordinated indenture* and the *Martin Operating Partnership subordinated indenture* collectively as the *indentures*. The debt securities will be governed by the provisions of the related indenture and those made part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939.

We have summarized material provisions of the indentures, the debt securities and the guarantees below. This summary is not complete. We have filed the form of senior indentures and the form of subordinated indentures with the SEC as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and you should read the indentures for provisions that may be important to you.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this *Description of the Debt Securities* to *we*, *us* and *our* mean Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Operating Partnership and references herein to an *indenture* refer to the particular indenture under which we issue a series of debt securities.

Provisions Applicable to Each Indenture

General. Any series of debt securities:

will be general obligations of the issuer;

will be general obligations of the Guarantor if they are guaranteed by the Guarantor; and

may be subordinated to the Senior Indebtedness of Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Operating Partnership.

The indentures do not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued under any indenture, and do not limit the amount of other indebtedness or securities that we may issue. We may issue debt securities under the indentures from time to time in one or more series, each in an amount authorized prior to issuance.

Table of Contents

No indenture contains any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the debt securities in the event we participate in a highly leveraged transaction or upon a change of control. The indentures also do not contain provisions that give holders the right to require us to repurchase their securities in the event of a decline in our credit ratings for any reason, including as a result of a takeover, recapitalization or similar restructuring or otherwise.

Terms. We will prepare a prospectus supplement and either a supplemental indenture, or authorizing resolutions of the board of directors of our general partner, accompanied by an officers certificate, relating to any series of debt securities that we offer, which will include specific terms relating to some or all of the following:

whether the debt securities will be senior or subordinated debt securities;

the form and title of the debt securities of that series;

whether the debt securities will be secured or not;

the total principal amount of the debt securities of that series;

whether the debt securities will be issued in individual certificates to each holder or in the form of temporary or permanent global securities held by a depositary on behalf of holders;

the date or dates on which the principal of and any premium on the debt securities of that series will be payable;

any interest rate which the debt securities of that series will bear, the date from which interest will accrue, interest payment dates and record dates for interest payments;

any right to extend or defer the interest payment periods and the duration of the extension;

whether and under what circumstances any additional amounts with respect to the debt securities will be payable;

whether the debt securities are entitled to the benefit of any guarantee by any Guarantor;

the place or places where payments on the debt securities of that series will be payable;

any provisions for optional redemption or early repayment;

any provisions that would require the redemption, purchase or repayment of debt securities;

the denominations in which the debt securities will be issued;

whether payments on the debt securities will be payable in foreign currency or currency units or another form and whether payments will be payable by reference to any index or formula;

the portion of the principal amount of debt securities that will be payable if the maturity is accelerated, if other than the entire principal amount;

any additional means of defeasance of the debt securities, any additional conditions or limitations to defeasance of the debt securities or any changes to those conditions or limitations;

any changes or additions to the events of default or covenants described in this prospectus;

any restrictions or other provisions relating to the transfer or exchange of debt securities;

any terms for the conversion or exchange of the debt securities for our other securities or securities of any other entity;

any changes to the subordination provisions for the subordinated debt securities; and

any other terms of the debt securities of that series.

This description of debt securities will be deemed modified, amended or supplemented by any description of any series of debt securities set forth in a prospectus supplement related to that series.

Table of Contents

We may sell the debt securities at a discount, which may be substantial, below their stated principal amount. These debt securities may bear no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below market rates. If we sell these debt securities, we will describe in the prospectus supplement any material United States federal income tax consequences and other special considerations.

If we sell any of the debt securities for any foreign currency or currency unit or if payments on the debt securities are payable in any foreign currency or currency unit, we will describe in the prospectus supplement the restrictions, elections, tax consequences, specific terms and other information relating to those debt securities and the foreign currency or currency unit.

Guarantee of Martin Midstream Partners. Martin Midstream Partners will fully, irrevocably and unconditionally guarantee on an unsecured basis all series of debt securities of Martin Operating Partnership, and may execute a notation of guarantee as further evidence of its guarantee. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any such guarantee by Martin Midstream Partners.

Martin Midstream Partners' guarantee of the senior debt securities will be Martin Midstream Partners' unsecured and unsubordinated general obligation, and will rank on a parity with all of Martin Midstream Partners' other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Martin Midstream Partners' guarantee of the subordinated debt securities will be Martin Midstream Partners' unsecured general obligation and will be subordinated to all of Martin Midstream Partners' other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

Guarantee of Martin Operating Partnership. Martin Operating Partnership may fully, irrevocably and unconditionally guarantee on an unsecured basis all series of debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners and may execute a notation of guarantee as further evidence of such guarantee. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any such guarantee by Martin Operating Partnership.

If a series of senior debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners is guaranteed, Martin Operating Partnership's guarantee of the senior debt securities will be Martin Operating Partnership's unsecured and unsubordinated general obligation, and will rank on a parity with all of Martin Operating Partnership's other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. If a series of subordinated debt securities of Martin Midstream Partners is guaranteed, Martin Operating Partnership's guarantee of the subordinated debt securities will be Martin Operating Partnership's unsecured general obligation and will be subordinated to all of Martin Operating Partnership's other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

The obligations of each Guarantor under its guarantee of the debt securities will be limited to the maximum amount that will not result in the obligations of the Guarantor under the guarantee constituting a fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer under federal or state law, after giving effect to:

all other contingent and fixed liabilities of the Guarantor; and

any collections from or payments made by or on behalf of any other Guarantor in respect of the obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee.

The guarantee of any Guarantor may be released under certain circumstances. If we exercise our legal or covenant defeasance option with respect to debt securities of a particular series as described below in *Defeasance*, then any Guarantor will be released with respect to that series. Further, if no default has occurred and is continuing under the indentures, and to the extent not otherwise prohibited by the indentures, a Guarantor will be unconditionally released and discharged from the guarantee:

automatically upon any sale, exchange or transfer, whether by way of merger or otherwise, to any person that is not our affiliate, of all of our direct or indirect limited partnership or other equity interests in the Guarantor;

automatically upon the merger of the Guarantor into us or the liquidation and dissolution of the Guarantor; or

following delivery of a written notice by us to the trustee, upon the release of all guarantees by the Guarantor of any debt of ours for borrowed money for a purchase money obligation or for a guarantee of either, except for any series of debt securities.

Table of Contents

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets. Each of Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Operating Partnership has agreed, however, that it will not consolidate with or merge into any entity (other than Martin Midstream Partners, Martin Operating Partnership or their subsidiaries, as applicable) or lease, transfer or dispose of all or substantially all of its assets to any entity (other than Martin Midstream Partners, Martin Operating Partnership or their subsidiaries, as applicable) unless:

it is the continuing entity; or

if it is not the continuing entity, the resulting entity or transferee is organized and existing under the laws of any United States jurisdiction and assumes the performance of its covenants and obligations under the indentures; and

in either case, immediately after giving effect to the transaction, no default or event of default would occur and be continuing or would result from the transaction.

Upon any such consolidation, merger or asset lease, transfer or disposition involving Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership, the resulting entity or transferee will be substituted for Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership, as applicable, under the applicable indenture and debt securities. In the case of an asset transfer or disposition other than a lease, Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership, as applicable, will be released from the applicable indenture.

Events of Default. Unless we inform you otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, the following are events of default with respect to a series of debt securities:

failure to pay interest on that series of debt securities when due that continue for 30 days;

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 redemption, upon required repurchase or otherwise;

default in the payment of any sinking fund payment on any debt securities of that series when due;

failure by the issuer or, if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the Guarantor, by such Guarantor, to comply for 60 days with the other agreements contained in the indentures, any supplement to the indentures or any board resolution authorizing the issuance of that series after written notice by the trustee or by the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities issued under that indenture that are affected by that failure;

certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the issuer or, if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the Guarantor, of the Guarantor;

if the series is guaranteed by the Guarantor,

any of the guarantees ceases to be in full force and effect, except as otherwise provided in the indentures;

any of the guarantees is declared null and void in a judicial proceeding; or

the Guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under the indentures or its guarantee; and

any other event of default provided for in that series of debt securities.

A default under one series of debt securities will not necessarily be a default under another series. The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of the debt securities of any default or event of default (except in any payment on the debt securities) if the trustee considers it in the interest of the holders of the debt securities to do so.

If an event of default for any series of debt securities occurs and is continuing, the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the series affected by the default (or, in some cases, 25% in principal amount of all debt securities issued under the applicable indenture that are affected, voting as one class) may declare the principal of and all accrued and unpaid interest on those debt securities to be due and payable. If an event of default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization occurs, the principal of and interest on all the debt securities issued under the applicable indenture will become immediately due and payable without any action on the part of the trustee or any holder. The holders of a majority in principal

Table of Contents

amount of the outstanding debt securities of the series affected by the default (or, in some cases, of all debt securities issued under the applicable indenture that are affected, voting as one class) may in some cases rescind this accelerated payment requirement.

A holder of a debt security of any series issued under each indenture may pursue any remedy under that indenture only if:

the holder gives the trustee written notice of a continuing event of default for that series;

the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series make a written request to the trustee to pursue the remedy;

the holders offer to the trustee indemnity satisfactory to the trustee;

the trustee fails to act for a period of 60 days after receipt of the request and offer of indemnity; and

during that 60-day period, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the debt securities of that series do not give the trustee a direction inconsistent with the request.

This provision does not, however, affect the right of a holder of a debt security to sue for enforcement of any overdue payment.

In most cases, holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series (or of all debt securities issued under the applicable indenture that are affected, voting as one class) may direct the time, method and place of:

conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee; and

exercising any trust or power conferred upon the trustee relating to or arising as a result of an event of default.

The issuer is required to file each year with the trustee a written statement as to its compliance with the covenants contained in the applicable indenture.

Modification and Waiver. Each indenture may be amended or supplemented if the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series issued under that indenture that are affected by the amendment or supplement (acting as one class) consent to it. Without the consent of the holder of each debt security affected, however, no modification may:

reduce the amount of debt securities whose holders must consent to an amendment, a supplement or a waiver;

reduce the rate of or change the time for payment of interest on the debt security;

reduce the principal of the debt security or change its stated maturity;

reduce any premium payable on the redemption of the debt security or change the time at which the debt security may or must be redeemed;

change any obligation to pay additional amounts on the debt security;

make payments on the debt security payable in currency other than as originally stated in the debt security;

impair the holder's right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to the debt security;

make any change in the percentage of principal amount of debt securities necessary to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or to make any change in the provision related to modification;

modify the provisions relating to the subordination of any subordinated debt security in a manner adverse to the holder of that security;

Table of Contents

waive a continuing default or event of default regarding any payment on the debt securities; or

release the Guarantor, or modify the guarantee of the Guarantor in any manner adverse to the holders.

Each indenture may be amended or supplemented or any provision of that indenture may be waived without the consent of any holders of debt securities issued under that indenture:

to cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;

to provide for the assumption of the issuer's obligations under the indentures by a successor upon any merger, consolidation or asset transfer permitted under the indenture;

to provide for uncertificated debt securities in addition to or in place of certificated debt securities or to provide for bearer debt securities;

to provide any security for, any guarantees of or any additional obligors on any series of debt securities or, with respect to the senior indentures, the related guarantees;

to comply with any requirement to effect or maintain the qualification of that indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;

to add covenants that would benefit the holders of any debt securities or to surrender any rights the issuer has under the indentures;

to add events of default with respect to any debt securities; and

to make any change that does not adversely affect any outstanding debt securities of any series issued under that indenture in any material respect.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series (or, in some cases, of all debt securities issued under the applicable indenture that are affected, voting as one class) may waive any existing or past default or event of default with respect to those debt securities. Those holders may not, however, waive any default or event of default in any payment on any debt security or compliance with a provision that cannot be amended or supplemented without the consent of each holder affected.

Defeasance. When we use the term defeasance, we mean discharge from some or all of our obligations under the indentures. If any combination of funds or government securities are deposited with the trustee under an indenture sufficient to make payments on the debt securities of a series issued under that indenture on the dates those payments are due and payable, then, at our option, either of the following will occur:

we will be discharged from our or their obligations with respect to the debt securities of that series and, if applicable, the related guarantees (legal defeasance); or

we will no longer have any obligation to comply with the restrictive covenants, the merger covenant and other specified covenants under the applicable indenture, and the related events of default will no longer apply (covenant defeasance).

If a series of debt securities is defeased, the holders of the debt securities of the series affected will not be entitled to the benefits of the applicable indenture, except for obligations to register the transfer or exchange of debt securities, replace stolen, lost or mutilated debt securities or maintain paying agencies and hold moneys for payment in trust. In the case of covenant defeasance, our obligation to pay principal, premium and interest on the debt securities and, if applicable, guarantees of the payments will also survive.

Unless we inform you otherwise in the prospectus supplement, we will be required to deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the debt securities to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we elect legal defeasance, that opinion of counsel must be based upon a ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or a change in law to that effect.

No Personal Liability of General Partner. Martin Midstream GP LLC, the general partner of Martin Midstream Partners, and its directors, managers, officers, employees and members, in such capacity, will not be liable for the obligations of Martin Midstream Partners or Martin Operating Partnership under the debt securities,

Table of Contents

the indentures or the guarantees or for any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation. By accepting a debt security, each holder of that debt security will have agreed to this provision and waived and released any such liability on the part of Martin Midstream GP LLC and its directors, managers, officers, employees and members. This waiver and release are part of the consideration for our issuance of the debt securities. It is the view of the SEC that a waiver of liabilities under the federal securities laws is against public policy and unenforceable.

Governing Law. New York law will govern the indentures and the debt securities.

Trustee. We may appoint a separate trustee for any series of debt securities. We use the term trustee to refer to the trustee appointed with respect to any such series of debt securities. We may maintain banking and other commercial relationships with the trustee and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business, and the trustee may own debt securities.

Form, Exchange, Registration and Transfer. The debt securities will be issued in registered form, without interest coupons. There will be no service charge for any registration of transfer or exchange of the debt securities. However, payment of any transfer tax or similar governmental charge payable for that registration may be required.

Debt securities of any series will be exchangeable for other debt securities of the same series, the same total principal amount and the same terms but in different authorized denominations in accordance with the applicable indenture. Holders may present debt securities for registration of transfer at the office of the security registrar or any transfer agent we designate. The security registrar or transfer agent will effect the transfer or exchange if its requirements and the requirements of the applicable indenture are met.

The trustee will be appointed as security registrar for the debt securities. If a prospectus supplement refers to any transfer agent we initially designate, we may at any time rescind that designation or approve a change in the location through which any transfer agent acts. We are required to maintain an office or agency for transfers and exchanges in each place of payment. We may at any time designate additional transfer agents for any series of debt securities.

In the case of any redemption, we will not be required to register the transfer or exchange of:

any debt security during a period beginning 15 business days prior to the mailing of the relevant notice of redemption and ending on the close of business on the day of mailing of such notice; or

any debt security that has been called for redemption in whole or in part, except the unredeemed portion of any debt security being redeemed in part.

Payment and Paying Agents. Unless we inform you otherwise in a prospectus supplement, payments on the debt securities will be made in U.S. dollars at the office of the trustee or any paying agent. At our option, however, payments may be made by wire transfer for global debt securities or by check mailed to the address of the person entitled to the payment as it appears in the security register. Unless we inform you otherwise in a prospectus supplement, interest payments may be made to the person in whose name the debt security is registered at the close of business on the record date for the interest payment.

Unless we inform you otherwise in a prospectus supplement, the trustee under the applicable indenture will be designated as the paying agent for payments on debt securities issued under that indenture. We may at any time designate additional paying agents or rescind the designation of any paying agent or approve a change in the office through which any paying agent acts.

If the principal of or any premium or interest on debt securities of a series is payable on a day that is not a business day, the payment will be made on the following business day. For these purposes, unless we inform you otherwise in a prospectus supplement, a business day is any day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in New York, New York or a place of payment on the debt securities of that series is authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to remain closed.

Subject to the requirements of any applicable abandoned property laws, the trustee and paying agent will pay to us upon written request any money held by them for payments on the debt securities that remains unclaimed for two years after the date upon which that payment has become due. After payment to us, holders entitled to the money

Table of Contents

must look to us for payment. In that case, all liability of the trustee or paying agent with respect to that money will cease.

Book-Entry Debt Securities. The debt securities of a series may be issued in the form of one or more global debt securities that would be deposited with a depository or its nominee identified in the prospectus supplement. Global debt securities may be issued in either temporary or permanent form. We will describe in the prospectus supplement the terms of any depository arrangement and the rights and limitations of owners of beneficial interests in any global debt security.

Provisions Applicable Solely to the Martin Midstream Partners and Martin Operating Partnership Subordinated Indentures

Subordination. Debt securities of a series may be subordinated to the issuer's Senior Indebtedness, which is defined generally to include any obligation created or assumed by the issuer (or, if the series is guaranteed, the Guarantor) for the repayment of borrowed money, any purchase money obligation created or assumed by the issuer, and any guarantee therefor, whether outstanding or hereafter issued, unless, by the terms of the instrument creating or evidencing such obligation, it is provided that such obligation is subordinate or not superior in right of payment to the debt securities (or, if the series is guaranteed, the guarantee of the Guarantor), or to other obligations which are pari passu with or subordinated to the debt securities (or, if the series is guaranteed, the guarantee of the Guarantor). Subordinated debt securities will be subordinated in right of payment, to the extent and in the manner set forth in the subordinated indentures and the prospectus supplement relating to such series, to the prior payment of all of the issuer's indebtedness and that of the Guarantor that is designated as Senior Indebtedness with respect to the series.

The holders of Senior Indebtedness of the issuer or, if applicable, the Guarantor, 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 or distribution of our assets or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the Guarantors' assets, to creditors:

upon a liquidation or dissolution of the issuer or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the Guarantor; or

in a bankruptcy, receivership or similar proceeding relating to the issuer or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, to the Guarantor.

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 the holders of subordinated debt securities 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

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, the issuer 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 any 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.

Table of Contents

Generally, Designated Senior Indebtedness will include:

any specified issue of Senior Indebtedness of at least \$100.0 million; and

any other Senior Indebtedness that we may designate in respect of any series of subordinated debt securities.

During the continuance of any default, other than a default described in the immediately preceding paragraph, that may cause the maturity of any Designated 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 the issuer 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 and will end 179 days thereafter.

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 Designated 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 the Designated Senior Indebtedness have accelerated the maturity of the Designated 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. 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.

As a result of the subordination provisions described above, in the event of insolvency, the holders of Senior Indebtedness, as well as certain of our general creditors, may recover more, ratably, than the holders of the subordinated debt securities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS

Our common units represent limited partner interests that entitle the holders to participate in our partnership 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 holders of common units and our general partner in and to partnership distributions, see Cash Distribution Policy. For a general discussion of the expected federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of common units, see Material Tax Considerations. References in this Description of the Common Units to we, us and our mean Martin Midstream Partners L.P.

Number of Units

We currently have 4,222,500 common units outstanding, 4,188,405 of which are held by the public, and 34,095 are held by officers and directors of our general partner. In addition, we currently have 4,253,362 subordinated units outstanding, all of which are held by Martin Resource Management and its affiliates. For a description of our subordinated units, please read Subordinated Units. The common units, together with our subordinated units, represent an aggregate 98.0% limited partner interest. Our general partner owns an aggregate 2.0% general partner interest in us.

Table of Contents

Listing

Our outstanding common units are traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol MMLP. Any additional common units that we issue also will be traded on the Nasdaq National Market.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Duties. Mellon Investor Services LLC serves as transfer agent and registrar for our common units. We will pay all fees charged by the transfer agent for transfers of common units, except the following must be paid by unitholders:

- surety bond premiums to replace lost or stolen certificates, taxes and other governmental charges;
- special charges for services requested by a holder of a common unit; and
- other similar fees or charges.

We will indemnify the transfer agent, its agents and each of their stockholders, directors, officers and employees against all claims and losses that may arise out of acts performed or omitted in that capacity, except for any liability due to any gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the indemnified person or entity.

Resignation or Removal. The transfer agent may resign, by notice to us, or be removed by us. The resignation or removal of the transfer agent will become effective upon our appointment of a successor transfer agent and registrar and its acceptance of the appointment. If no successor has been appointed and accepted the appointment within 30 days after notice of the resignation or removal, our general partner may act as the transfer agent and registrar until a successor is appointed.

Transfer of Common Units

Each purchaser of common units offered by this prospectus must execute a transfer application. Any subsequent transfers of a common unit will not be recorded by the transfer agent or recognized by us unless the transferee executes and delivers a transfer application. By executing and delivering a transfer application, the transferee of common units:

- becomes the record holder of the common units and is an assignee until admitted into our partnership as a substituted limited partner;
- automatically requests admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership;
- agrees to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and executes, our partnership agreement;
- represents that the transferee has the capacity, power and authority to enter into our partnership agreement;
- grants powers of attorney to officers of our general partner and any liquidator of us as specified in our partnership agreement; and
- makes the consents and waivers contained in our partnership agreement.

An assignee will become a substituted limited partner of our partnership for the transferred common units upon the consent of our general partner and the recording of the name of the assignee on our books and records. Our general

partner may withhold its consent in its sole discretion.

A transferee's broker, agent or nominee may complete, execute and deliver a transfer application. We are entitled to treat the record holder of a common unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holder's rights are limited solely to those that it has against the record holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the record holder.

Common units are securities and are transferable according to the laws governing transfer of securities. In addition to other rights acquired upon transfer, the transferor gives the transferee the right to request admission as a

Table of Contents

substituted limited partner in our partnership for the transferred common units. A purchaser or transferee of common units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application obtains only:

the right to assign the common unit to a purchaser or other transferee; and

the right to transfer the right to seek admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership for the transferred common units.

Thus, a purchaser or transferee of common units who does not execute and deliver a transfer application:

will not receive cash distributions, 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; and

may not receive some federal income tax information or reports furnished to record holders of common units.

Our partnership agreement requires that a transferor of common units must provide the transferee with all information that may be necessary to transfer the common units. The transferor is not required to insure the execution of the transfer application by the transferee and has no liability or responsibility if the transferee neglects or chooses not to execute and forward the transfer application to the transfer agent. Please read *The Partnership Agreement – Status as Limited Partner or Assignee*.

Until a common unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes, except as otherwise required by law or applicable stock exchange regulations.

Voting

Each holder of common units is entitled to the voting rights specified under *The Partnership Agreement – Voting Rights* below.

Subordinated Units

Our subordinated units are a separate class of limited partner interests in Martin Midstream Partners, and the rights of holders to participate in distributions to partners differ from, and are subordinate to, the rights of the holders of common units. For any given quarter, any available cash will first be distributed to our general partner and to the holders of our common units, until the holders of our common units have received the minimum quarterly distribution plus any arrearages, and then will be distributed to the holders of subordinated units. Please read *Cash Distribution Policy*.

The subordinated units may also convert into common units under certain circumstances. Please read *Cash Distribution Policy – Subordination Period*.

Limited Voting Rights

Holders of subordinated units sometimes vote as a single class together with the common units and sometimes vote as a class separate from the holders of common units and, as in the case of holders of common units, will have very limited voting rights. During the subordination period, common units and subordinated units each vote separately as a class on the following matters:

a sale or exchange of all or substantially all of our assets;

the election of a successor general partner in connection with the removal of the general partner;

dissolution or reconstitution of our partnership;

a merger of our partnership;

Table of Contents

issuance of limited partner interests in some circumstances; and

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

The subordinated units are not entitled to a separate class vote on approval of the withdrawal of our general partner or the transfer by our general partner of its general partner interest or incentive distribution rights under some circumstances. Removal of our general partner requires:

a 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % vote of all outstanding units voting as a single class, and

the election of a successor general partner by the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes.

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

Distributions upon Liquidation

If we liquidate during the subordination period, in some circumstances, holders of outstanding common units will be entitled to receive more per unit in liquidating distributions than holders of outstanding subordinated units. The per unit difference will be dependent upon the amount of gain or loss that we recognize in liquidating our assets.

Following conversion of the subordinated units into common units, all units will be treated the same upon liquidation.

CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distributions of Available Cash

General. Within 45 days after the end of each quarter, Martin Midstream Partners will distribute all of our available cash to unitholders of record on the applicable record date. During the subordination period, which we define below and in the glossary located in Appendix A, the common units will have the right to receive distributions of available cash from operating surplus in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.50 per quarter, plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units from prior quarters, before any distributions of available cash from operating surplus may be made on the subordinated units.

Available Cash. We define available cash in the glossary located in Appendix A, and it generally means, for each fiscal quarter, all cash on hand at the end of the quarter:

less the amount of cash our general partner determines in its reasonable discretion is necessary or appropriate to:

provide for the proper conduct of our business;

comply with applicable law, any of our debt instruments, or other agreements; or

provide funds for distributions to our unitholders and to our general partner for 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. Working capital borrowings are generally borrowings that are made under our revolving credit facility and in all cases are used solely for working capital purposes or to pay distributions to partners.

Intent to Distribute the Minimum Quarterly Distribution. We intend to distribute to the holders of common units and subordinated units on a quarterly basis at least the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.50 per unit, or \$2.00 per year, to the extent we have sufficient cash from our operations after the establishment of cash reserves and payment of expenses, including payments to our general partner. There is no guarantee, however, that we will pay

Table of Contents

the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units in any quarter, and we will be prohibited from making any distributions to unitholders if it would cause an event of default, or an event of default is existing, under our revolving credit facility.

Restrictions on Our Ability to Distribute Available Cash Contained in Our Credit Agreement. Our ability to distribute available cash is contractually restricted by the terms of our credit agreement. Our credit agreement contains covenants requiring us to maintain certain financial ratios. We are prohibited from making any distributions to unitholders if the distribution would cause an event of default, or an event of default is existing, under our credit agreement or, if after giving effect to any distribution, we would then have less than \$5 million of borrowing availability thereunder.

Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus

General. All cash distributed to unitholders will be characterized as either operating surplus or capital surplus. We distribute available cash from operating surplus differently than available cash from capital surplus.

Operating Surplus. We define operating surplus in the glossary located in Appendix A. For any period it generally means:

our cash balance at the closing of our initial public offering; plus

\$8.5 million (as described below); plus

all of our cash receipts since our initial public offering, excluding cash from borrowings that are not working capital borrowings, sales of equity and debt securities and sales or other dispositions of assets outside the ordinary course of business; plus

working capital borrowings made after the end of a quarter but before the date of determination of operating surplus for the quarter; less

all of our operating expenditures since our initial public offering, including the repayment of working capital borrowings, but not the repayment of other borrowings, and including maintenance capital expenditures; less

the amount of cash reserves our general partner deems necessary or advisable to provide funds for future operating expenditures.

Capital Surplus. We also define capital surplus in the glossary located in Appendix A. It will generally be generated only by:

borrowings other than working capital borrowings;

sales of debt and equity securities; and

sales or other disposition of assets for cash, other than inventory, accounts receivable and other current assets sold in the ordinary course of business or as part of normal retirements or replacements of assets.

Characterization of Cash Distributions. We will treat all available cash distributed as coming from operating surplus until the sum of all available cash distributed since we began operations equals the operating surplus as of the most recent date of determination of available cash. We will treat any amount distributed in excess of operating surplus,

regardless of its source, as capital surplus. As reflected above, operating surplus includes \$8.5 million in addition to our cash balance at the closing of our initial public offering, cash receipts from our operations and cash from working capital borrowings. This amount does not reflect actual cash on hand at the closing of our initial public offering that was available for distribution to our unitholders. Rather, it is a provision that will enable us, if we choose, to distribute as operating surplus up to \$8.5 million of cash we receive in the future from non-operating sources, such as asset sales, issuances of securities and long-term borrowings, that would otherwise be distributed as capital surplus. While we do not currently anticipate that we will make any distributions from capital surplus in the near term, we may determine that the sale or disposition of an asset or business owned or acquired by us may be beneficial to our unitholders. If we distribute to you the equity we own in a subsidiary or the proceeds from the sale of one of our businesses, such a distribution would be characterized as a distribution from capital surplus.

Table of Contents

Subordination Period

General. During the subordination period, which we define below and in the glossary located in Appendix A, the common units will have the right to receive distributions of available cash from operating surplus in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution of \$0.50 per quarter, plus any arrearages in the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units from prior quarters, before any distributions of available cash from operating surplus may be made on the subordinated units. The purpose of the subordinated units is to increase the likelihood that during the subordination period there will be available cash to be distributed on the common units.

Subordination Period. We define the subordination period in the glossary located in Appendix A. The subordination period will extend until the first day of any quarter beginning after September 30, 2009 in which each of the following tests are met:

distributions of available cash from operating surplus on each of the outstanding common units and subordinated units equaled or exceeded the minimum quarterly distribution for each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date;

the adjusted operating surplus (as defined below) generated during each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date equaled or exceeded the sum of the minimum quarterly distributions on all of the outstanding common units and subordinated units during those periods on a fully diluted basis and the related distribution on the 2% general partner interest during those periods; and

there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

Early Conversion of Subordinated Units. Before the end of the subordination period, a portion of the subordinated units may convert into common units on a one-for-one basis immediately after the distribution of available cash to the partners in respect of any quarter ending on or after:

September 30, 2005 with respect to 20% of the subordinated units;

September 30, 2006 with respect to 20% of the subordinated units;

September 30, 2007 with respect to 20% of the subordinated units; and

September 30, 2008 with respect to 20% of the subordinated units.

The early conversions will occur if at the end of the applicable quarter each of the following occurs:

distributions of available cash from operating surplus on the common units and the subordinated units equal or exceed the minimum quarterly distribution for each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date;

the adjusted operating surplus generated during each of the three consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date equaled or exceeded the sum of the minimum quarterly distributions on all of the outstanding common units and subordinated units during those periods on a fully diluted basis and the related distribution on the 2% general partner interest during those periods; and

there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

However, the early conversion of the second, third or fourth 20% of the subordinated units may not occur until at least one year following the early conversion of the first, second or third 20% of the subordinated units, as the case may be.

Table of Contents

In addition to the early conversion of subordinated units described above, 20% of the subordinated units may convert into common units on a one-for-one basis prior to the end of the subordination period if at the end of a quarter ending on or after September 30, 2005 each of the following occurs:

distributions of available cash from operating surplus on each common unit and subordinated unit equaled or exceeded \$2.50 for each of the two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date;

the adjusted operating surplus generated during each of the two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date equaled or exceeded the sum of a distribution of \$2.50 on all of the outstanding common units and subordinated units during those periods on a fully diluted basis and the related distribution on the 2% general partner interest during those periods; and

there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

This additional early conversion is a one time occurrence.

Finally, 20% of the subordinated units may convert into common units on a one-for-one basis prior to the end of the subordination period if at the end of a quarter ending on or after September 30, 2005 each of the following occurs:

distributions of available cash from operating surplus on each common unit and subordinated unit equaled or exceeded \$3.00 for each of the two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date;

the adjusted operating surplus generated during each of the two consecutive, non-overlapping four-quarter periods immediately preceding that date equaled or exceeded the sum of a distribution of \$3.00 on all of the outstanding common units and subordinated units during those periods on a fully diluted basis and the related distribution on the 2% general partner interest during those periods; and

there are no arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units.

This additional early conversion is a one time occurrence.

Generally, the earliest possible date by which all subordinated units may be converted into common units is September 30, 2007.

Adjusted Operating Surplus. We define adjusted operating surplus in the glossary located in Appendix A and for any period it generally means:

operating surplus generated with respect to that period; less

any net increase in working capital borrowings with respect to that period; less

any net reduction in cash reserves for operating expenditures with respect to that period not relating to an operating expenditure made with respect to that period; plus

any net decrease in working capital borrowings with respect to that period; plus

any net increase in cash reserves for operating expenditures with respect to that period required by any debt instrument for the repayment of principal, interest or premium.

Adjusted operating surplus is intended to reflect the cash generated from operations during a particular period and therefore excludes net increases in working capital borrowings and net drawdowns of reserves of cash generated in prior periods.

Effect of Expiration of the Subordination Period. Upon expiration of the subordination period, each outstanding subordinated unit will convert into one common unit and will then participate pro rata with the other

Table of Contents

common units in distributions of available cash. In addition, if the unitholders remove our general partner other than for cause and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of such removal:

the subordination period will end and each subordinated unit will immediately convert into one common unit;

any existing arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units will be extinguished; and

the general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights into common units or to receive cash in exchange for those interests based on the fair market value of those interests at the time.

Distributions of Available Cash from Operating Surplus during the Subordination Period

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter during the subordination period in the following manner:

First, 98% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner until we distribute for each outstanding unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter;

Second, 98% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to any arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units for any prior quarters during the subordination period;

Third, 98% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each subordinated unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and

Thereafter, in the manner described in **Incentive Distribution Rights** below.

Distributions of Available Cash from Operating Surplus after the Subordination Period

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus for any quarter after the subordination period in the following manner:

First, 98% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each outstanding unit an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution for that quarter; and

Thereafter, in the manner described in **Incentive Distribution Rights** below.

Incentive Distribution Rights

Incentive distribution rights represent the right to receive an increasing percentage of quarterly distributions of available cash from operating surplus after the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels have been achieved. Our general partner currently holds the incentive distribution rights but may transfer these rights separately from its general partner interest, subject to restrictions in our partnership agreement.

If for any quarter:

we have distributed available cash from operating surplus on each common unit and subordinated unit in an amount equal to the minimum quarterly distribution; and

we have distributed available cash from operating surplus on each outstanding common unit in an amount necessary to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;

then we will distribute any additional available cash from operating surplus for that quarter among the unitholders and our general partner in the following manner:

First, 98% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.55 per unit for that quarter (the first target distribution);

Table of Contents

Second, 85% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 15% to our general partner, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.625 per unit for that quarter (the second target distribution);

Third, 75% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 25% to our general partner, until each unitholder receives a total of \$0.75 per unit for that quarter (the third target distribution);

Thereafter, 50% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50% to our general partner.

In each case, the amount of the target distribution set forth above is exclusive of any distributions to common unitholders to eliminate any cumulative arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution.

Percentage Allocations of Available Cash from Operating Surplus

The following table illustrates the percentage allocations of the additional available cash from operating surplus between the unitholders and our general partner up to various target distribution levels. The amounts set forth under *Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions* are the percentage interests of our general partner and the unitholders in any available cash from operating surplus we distribute up to and including the corresponding amount in the column *Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount*, until available cash from operating surplus we distribute reaches the next target distribution level, if any. The percentage interests shown for the unitholders and our general partner for the minimum quarterly distribution are also applicable to quarterly distribution amounts that are less than the minimum quarterly distribution. The percentage interests shown for our general partner include its 2% general partner interest and assumes the general partner has not transferred the incentive distribution rights.

	Total Quarterly Distribution Target Amount	Marginal Percentage Interest in Distributions	
		Unitholder	General Partner
Minimum Quarterly Distribution	\$0.50	98%	2%
First Target Distribution	up to \$0.55	98%	2%
Second Target Distribution	above \$0.55 up to \$0.625	85%	15%
Third Target Distribution	above \$0.625 up to \$0.75	75%	25%
Thereafter	above \$0.75	50%	50%

Distributions from Capital Surplus

How Distributions from Capital Surplus Will Be Made. We will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus, if any, in the following manner:

First, 98% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each common unit that was issued in this offering an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to the initial public offering price;

Second, 98% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we distribute for each common unit an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units; and

Thereafter, we will make all distributions of available cash from capital surplus as if they were from operating surplus.

Effect of a Distribution from Capital Surplus. Our partnership agreement treats a distribution of capital surplus as the repayment of the initial unit price from the initial public offering, which is a return of capital. The initial public offering price less any distributions of capital surplus per unit is referred to as the unrecovered initial unit price. Each time a distribution of capital surplus is made, the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels will be reduced in the same proportion as the corresponding reduction in the unrecovered initial unit price. Because distributions of capital surplus will reduce the minimum quarterly distribution, after any of these distributions are made, it may be easier for our general partner to receive incentive distributions and for the subordinated units to convert into common units. Any distribution of capital surplus before the unrecovered initial unit price is reduced to zero, however, cannot be applied to the payment of the minimum quarterly distribution or any arrearages.

Table of Contents

Once we distribute capital surplus on a unit in an amount equal to the initial unit price, we will reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels to zero. We will then make all future distributions from operating surplus, with 50% being paid to the holders of units, 48% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights and 2% to our general partner.

Adjustment to the Minimum Quarterly Distribution and Target Distribution Levels

In addition to adjusting the minimum quarterly distribution and target distribution levels to reflect a distribution of capital surplus, if we combine our units into fewer units or subdivide our units into a greater number of units, we will proportionately adjust:

the minimum quarterly distribution;

target distribution levels;

unrecovered initial unit price;

the number of common units issuable during the subordination period without a unitholder vote; and

the number of common units into which a subordinated unit is convertible.

For example, if a two-for-one split of the common units should occur, the minimum quarterly distribution, the target distribution levels and the unrecovered initial unit price would each be reduced to 50% of its initial level. We will not make any adjustment by reason of the issuance of additional units for cash or property.

In addition, if legislation is enacted or if existing law is modified or interpreted in a manner that causes us to become taxable as a corporation or otherwise subject to taxation as an entity for federal, state or local income tax purposes, we will reduce the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distribution levels by multiplying the same by one minus the sum of the highest marginal federal corporate income tax rate that could apply and any increase in the effective overall state and local income tax rates. For example, if we became subject to a maximum marginal federal and effective state and local income tax rate of 38%, then the minimum quarterly distribution and the target distributions levels would each be reduced to 62% of their previous levels.

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 liquidation. We will first apply the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors. We will distribute any remaining proceeds to the unitholders and our general partner, in accordance with their capital account balances, as adjusted to reflect any gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of our assets in liquidation.

The allocations of gain and loss upon liquidation are intended, to the extent possible, to entitle the holders of outstanding common units to a preference over the holders of outstanding subordinated units upon our liquidation, to the extent required to permit common unitholders to receive their unrecovered initial unit price plus the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which liquidation occurs plus any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units. However, there may not be sufficient gain upon our liquidation to enable the holders of common units to fully recover all of these amounts, even though there may be cash available for distribution to the holders of subordinated units. Any further net gain recognized upon liquidation will be allocated in a manner that takes into account the incentive distribution rights of our general partner.

Manner of Adjustments for Gain. The manner of the adjustment for gain is set forth in our partnership agreement. If our liquidation occurs before the end of the subordination period, we will allocate any gain to the partners in the following manner:

First, to our general partner and the holders of units who have negative balances in their capital accounts to the extent of and in proportion to those negative balances;

Second, 98% to the common unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner until the capital account for each common unit is equal to the sum of:

(1) the unrecovered initial unit price; plus

Table of Contents

- (2) the amount of the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which our liquidation occurs; plus
- (3) any unpaid arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution;

Third, 98% to the subordinated unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner until the capital account for each subordinated unit is equal to the sum of:

- (1) the unrecovered initial unit price; and
- (2) the amount of the minimum quarterly distribution for the quarter during which our liquidation occurs;

Fourth, 98% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, until we allocate under this paragraph an amount per unit equal to:

- (1) the sum of the excess of the first target distribution per unit over the minimum quarterly distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence; less
- (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions of available cash from operating surplus in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution per unit that we distributed 98% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 2% to our general partner, for each quarter of our existence;

Fifth, 85% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 15% to our general partner, pro rata, until we allocate under this paragraph an amount per unit equal to:

- (1) the sum of the excess of the second target distribution per unit over the first target distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence; less
- (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions of available cash from operating surplus in excess of the minimum quarterly distribution per unit that we distributed 85% to the units, pro rata, and 15% to our general partner, pro rata, for each quarter of our existence;

Sixth, 75% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 25% to our general partner, until we allocate under this paragraph an amount per unit equal to:

- (1) the sum of the excess of the third target distribution per unit over the second target distribution per unit for each quarter of our existence; less
- (2) the cumulative amount per unit of any distributions of available cash from operating surplus in excess of the first target distribution per unit that we distributed 75% to the unitholders, pro rata, and 25% to our general partner for each quarter of our existence;

Thereafter, 50% to all unitholders, pro rata, and 50% to our general partner.

If the liquidation occurs after the end of the subordination period, the distinction between common units and subordinated units will disappear, so that clause (3) of the second bullet point above and all of the third bullet point above will no longer be applicable.

Manner of Adjustments for Losses. Upon our liquidation, we will generally allocate any loss to our general partner and the unitholders in the following manner:

First, 98% to holders of subordinated units in proportion to the positive balances in their capital accounts and 2% to our general partner until the capital accounts of the subordinated unitholders have been reduced to zero;

Second, 98% to the holders of common units in proportion to the positive balances in their capital accounts and 2% to our general partner until the capital accounts of the common unitholders have been reduced to zero; and

Thereafter, 100% to our general partner.

Table of Contents

If the liquidation occurs after the end of the subordination period, the distinction between common units and subordinated units will disappear, so that all of the first priority above will no longer be applicable.

Adjustments to Capital Accounts. We will make adjustments to capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units. In doing so, we will allocate any unrealized and, for tax purposes, unrecognized gain or loss resulting from the adjustments to the unitholders and our general partner in the same manner as we allocate gain or loss upon liquidation. In the event that we make positive adjustments to the capital accounts upon the issuance of additional units, we will allocate any later negative adjustments to the capital accounts resulting from the issuance of additional units or upon our liquidation in a manner that results, to the extent possible, in the general partner's capital account balances equaling the amount that they would have been if no earlier positive adjustments to the capital accounts had been made.

THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our partnership agreement. A copy of the partnership agreement of Martin Midstream Partners is filed as an exhibit to this registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

We summarize the following provisions of our partnership agreement elsewhere in this prospectus:

With regard to distributions of available cash, please read *Cash Distribution Policy*.

With regard to the transfer of common units, please read *Description of the Common Units* *Transfer of Common Units*.

With regard to allocations of taxable income and taxable loss, please read *Material Tax Considerations*.

Organization and Duration

We were organized in June 2002 and have a perpetual existence.

Purpose

Our purposes under our partnership agreement are limited to owning the equity of the general partner of our operating partnership, serving as the limited partner of our operating partnership and engaging in any business activities that may be engaged in by our operating partnership or that are approved by our general partner. The partnership agreement of our operating partnership provides that our operating partnership may, directly or indirectly, engage in:

its operations as conducted immediately after our initial public offering;

any other activity approved by our general partner but only to the extent that our general partner reasonably determines that, as of the date of the acquisition or commencement of the activity, the activity generates qualifying income as this term is defined in Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code; or

any activity that enhances the operations of an activity that is described in either of the two preceding clauses.

Although our general partner has the ability to cause us and our operating partnership to engage in activities other than those described in this prospectus, our general partner has no current plans to do so. Our general partner is authorized

in general to perform all acts as it may deem, in its sole discretion, necessary to carry out our purposes and to conduct our business.

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

Table of Contents

also grants our general partner the authority to amend, and to make consents and waivers under, our partnership agreement.

Capital Contributions

Unitholders are not obligated to make additional capital contributions, except as described under Limited Liability.

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 possible exceptions, to the amount of capital he is obligated to contribute to us for his common units plus his share of any undistributed profits and assets. If it were determined, however, that the right, or exercise of the right, by the limited partners as a group:

- to remove or replace our general partner;
- to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement; or
- to take other action under our partnership agreement;

constituted participation in the control of our business for the purposes of the Delaware Act, then the limited partners could be held personally liable for our obligations under the laws of Delaware, to the same extent as our general partner. This liability would extend to persons who transact business with us who reasonably believe that the limited partner is a general partner. Neither our partnership agreement nor the Delaware Act specifically provides for legal recourse against our general partner if a limited partner were to lose limited liability through any fault of our general partner. While this does not mean that a limited partner could not seek legal recourse, we know of no precedent for this type of a claim in Delaware case law.

Under the Delaware Act, a limited partnership may not make a distribution to a partner if, after the distribution, all liabilities of the limited partnership, other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities for which the recourse of creditors is limited to specific property of the partnership, would exceed the fair value of the assets of the limited partnership. For the purpose of determining the fair value of the assets of a limited partnership, the Delaware Act provides that the fair value of property subject to liability for which recourse of creditors is limited shall be included in the assets of the limited partnership only to the extent that the fair value of that property exceeds that 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. Under the Delaware Act, unless otherwise agreed, an assignee who becomes a substituted limited partner of a limited partnership is liable for the obligations of his assignor to make contributions to the partnership, except the assignee is not obligated for liabilities unknown to him at the time he became a limited partner and that could not be ascertained from our partnership agreement.

Our operating partnership currently conducts business in 10 states. Maintenance of our limited liability as a limited partner of our operating partnership may require compliance with legal requirements in the jurisdictions in which our operating partnership conducts business, including qualifying our subsidiaries to do business there. Limitations on the liability of limited partners for the obligations of a limited partnership have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions. If, by virtue of our limited partner interest in our operating partnership or otherwise, it were determined that we were conducting business in any state without compliance with the applicable limited partnership or limited

liability company statute, or that the right or exercise of the right to remove or replace the general partner of our operating partnership, to approve some amendments to our partnership agreement of our operating partnership, or to take other action under our partnership agreement of our operating partnership constituted participation in the control of its business for purposes of the statutes of any relevant jurisdiction, then we could be held personally liable for the obligations of our operating partnership under the law of that jurisdiction to the same extent as its general partner under the circumstances.

Table of Contents

Voting Rights

The following matters require the unitholder vote specified below. Matters requiring the approval of a unit majority require:

during the subordination period, the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding those common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, and a majority of the outstanding subordinated units, voting as separate classes; and

after the subordination period, the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units.

Matter	Vote Requirement
Issuance of additional common units or units of equal rank with the common units during the subordination period	Unit majority, with certain exceptions described under Issuance of Additional Securities.
Issuance of units senior to the common units during the subordination period	Unit majority.
Issuance of units junior to the common units during the subordination period	No approval rights.
Issuance of additional units after the subordination period	No approval rights.
Amendment of the partnership agreement	Certain amendments may be made by the general partner without the approval of the unitholders. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority. Please read Amendment of the Partnership Agreement.
Merger of our partnership or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets	Unit majority. Please read Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets.
Dissolution of our partnership	Unit majority. Please read Termination and Dissolution.
Reconstitution of our partnership upon dissolution	Unit majority.
Withdrawal of the general partner	The approval of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by the general partner and its affiliates, is required for the withdrawal of the general partner prior to September 30, 2012 in a manner which would cause a dissolution of our partnership. Please read Withdrawal or Removal of the General Partner.
Removal of the general partner	Not less than 66% of the outstanding units, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates. Please read Withdrawal or Removal of the General Partner.

Table of Contents

Matter

Vote Requirement

Transfer of the general partner interest

Our general partner may transfer its general partner interest without a vote of our unitholders in connection with the general partner's merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, a third person. Our general partner may also transfer all of its general partner interest to an affiliate without a vote of our unitholders. The approval of a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by the general partner and its affiliates, is required in other circumstances for a transfer of the general partner interest to a third party prior to September 30, 2012. Please read "Transfer of General Partner Interests and Incentive Distribution Rights."

Transfer of incentive distribution rights

Except for transfers to an affiliate or another person as part of the general partner's merger or consolidation with or into, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets to, such affiliate or person, the approval of a majority of the outstanding common units is required in most circumstances for a transfer of the incentive distribution rights to a third party prior to September 30, 2012. Please read "Transfer of General Partner Interests and Incentive Distribution Rights."

Transfer of ownership interests in the general partner

No approval required at any time. Please read "Transfer of Ownership Interests in the General Partner."

Issuance of Additional Securities

Our partnership agreement authorizes us to issue an unlimited number of additional partnership securities and rights to buy partnership securities for the consideration and on the terms and conditions established by our general partner in its sole discretion without the approval of the unitholders. During the subordination period, however, except as discussed in the following paragraph, we may not issue equity securities ranking senior to the common units or an aggregate of more than 1,500,000 additional common units or units on a parity with the common units without the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes.

During and after the subordination period, we may issue an unlimited number of common units as follows:

upon conversion of the subordinated units;

under employee benefit plans;

upon conversion of the general partner interest and incentive distribution rights as a result of a withdrawal of our general partner;

in the event of a combination or subdivision of common units;

in connection with an acquisition or a capital improvement that increases cash flow from operations per unit on a pro forma basis; or

if the proceeds of the issuance are used exclusively to repay up to \$15 million of certain of our indebtedness.

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

Table of Contents

holders of common units in our distributions of available cash. 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 securities that, in the sole discretion of our general partner, have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled.

Upon issuance of additional partnership securities, our general partner will be required to make additional capital contributions to the extent necessary to maintain its 2% general partner interest in us. Moreover, our general partner will have the right, which it may from time to time assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates, to purchase common units, subordinated 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 its percentage interest, including its interest represented by common units and subordinated units, that existed immediately prior to each issuance. The holders of common units will not have preemptive rights to acquire additional common units or other partnership securities.

Amendment of the Partnership Agreement

General. Amendments to our partnership agreement may be proposed only by or with the consent of our general partner, which consent may be given or withheld in its sole discretion. In order to adopt a proposed amendment, other than the amendments discussed below, our general partner must seek written approval of the holders of the number of units required to approve the amendment or call a meeting of the limited partners to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment. Except as described below, an amendment must be approved by a unit majority.

Prohibited Amendments. No amendment may be made that would:

enlarge the obligations of any limited partner without its consent, unless approved by at least a majority of the type or class of limited partner interests so affected;

enlarge the obligations of, restrict in any way any action by or rights of, or reduce in any way the amounts distributable, reimbursable or otherwise payable by us to our general partner or any of its affiliates without the consent of our general partner, which may be given or withheld in its sole discretion;

change the duration of our partnership;

provide that our partnership is not dissolved upon an election to dissolve our partnership by our general partner that is approved by a unit majority; or

give any person the right to dissolve our partnership other than our general partner's right to dissolve our partnership with the approval of a unit majority.

The provision of our partnership agreement preventing the amendments having the effects described in any of the clauses above can be amended upon the approval of the holders of at least 90% of the outstanding units voting together as a single class.

No Unitholder Approval. Our general partner may generally make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of any limited partner or assignee to reflect:

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

the admission, substitution, withdrawal, or removal of partners in accordance with our partnership agreement;

the reduction in the vote needed to remove the general partner from not less than 66²/₃% of all outstanding units to a lesser percentage of all outstanding units;

an increase in the percentage of a class of units that a person or group may own without losing their voting rights from 20% to a higher percentage;

Table of Contents

a change that, in the sole discretion of our general partner, is necessary or advisable for us to qualify or to continue our qualification as a limited partnership or a partnership in which the limited partners have limited liability under the laws of any state or to ensure that neither we, our operating partnership nor its subsidiaries will be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes;

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

an amendment that is necessary, in the opinion of our counsel, to prevent us or our general partner or its directors, officers, agents, or trustees from in any manner being subjected to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Investment Advisors Act of 1940, or plan asset regulations adopted under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, whether or not substantially similar to plan asset regulations currently applied or proposed;

subject to the limitations on the issuance of additional partnership securities described above, an amendment that in the discretion of our general partner is necessary or advisable for the authorization of additional partnership securities or rights to acquire partnership securities;

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

an amendment effected, necessitated or contemplated by a merger agreement that has been approved under the terms of our partnership agreement;

any amendment that, in the sole discretion of our general partner, is necessary or advisable for the formation by us of, or our investment in, any corporation, partnership or other entity, as otherwise permitted by our partnership agreement;

a change in our fiscal year or taxable year and related changes;

a merger of the partnership or any of its subsidiaries into, or a conveyance of assets to, a newly-created limited liability entity the sole purpose of which is to effect a change in the legal form of the partnership into another limited liability entity; and

any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described in the clauses above.

In addition, our general partner may make amendments to our partnership agreement without the approval of any limited partner or assignee if those amendments, in the sole discretion of our general partner:

do not adversely affect the limited partners (or any particular class of limited partners) in any material respect;

are necessary or advisable to satisfy any requirements, conditions or guidelines contained in any opinion, directive, order, ruling or regulation of any federal or state agency or judicial authority or contained in any federal or state statute;

are necessary or advisable to facilitate the trading of limited partner interests or to comply with any rule, regulation, guideline or requirement of any securities exchange or trading system on which the limited partner

interests are or will be listed for trading, compliance with any of which our general partner deems to be in our best interest and the best interest of the limited partners;

are necessary or advisable for any action taken by our general partner relating to splits or combinations of units under the provisions of our partnership agreement; or

are required to effect the intent expressed in this prospectus or the intent of the provisions of our partnership agreement or are otherwise contemplated by our partnership agreement.

Opinion of Counsel and Unitholder Approval. Our general partner will not be required to obtain an opinion of counsel that an amendment will not result in a loss of limited liability to the limited partners or result in our being treated as an entity for federal income tax purposes if one of the amendments described above under No

Table of Contents

Unitholder Approval should occur. No other amendments to our partnership agreement will become effective without the approval of holders of at least 90% of the units unless we obtain an opinion of counsel to the effect that the amendment will not affect the limited liability under applicable law of any of our limited partners or cause us, our operating partnership or our subsidiaries to be taxable as a corporation or otherwise to be taxed as an entity for federal income tax purposes (to the extent not previously taxed as such).

Any amendment that would have a material adverse effect on the rights or preferences of any type or class of outstanding units in relation to other classes of units will require the approval of at least a majority of the type or class of units so affected. Any amendment that reduces the voting percentage required to take any action must be approved by the affirmative vote of limited partners constituting not less than the voting requirement sought to be reduced.

Action Relating to Our Operating Partnership

Without the approval of the holders of units representing a unit majority, our general partner is prohibited from consenting on our behalf or on behalf of the general partner of our operating partnership to any amendment to the partnership agreement of our operating partnership or taking any action on our behalf permitted to be taken by a partner of our operating partnership in each case that would adversely affect our limited partners (or any particular class of limited partners) in any material respect.

Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets

Our partnership agreement generally prohibits our general partner, without the prior approval of a unit majority, from causing us to, among other things, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets in a single transaction or a series of related transactions, including by way of merger, consolidation or other combination, or approving on our behalf the sale, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of our subsidiaries. Our general partner may, however, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or grant a security interest in all or substantially all of our assets without that approval. Our general partner may also sell all or substantially all of our assets under a foreclosure or other realization upon those encumbrances without that approval.

If 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. The unitholders are not entitled to dissenters' rights of appraisal under our partnership agreement or applicable Delaware law in the event of a merger or consolidation, a sale of substantially all of our assets or any other transaction or event.

Termination and Dissolution

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

the election of our general partner to dissolve us, if approved by a unit majority;

the sale, exchange or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets and properties and our subsidiaries;

the entry of a judicial order dissolving us; or

the withdrawal or removal of our general partner or any other event that results in its ceasing to be our general partner other than by reason of a transfer of its general partner interest in accordance with our partnership agreement or withdrawal or removal following approval and admission of a successor.

Upon a dissolution under the last clause, the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes, may also elect, within specific time limitations, to reconstitute us and continue our business on the same terms and conditions described in our partnership agreement by forming a new limited partnership on terms identical to those in our partnership agreement and having as general partner an entity

Table of Contents

approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes, subject to our receipt of an opinion of counsel to the effect that:

the action would not result in the loss of limited liability of any limited partner; and

neither our partnership, the reconstituted limited partnership nor our operating partnership would be treated as an association taxable as a corporation or otherwise be taxable as an entity for federal income tax purposes upon the exercise of that right to continue.

Liquidation and Distribution of Proceeds

Upon our dissolution, unless we are reconstituted and continued as a new limited partnership, the liquidator authorized to wind up our affairs will, acting with all of the powers of our general partner that the liquidator deems necessary or desirable in its judgment, liquidate our assets and apply the proceeds of the liquidation as provided in Cash Distribution Policy Distributions of Cash upon Liquidation. The liquidator may defer liquidation of our assets for a reasonable period or distribute assets to partners in kind if it determines that a sale would be impractical or would cause undue loss to the partners.

Withdrawal or Removal of the General Partner

Except as described below, our general partner has agreed not to withdraw voluntarily as our general partner prior to September 30, 2012 without obtaining the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates, and furnishing an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters. On or after September 30, 2012, 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, our general partner may withdraw without unitholder approval upon 90 days notice to the limited partners if at least 50% of the outstanding common units are held or controlled by one person and its affiliates other than our general partner and its affiliates. In addition, our partnership agreement permits our general partner in some instances to sell or otherwise transfer all of its general partner interest in us without the approval of the unitholders. Please read Transfer of General Partner Interests and Incentive Distribution Rights.

Upon the withdrawal of our general partner under any circumstances, other than as a result of a transfer by our general partner of all or a part of its general partner interest in us, the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes, may select a successor to that withdrawing general partner. If a successor is not elected, or is elected but an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters cannot be obtained, we will be dissolved, wound up and liquidated, unless within 180 days after that withdrawal, the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes, agree in writing 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 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the 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. Any removal of our general partner is also subject to the approval of a successor general partner by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding common units and subordinated units, voting as separate classes. The ownership of more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the outstanding units by our general partner and its affiliates would give it the practical ability to prevent its removal. As of March 31, 2004, affiliates of our general partner owned approximately 59.5% of our outstanding units.

Our partnership agreement also provides that if our general partner is removed under circumstances where cause does not exist and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of that removal:

the subordination period will end and all outstanding subordinated units will immediately convert into common units on a one-for-one basis;

any existing arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units will be extinguished; and

Table of Contents

our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights into common units or to receive cash in exchange for those interests based on the fair market value of those interests at the time.

In the event of removal of a general partner under circumstances where cause exists or withdrawal of a general partner where that withdrawal violates our partnership agreement, a successor general partner will have the option to purchase the general partner interest and incentive distribution rights of the departing general partner for a cash payment equal to the fair market value of those interests. Under all other circumstances where our general partner withdraws or is removed by the limited partners, the departing general partner will have the option to require the successor general partner to purchase the general partner interest of the departing general partner and its incentive distribution rights for the fair market value. In each case, this fair market value will be determined by agreement between the departing general partner and the successor general partner. If no agreement is reached, an independent investment banking firm or other independent expert selected by the departing general partner and the successor general partner will determine the fair market value. If the departing general partner and the successor general partner cannot agree upon an expert, then an expert chosen by agreement of the experts selected by each of them will determine the fair market value.

If the option described above is not exercised by either the departing general partner or the successor general partner, the departing general partner's general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights will automatically convert into common units equal to the fair market value of those interests as determined by an investment banking firm or other independent expert selected in the manner described in the preceding paragraph.

In addition, we will be required to reimburse the departing general partner for all amounts due the departing general partner, including, without limitation, all employee-related liabilities, including severance liabilities, incurred for the termination of any employees employed by the departing general partner or its affiliates for our benefit.

Transfer of General Partner Interests and Incentive Distribution Rights

Except for transfer by our general partner of all, but not less than all, of its general partner interest in us or its incentive distribution rights to:

an affiliate of our general partner (other than an individual); or

another entity as part of the merger or consolidation of our general partner with or into another entity or the transfer by our general partner of all or substantially all of its assets to another entity,

Our general partner may not transfer all or any part of its general partner interest in us or its incentive distribution rights to another person prior to September 30, 2012 without the approval of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding common units, excluding common units held by our general partner and its affiliates. In the case of a transfer by our general partner of its general partner interest in us, as a condition of this transfer, the transferee must, among other things, assume the rights and duties of our general partner, agree to be bound by the provisions of our partnership agreement, furnish an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters, and agree to be bound by the provisions of our partnership agreement and the partnership agreement of our operating partnership.

The general partner and its affiliates may at any time transfer units to one or more persons, without unitholder approval, except that they may not transfer subordinated units to us.

Transfer of Ownership Interests in General Partner

At any time, the members of our general partner may sell or transfer all or part of their membership interests in our general partner to an affiliate without the approval of the unitholders.

Change of Management Provisions

Our partnership agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to remove Martin Midstream GP LLC as our general partner or otherwise change management. If any person or group other than our general partner and its affiliates acquires beneficial ownership of 20% or more of any

Table of Contents

class of units, that person or group loses voting rights on all of its units. The general partner has the discretion to increase, but not subsequently decrease, the ownership percentage at which voting rights are forfeited. This loss of voting rights does not apply to any person or group that acquires the units from our general partner or its affiliates and any transferees of that person or group approved by our general partner or to any person or group who acquires the units with the prior approval of the directors of our general partner.

Our partnership agreement also provides that if our general partner is removed under circumstances where cause does not exist and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of that removal:

the subordination period will end and all outstanding subordinated units will immediately convert into common units on a one-for-one basis;

any existing arrearages in payment of the minimum quarterly distribution on the common units will be extinguished; and

our general partner will have the right to convert its general partner interest and its incentive distribution rights into common units or to receive cash in exchange for those interests.

Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates own more than 80% of the then-issued and outstanding partnership securities of any class, our general partner will have the right, which it may assign in whole or in part to any of its affiliates or to us, to acquire all, but not less than all, of the remaining partnership securities of the class held by unaffiliated persons as of a record date to be selected by our general partner, on at least ten but not more than 60 days notice. Our general partner may exercise this right in its sole discretion. The purchase price in the event of this purchase will be the greater of:

the highest cash price paid by either of our general partner or any of its affiliates for any partnership securities of the class purchased within the 90 days preceding the date on which our general partner first mails notice of its election to purchase those partnership securities; and

the current market price as of the date three days before the date the notice is mailed.

As a result of our general partner's right to purchase outstanding partnership securities, a holder of partnership securities may have his partnership securities purchased at an undesirable time or price. The tax consequences to a unitholder of the exercise of this call right are the same as a sale by that unitholder of his common units in the market. Please read [Material Tax Considerations](#) [Disposition of Common Units](#).

Meetings and Voting

Except as described below regarding a person or group owning 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, unitholders or assignees who are record holders of units on the record date will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, meetings of our limited partners and to act upon matters for which approvals may be solicited. Common units that are owned by an assignee who is a record holder, but who has not yet been admitted as a limited partner, will be voted by our general partner at the written direction of the record holder. Absent direction of this kind, the common units will not be voted, except that, in the case of common units held by our general partner on behalf of non-citizen assignees, our general partner will distribute the votes on those common units in the same ratios as the votes of limited partners on other units are cast.

Our general partner does not anticipate that any meeting of unitholders will be called in the foreseeable future. Any action that is required or permitted to be taken by the unitholders may be taken either at a meeting of the unitholders or without a meeting if consents in writing describing the action so taken are signed by holders of the number of units necessary to authorize or take that action at a meeting. Meetings of the unitholders may be called by our general partner or, subject to the provision described in the next paragraph, by unitholders owning at least 20% of the outstanding units of the class for which a meeting is proposed. Unitholders may vote either in person or by proxy at meetings. The holders of a majority of the outstanding units of the class or classes for which a meeting has been called, represented in person or by proxy, will constitute a quorum unless any action by the unitholders

Table of Contents

requires approval by holders of a greater percentage of the units, in which case the quorum will be the greater percentage.

Each record holder of a unit has a vote according to his percentage interest in us, although additional limited partner interests having special voting rights could be issued. Please read Issuance of Additional Securities. However, if at any time any person or group, other than our general partner and its affiliates, or a direct or subsequently approved transferee of our general partner or its affiliates, acquires, in the aggregate, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of any class of units then outstanding, that person or group will lose voting rights on all of its units and the units may not be voted on any matter and will not be considered to be outstanding when sending notices of a meeting of unitholders, calculating required votes, determining the presence of a quorum or for other similar purposes. Common units held in nominee or street name account will be voted by the broker or other nominee in accordance with the instruction of the beneficial owner unless the arrangement between the beneficial owner and his nominee provides otherwise. Except as our partnership agreement otherwise provides, subordinated units will vote together with common units as a single class.

Any notice, demand, request, report or proxy material required or permitted to be given or made to record holders of common units under our partnership agreement will be delivered to the record holder by us or by the transfer agent.

Status as Limited Partner or Assignee

Except as described above under Limited Liability, the common units will be fully paid and unitholders will not be required to make additional contributions.

An assignee of a common unit, after executing and delivering a transfer application, but pending its admission as a substituted limited partner, is entitled to an interest equivalent to that of a limited partner for the right to share in allocations and distributions from us, including liquidating distributions. Our general partner will vote and exercise other powers attributable to common units owned by an assignee that has not become a substitute limited partner at the written direction of the assignee. Please read Meetings and Voting. Transferees that do not execute and deliver a transfer application will not be treated as assignees or as record holders of common units, and will not receive cash distributions, federal income tax allocations or reports furnished to holders of common units. Please read Description of the Common Units Transfer of Common Units.

Non-citizen Assignees; Redemption

If we are or become subject to federal, state or local laws or regulations that, in the reasonable determination of our general partner, create either (i) a substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property in which we have an interest because of the nationality, citizenship or other related status of any limited partner or assignee, or (ii) a substantial risk that we or one or more of our subsidiaries or other entities in which we have at least a 25% equity interest will not be permitted to conduct business as a United States maritime company under the Jones Act and other United States federal statutes based on the status of any limited partner or assignee as a non-United States citizen, we may redeem the units held by any of these limited partners or assignees at the units' current market price. In order to avoid any cancellation or forfeiture, our general partner may require each limited partner or assignee to furnish information about his nationality, citizenship or related status. If a limited partner or assignee fails to furnish information about his nationality, citizenship or other related status within 30 days after a request for the information or if our general partner determines after receipt of the information that the limited partner or assignee is not an eligible citizen, the limited partner or assignee may be treated as a non-citizen assignee. In addition to other limitations on the rights of an assignee that is not a substituted limited partner, a non-citizen assignee does not have the right to direct the voting of his units and may not receive distributions in kind upon our liquidation.

Indemnification

Under our partnership agreement, in most circumstances, we will indemnify the following persons, to the fullest extent permitted by law, from and against all losses, claims, damages or similar events:

our general partner;

Table of Contents

any departing general partner;

any person who is or was an affiliate of a general partner or any departing general partner;

any person who is or was a member, partner, officer, director, employee, agent or trustee of our general partner, any departing general partner, or any affiliate of a general partner or any departing general partner; or

any person who is or was serving at the request of a general partner or any departing general partner or any affiliate of a general partner or any departing general partner, as an officer, director, manager, employee, member, partner, agent or trustee of another person.

Any indemnification under these provisions will only be out of our assets. Our general partner will not be personally liable for, or have any obligation to contribute or loan funds or assets to us to enable us to effectuate, indemnification. We may purchase insurance against liabilities asserted against and expenses incurred by persons for our activities, regardless of whether we would have the power to indemnify the person against liabilities under our partnership agreement.

Books and Reports

Our general partner is required to keep appropriate books of our business at our principal offices. The books will be maintained for both tax and financial reporting purposes on an accrual basis. For tax and fiscal reporting purposes, our fiscal year is the calendar year.

We will furnish or make available to record holders of common units, within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, an annual report containing audited financial statements and a report on those financial statements by our independent public accountants. Except for our fourth quarter, we will also furnish or make available summary financial information within 90 days after the close of each quarter.

We will furnish each record holder of a unit with information