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Registration No. 333-216570

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

Subject to Completion
Preliminary Prospectus dated September 11, 2017

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated March 9, 2017)



EnLink Midstream Partners, LP

Units

% Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units
(Liquidation Preference \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit)

We are offering _____ of our _____ % Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units, liquidation preference \$ _____ per unit (the "Series C Preferred Units").

Distributions on the Series C Preferred Units are cumulative from the date of original issue and will be payable semi-annually in arrears on the 15th day of June and December of each year until December 15, 2022, and thereafter on the 15th day of March, June, September, and December of each year, in each case when, as, and if declared by our general partner. The initial distribution on the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be payable on December 15, 2017 in an amount equal to \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit. Distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will be payable out of amounts legally available therefor from and including the date of original issue to, but not including, December 15, 2022 at a rate equal to _____ % per annum of the stated liquidation preference. On and after December 15, 2022, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will accumulate for each distribution period at a percentage of the \$ _____ liquidation preference equal to an annual floating rate of the three-month LIBOR plus a spread of _____ %.

At any time on or after December 15, 2022, we may redeem the Series C Preferred Units, in whole or in part, out of amounts legally available therefor, at a redemption price of \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain ratings agency events as described under "Description of Series C Preferred Units—Redemption—Optional Redemption Upon a Rating Event," we may redeem the Series C Preferred Units, in whole but not in part, out of amounts legally available therefor, at a price of \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared.

Investing in our Series C Preferred Units involves risks. See "Risk Factors" on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and page 1 of the accompanying base prospectus.

	Per Series C Preferred Unit	Total
Public Offering Price	\$ _____	\$ _____
Underwriting Discount	\$ _____	\$ _____
Proceeds to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (before expenses)	\$ _____	\$ _____

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Series C Preferred Units will be ready for delivery on or about September _____, 2017.

Joint Book-Running Managers

J.P. Morgan

Citigroup

Credit Suisse

Wells Fargo Securities

The date of this prospectus supplement is _____, 2017.

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**IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
AND THE ACCOMPANYING BASE PROSPECTUS**

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering of Series C Preferred Units. The second part is the accompanying base prospectus, which gives more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering of Series C Preferred Units. Generally, when we refer only to the "prospectus," we are referring to both parts combined. If the information about this offering of Series C Preferred Units varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

Any statement made in this prospectus or in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into this prospectus will be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or in any other subsequently filed document that is also incorporated by reference into this prospectus modifies or supersedes that statement. Any statement so modified or superseded will not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus. Please read "Information Incorporated by Reference" on page S-46 of this prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and any free writing prospectus prepared by or on behalf of us relating to this offering of Series C Preferred Units. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with additional, different or inconsistent information. If anyone provides you with additional, different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We and the underwriters are offering to sell the Series C Preferred Units, and seeking offers to buy the Series C Preferred Units, only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus or any free writing prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the dates shown in these documents or that any information we have incorporated by reference herein is accurate as of any date other than the date of the document incorporated by reference. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since such dates.

DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information included in this prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference herein contain "forward-looking" statements. All statements that are not statements of historical facts, including statements regarding our future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs, and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. You can typically identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words, such as "forecast," "may," "believe," "will," "should," "plan," "predict," "anticipate," "intend," "estimate," "expect" and other similar words. When considering forward-looking statements, you should keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents we have incorporated by reference.

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. Known material risks and uncertainties include the risks set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and our Quarterly

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Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, as well as the following risks and uncertainties:

- we are dependent on Devon Energy Corporation ("Devon") for a substantial portion of the natural gas that we gather, process, and transport;
- because we are substantially dependent on Devon as our primary customer and through its indirect control of our general partner, any development that materially and adversely affects Devon's operations, financial condition or market reputation could have a material and adverse impact on us;
- adverse developments in our gathering, transmission, processing, crude oil, condensate, natural gas, and natural gas liquids ("NGL") services businesses would reduce our ability to make distributions to our unitholders;
- a significant portion of our operations are located in the Barnett Shale, making us vulnerable to risks associated with having revenue-producing operations concentrated in a limited number of geographic areas;
- we must continually compete for crude oil, condensate, natural gas, and NGL supplies, and any decrease in supplies of such commodities could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows;
- construction of our major development projects subjects us to risks of construction delays, cost over-runs, limitations on our growth, and negative effects on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows;
- we conduct a portion of our operations through joint ventures, which subjects us to additional risks that could have a material adverse effect on the success of these operations, our financial position, results of operations or cash flows;
- our profitability is dependent upon prices and market demand for crude oil, condensate, natural gas, and NGLs, which are beyond our control and have been volatile;
- operational, regulatory, and other asset-related risks, including weather conditions;
- if we do not make acquisitions on economically acceptable terms or efficiently and effectively integrate the acquired assets with our asset base, our future growth will be limited;
- failure to comply with existing or new environmental laws or regulations or an accidental release of hazardous substances, hydrocarbons or wastes into the environment may cause us to incur significant costs and liabilities; and
- the risks described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and in the documents incorporated by reference herein.

Before you invest, you should be aware that the occurrence of any of the events described under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017 could substantially harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. In light of these risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, the events described in the forward-looking statements might not occur or might occur to a different extent or at a different time than we have described. We undertake

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no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

As generally used in the energy industry and in this prospectus supplement, the following terms have the following meanings:

- Bbl = Barrels (equal to 42 gallons)
- Bcf = billion cubic feet
- /d = per day
- MBbls = thousand barrels
- MMcf = million cubic feet
- NGL(s) = natural gas liquid(s)

SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read this entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying base prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference for a more complete understanding of this offering of Series C Preferred Units. Please read "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and page 1 of the accompanying base prospectus for information regarding risks you should consider before investing in our Series C Preferred Units.

Throughout this prospectus supplement, when we use the terms "we," "us," "our" or the "Partnership," we are referring either to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP in its individual capacity or to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and its operating subsidiaries collectively, as the context requires. Our business activities are conducted through our subsidiary, EnLink Midstream Operating, LP, and its subsidiaries. References in this prospectus supplement to our "general partner" refer to EnLink Midstream GP, LLC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of EnLink Midstream, LLC ("ENLC"). ENLC's managing member is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Devon.

The Partnership

Overview

EnLink Midstream Partners, LP is a publicly traded Delaware limited partnership formed in 2002. Our common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ENLK." We primarily focus on providing midstream energy services, including gathering, transmission, processing, fractionation, storage, condensate, stabilization, brine services, and marketing, to producers of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil, and condensate. Our midstream energy asset network includes approximately 11,000 miles of pipelines, 20 natural gas processing plants with approximately 4.5 Bcf/d of processing capacity, 7 fractionators with approximately 260,000 Bbl/d of fractionation capacity, barge and rail terminals, product storage facilities, purchasing and marketing capabilities, brine disposal wells, a crude oil trucking fleet, and equity investments in certain joint ventures.

We connect the wells of natural gas producers in our market areas to our gathering systems, process natural gas for the removal of NGLs, fractionate NGLs into purity products and market those products for a fee, transport natural gas and ultimately provide natural gas to a variety of markets. We purchase natural gas from natural gas producers and other supply sources and sell that natural gas to utilities, industrial consumers, other marketers and pipelines. We operate processing plants that process gas transported to the plants by major interstate pipelines or from our own gathering systems under a variety of fee-based arrangements. We provide a variety of crude oil and condensate services, which include crude oil and condensate gathering via pipelines, barges, rail and trucks, condensate stabilization, and brine disposal. Our gas gathering systems consist of networks of pipelines that collect natural gas from points near producing wells and transport it to larger pipelines for further transmission. Our transmission pipelines primarily receive natural gas from our gathering systems and from third party gathering and transmission systems and deliver natural gas to industrial end-users, utilities and other pipelines. We also have transmission lines that transport NGLs from east Texas and from our south Louisiana processing plants to our fractionators in south Louisiana. Additionally, we own an economic interest in an NGL fractionator located at Mont Belvieu, Texas that receives raw mix NGLs from customers, fractionates such raw mix and redelivers the finished products to the customers for a fee. Devon is one of the largest customers of this fractionator. Our crude oil and condensate gathering and transmission systems consist of trucking facilities, pipelines, rail and barge facilities that, in exchange for a fee, transport oil from a producer site to end users or other pipelines. Our processing plants remove NGLs and carbon dioxide from a natural gas stream and our fractionators separate the

NGLs into separate NGL products, including ethane, propane, iso-butane, normal butane and natural gasoline.

Our assets are comprised of systems and other assets in which our interest is held through our wholly-owned subsidiaries as well as systems and other assets owned by EnLink Oklahoma Gas Processing, LP ("EnLink Oklahoma T.O."), in which we hold an approximate 84% interest, and are included in five primary segments:

- *Texas Segment.* The Texas segment includes our natural gas gathering, processing, transmission, and fractionation operations in north Texas and the Midland and Delaware basins in west Texas;
- *Oklahoma Segment.* The Oklahoma segment includes our natural gas gathering and processing activities in Cana-Woodford, Arkoma-Woodford, Northern Oklahoma Woodford, Sooner Trend Anadarko Basin Canadian and Kingfisher Counties ("STACK"), South Central Oklahoma Oil Province ("SCOOP"), and Central Northern Oklahoma Woodford Shale areas;
- *Louisiana Segment.* The Louisiana segment includes our natural gas pipelines, natural gas processing plants, storage facilities, and NGL assets located in Louisiana;
- *Crude and Condensate Segment.* The Crude and Condensate segment includes our Ohio River Valley crude oil, condensate, condensate stabilization, natural gas compression, and brine disposal activities in the Utica and Marcellus Shales, our crude oil operations in the Permian basin and our crude oil activities associated with our Victoria Express Pipeline and related truck terminal and storage assets located in the Eagle Ford Shale; and
- *Corporate Segment.* The Corporate segment includes our unconsolidated affiliate investments in the Cedar Cove Midstream LLC in Oklahoma, our contractual right to the economic burdens and benefits associated with Devon's ownership interest in Gulf Coast Fractionators in south Texas and our general partnership property and expenses. Until March 2017, the Corporate segment included our unconsolidated affiliate investment in Howard Energy Partners ("HEP"). In December 2016, we entered into an agreement to sell our ownership interest in HEP, and we finalized the sale in March 2017.

Our Business Strategies

Our primary business objective is to provide cash flow stability in our business while growing prudently and profitably. We intend to accomplish this objective by executing the following strategies:

- *Maintain stable cash flows supported by long-term, fee-based contracts.* We will seek to generate cash flows pursuant to long-term, firm contracts with creditworthy customers. We will continue to pursue opportunities to increase the fee-based and minimum volume commitment ("MVC") components of our contract portfolio to minimize our direct commodity price exposure.
- *Maintain a strong financial position.* We believe that maintaining a conservative and balanced capital structure, appropriate leverage and other key financial metrics will afford us better access to the capital markets at a competitive cost of capital. We also believe a strong financial position provides us the opportunity to grow our business in a prudent manner through the cycles in our industry.
- *Execute in our core growth areas.* We believe our assets are positioned in some of the most economic basins in the U.S., as well as key demand centers with growing end-use customers. We expect to grow certain of our systems organically over time by meeting our customers' midstream service needs that result from their drilling activity in our areas of operation. We continually evaluate whether to pursue economically attractive organic expansion opportunities in existing or new areas of operation that allow us to leverage our existing infrastructure, operating expertise

and customer relationships by constructing and expanding systems to meet new or increased demand for our services.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe that we are well-positioned to execute our strategies and to achieve our primary business objective due to the following competitive strengths:

- *Devon's sponsorship.* We expect our relationship with Devon will continue to provide us with significant business opportunities. Devon is one of the largest independent oil and gas producers in North America. Devon has a significant interest in promoting the success of our business, due to its approximate 64% ownership interest in ENLC and approximate 23% ownership interest in us as of June 30, 2017. Approximately 50% of our gross operating margin was attributable to commercial contracts with Devon in 2016.
- *Strategically-located assets.* The majority of our assets are strategically located in producing regions with the potential for increasing throughput volume and cash flow generation. Our asset portfolio includes gathering, transmission, fractionation, and processing systems that are located in the areas in which producer activity is focused on crude oil, condensate and NGLs as well as natural gas. We have established platforms in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Ohio, and are focused on growing our operations in central Oklahoma, the Permian Basin and southern Louisiana through organic development and acquisitions.
- *Stable cash flows.* Approximately 95% of our gross operating margin was derived from fee-based services with no direct commodity exposure for the six months ended June 30, 2017. We have approximately seven years remaining on fixed-fee gathering and processing agreements with a subsidiary of Devon pursuant to which we provide gathering, treating, compression, dehydration, stabilization, processing, and fractionation services, as applicable, for natural gas delivered by Devon to our gathering and processing systems in the Barnett and Cana-Woodford Shales. These agreements provide us with dedication of all of the natural gas owned or controlled by Devon and produced from or attributable to existing and future wells located on certain oil, natural gas and mineral leases covering lands within the acreage dedications, excluding properties previously dedicated to other natural gas gathering systems not owned and operated by Devon. These agreements also include MVCs that will remain in effect through January 1, 2019, as well as annual rate escalators. Additionally, our recently acquired EnLink Oklahoma T.O. assets are supported by Devon with acreage dedications and MVCs for gathering and processing on Devon's STACK acreage. We will continue to focus on contract structures that reduce volatility and support long-term stability of cash flows.
- *Integrated midstream services.* We span the energy value chain by providing natural gas, NGL, crude oil and condensate services across a diverse customer base. These services include gathering, compressing, treating, processing, transporting, storing and selling natural gas; producing, fractionating, transporting, storing, exporting, and selling NGLs, and gathering, transporting, stabilizing, storing and trans-loading crude oil and condensate. We believe our ability to provide all of these services gives us an advantage in competing for new opportunities because we can provide substantially all services that producers, marketers and others require to move natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and condensate from the wellhead to the market on a cost-effective basis.
- *Experienced management team.* We believe our management team has a proven track record of creating value through the development, acquisition, optimization and integration of midstream assets. Our management team has an average of over 20 years of experience in the energy industry. We believe this team provides us with a strong foundation for evaluating growth opportunities and operating our assets in a safe, reliable and efficient manner.

Recent Developments

Organic Growth

Chisholm Plants. In April 2017, we completed construction of a new cryogenic gas processing plant, referred to as Chisholm II, which provides 200 MMcf/d of processing capacity and is tied to new and existing pipelines in the STACK and SCOOP plays in Oklahoma. The new capacity is supported by new and existing long-term contracts.

In addition, we commenced construction of a new processing plant referred to as Chisholm III in April 2017. Chisholm III will provide an additional 200 MMcf/d of processing capacity and will be tied to new and existing pipelines in the STACK and SCOOP plays. Construction is scheduled to be completed by the fourth quarter of 2017.

Greater Chickadee Crude Oil Gathering System. In March 2017, we completed construction and began operations of a crude oil gathering system in Upton and Midland counties, Texas in the Permian Basin that we refer to as "Greater Chickadee." Greater Chickadee includes over 185 miles of high- and low-pressure pipelines that transport crude oil volumes to several major market outlets and other key hub centers in the Midland, Texas area. Greater Chickadee also includes multiple central tank batteries and pump, truck injection and storage stations to maximize shipping and delivery options for our producer customers.

Marathon Petroleum Joint Venture. In March 2017, we completed construction and began operating a new NGL pipeline, which is part of our 50/50 joint venture with a subsidiary of Marathon Petroleum Company ("Marathon Petroleum"). This joint venture, Ascension Pipeline Company, LLC, is a bolt-on project to our Cajun-Sibon NGL system and is supported by long-term, fee-based contracts with Marathon Petroleum.

Lobo II Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Facility. In the first quarter of 2017, we completed the expansion of a 75-mile gathering system located in Texas and New Mexico for our Lobo II processing facility. In the second quarter of 2017, we completed the construction of an additional expansion of the Lobo II processing facility, which provides an additional 60 MMcf/d of processing capacity. Furthermore, we intend to construct an additional expansion, which will increase capacity by 30 MMcf/d and is expected to be completed by the fourth quarter of 2017. The Lobo facilities are part of our joint venture with an affiliate of NGP Natural Resources XI, LP.

Sale of Non-Core Assets

In March 2017, we finalized the sale of our ownership interest in HEP for net proceeds of \$189.7 million. For the year ended December 31, 2016, we recorded an impairment loss of \$20.1 million to reduce the carrying value of our investment to the expected sales price. Upon the final sale of HEP in March 2017, we recorded an additional loss of \$3.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Senior Unsecured Notes due 2047

On May 11, 2017, we issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 5.450% senior unsecured notes due June 1, 2047 (the "2047 Notes") at a price to the public of 99.981% of their face value. Interest payments on the 2047 Notes are payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning December 1, 2017. Net proceeds of approximately \$495.2 million were used to repay outstanding borrowings under our credit facility and for general partnership purposes.

Redemption of Senior Unsecured Notes due 2022

On June 1, 2017, we redeemed \$162.5 million in aggregate principal amount of our 7.125% senior unsecured notes at 103.6% of the principal amount, plus accrued unpaid interest, for aggregate cash consideration of \$174.1 million, which resulted in a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$9.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

Issuance of Common Units

Equity Distribution Agreements. In November 2014, we entered into an Equity Distribution Agreement (the "2014 EDA") with certain sales agents to sell up to \$350.0 million in aggregate gross sales of our common units from time to time through an "at the market" equity offering program. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, we sold an aggregate of approximately 4.0 million common units under the 2014 EDA, generating proceeds of approximately \$72.2 million (net of approximately \$0.7 million of commissions and \$0.2 million of registration fees). We used the net proceeds for general partnership purposes.

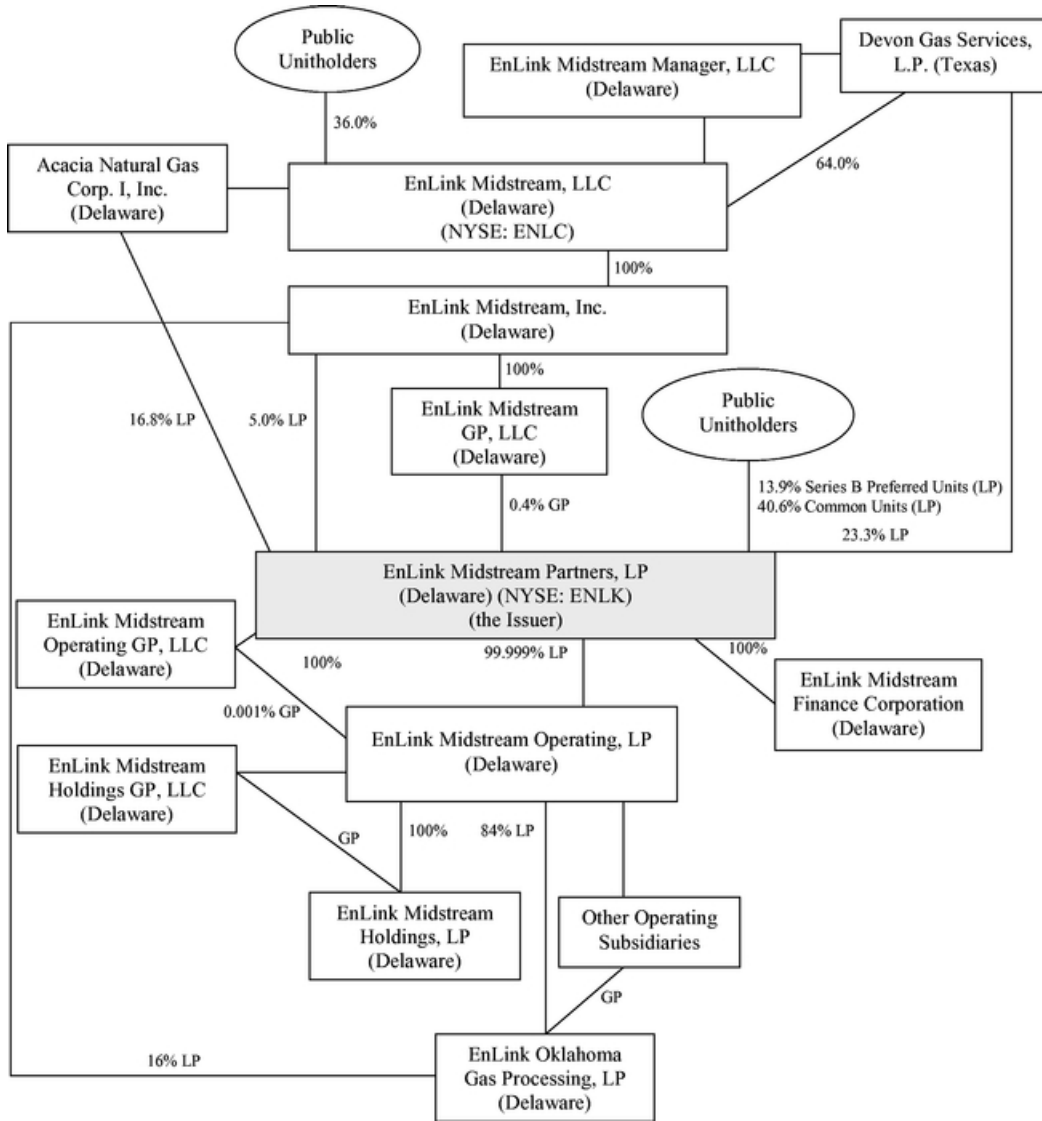
On August 3, 2017, the Partnership terminated the 2014 EDA and entered into an equity distribution agreement (the "2017 EDA") with certain sales agents to sell up to \$600.0 million in aggregate gross sales of the Partnership's common units from time to time through an "at the market" equity offering program. The Partnership may also sell common units to any sales agent as principal for the sales agent's own account at a price agreed upon at the time of sale. The Partnership has no obligation to sell any of the common units under the 2017 EDA and may at any time suspend solicitation and offers under the 2017 EDA.

Principal Executive Offices and Internet Address

Our principal executive offices are located at 1722 Routh Street, Suite 1300, Dallas, Texas 75201 and our telephone number is (214) 953-9500. Our website is located at www.enlink.com. We make available our periodic reports and other information filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC" or the "Commission") free of charge, through our website, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports and other information are electronically filed with or furnished to the Commission. The information on our website is not part of this prospectus, and you should rely only on information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying base prospectus when making a decision as to whether or not to invest in our Series C Preferred Units.

The diagram below depicts our organization and approximate ownership as of September 5, 2017:

Simplified Organizational Structure of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP



The Offering

Issuer	Enlink Midstream Partners, LP
Securities Offered	of our % Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units, liquidation preference \$ per Series C Preferred Unit. For a detailed description of the Series C Preferred Units, see "Description of Series C Preferred Units."
Price per Series C Preferred Unit	\$.
Maturity	Perpetual (unless redeemed by us on or after December 15, 2022 or in connection with a Rating Event (as defined below)). See "—Optional Redemption Upon a Rating Event" and "—Optional Redemption on or After December 15, 2022".
Distributions	Distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will accrue and be cumulative from the date that the Series C Preferred Units are originally issued and will be payable on each Distribution Payment Date (as defined below) when, as, and if declared by our general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. Unless otherwise determined by our general partner, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will be deemed to have been paid out of our available cash with respect to the quarter ended immediately preceding the quarter in which the distribution is made.
Distribution Payment Dates and Record Dates	Semi-annually in arrears on the 15th day of June and December through and including December 15, 2022 and, thereafter, quarterly in arrears on the 15th day of March, June, September, and December of each year (each, a "Distribution Payment Date") to holders of record as of the close of business on the first Business Day (as defined under "Description of Series C Preferred Units") of the month of the applicable Distribution Payment Date. The initial distribution on the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be payable on December 15, 2017 in an amount equal to approximately \$ per Series C Preferred Unit. If any Distribution Payment Date otherwise would fall on a day that is not a Business Day, declared distributions will be paid on the immediately succeeding Business Day without the accumulation of additional distributions.

Distribution Rate	The initial distribution rate for the Series C Preferred Units from and including the date of original issue to, but not including, December 15, 2022 will be % per annum of the \$ liquidation preference per unit (equal to \$ per unit per annum). On and after December 15, 2022, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will accumulate for each distribution period at a percentage of the \$ liquidation preference equal to an annual floating rate of the three-month LIBOR plus a spread of %.
Ranking	<p>The Series C Preferred Units will represent perpetual equity interests in us and, unlike our indebtedness, will not give rise to a claim for payment of a principal amount at a particular date.</p> <p>The Series C Preferred Units will rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• senior to our common units and to each other class or series of limited partner interests or other equity securities established after the original issue date of the Series C Preferred Units that is not expressly made senior to or on parity with the Series C Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable on a liquidation event (the "Junior Securities");• on parity with any class or series of limited partner interests or other equity securities established after the original issue date of the Series C Preferred Units with terms expressly providing that such class or series ranks on parity with the Series C Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable upon a liquidation event (the "Parity Securities");• junior to (i) our Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Units (the "Series B Preferred Units") and (ii) each other class or series of limited partner interests or equity securities established after the original issue date of the Series C Preferred Units with terms expressly made senior to the Series C Preferred Units as to the payment of distributions and amounts payable upon a liquidation event (the securities described in clauses (i) and (ii) being referred to herein as "Senior Securities"); and• junior to all of our existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us.
Restrictions on Distributions	No distribution may be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any Junior Securities (other than a distribution payable solely in Junior Securities) unless full cumulative distributions have been or contemporaneously are being paid or provided for on all outstanding Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities through the most recent respective distribution payment dates.

Optional Redemption Upon a Rating Event	<p>At any time within 120 days after the conclusion of any review or appeal process instituted by us following the occurrence of a Rating Event (as defined below), we may, at our option, redeem the Series C Preferred Units in whole, but not in part, at a redemption price in cash per Series C Preferred Unit equal to \$ (102% of the liquidation preference of \$) plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date fixed for redemption, whether or not declared. Any such redemption would be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose and would be subject to compliance with the provisions of the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness.</p> <p>"Rating Event" means a change by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization (within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), that publishes a rating for us (a "rating agency") to its equity credit criteria for securities such as the Series C Preferred Units, as such criteria are in effect as of the original issue date of the Series C Preferred Units (the "current criteria"), which change results in (i) any shortening of the length of time for which the current criteria are scheduled to be in effect with respect to the Series C Preferred Units, or (ii) a lower equity credit being given to the Series C Preferred Units than the equity credit that would have been assigned to the Series C Preferred Units by such rating agency pursuant to its current criteria.</p>
Optional Redemption on or After December 15, 2022	<p>At any time on or after December 15, 2022, we may redeem, in whole or in part, the Series C Preferred Units at a redemption price in cash of \$ per Series C Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. Any such redemption would be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose and would be subject to compliance with the provisions of the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness. We must provide not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' written notice of any such redemption.</p>
Conversion; Exchange and Preemptive Rights	<p>The Series C Preferred Units will not be subject to preemptive rights or be convertible into or exchangeable for any other securities or property at the option of the holder.</p>
Voting Rights	<p>Holders of the Series C Preferred Units generally will have no voting rights.</p>

In connection with the closing of this offering, we expect to amend and restate our Eighth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (as amended and restated, the "Partnership Agreement") to reflect the issuance of the Series C Preferred Units. Unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series C Preferred Units, voting as a separate class, we may not adopt any amendment to our Partnership Agreement that would have a material adverse effect on the terms of the Series C Preferred Units.

In addition, unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series C Preferred Units, voting as a class together with holders of any other Parity Securities upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, we may not (i) create or issue any Parity Securities (including any additional Series C Preferred Units) if the cumulative distributions payable on then outstanding Series C Preferred Units (or Parity Securities, if applicable) are in arrears, or (ii) create or issue any Senior Securities (other than payments-in-kind on the Series B Preferred Units).

Fixed Liquidation Preference

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, whether voluntary or involuntary, holders of the Series C Preferred Units will generally, subject to the discussion under "Description of Series C Preferred Units—Liquidation Rights," have the right to receive the liquidation preference of \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit (subject to adjustment for any splits, combinations or similar adjustment to the Series C Preferred Units) plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to the date of payment, whether or not declared. A consolidation or merger of us with or into any other entity, individually or in a series of transactions, will not be deemed a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs.

Sinking Fund

The Series C Preferred Units will not be subject to any sinking fund requirements.

No Fiduciary Duties

We, our general partner, and its officers and directors will not owe any duties, including fiduciary duties, to the holders of Series C Preferred Units other than an implied contractual duty of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to our Partnership Agreement.

Use of Proceeds	<p>We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of Series C Preferred Units hereby, which are expected to total approximately \$ million, after deducting the underwriters' discount and our offering expenses, for capital expenditures and general partnership purposes. Pending such use, we will repay outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility. Our general partner does not intend to make a capital contribution to maintain its general partner interest in connection with this offering. See "Use of Proceeds."</p> <p>Affiliates of each of the underwriters are lenders under our revolving credit facility that we expect to reduce using the net proceeds from this offering and, accordingly, such underwriters and affiliates will receive a portion of the net proceeds from this offering. See "Underwriting."</p>
Material Income Tax Considerations	<p>For a discussion of material federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective holders of Series C Preferred Units who are individual citizens or residents of the United States, see "Material Income Tax Considerations" in this prospectus supplement and "Material Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying base prospectus.</p>
Form	<p>The Series C Preferred Units will be issued and maintained in book-entry form registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company or its nominee, except under limited circumstances. See "Description of Series C Preferred Units—Book-Entry System."</p>
Absence of Public Market	<p>Although we have registered the offer and sale of the Series C Preferred Units under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, we do not intend to apply for the listing of the Series C Preferred Units on any securities exchange. In addition, although the underwriters have informed us that they intend to make a market in the Series C Preferred Units, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations, they are not obligated to make markets in the Series C Preferred Units, and they may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice.</p>
Risk Factors	<p>Investing in our Series C Preferred Units involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement and page 1 of the accompanying base prospectus, and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, together with all of the other information included in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus before investing in our Series C Preferred Units.</p>

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES AND RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES AND PREFERRED UNIT DISTRIBUTIONS

The following table sets forth our ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated.

	Six Months	Year Ended December 31,				
	Ended June 30, 2017	2016	2015	2014	2013(2)	2012(2)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)	1.5x	(3)	(4)	6.5x	—	—
Ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred unit distributions(5)	—	—	—	—	—	—

- (1) Earnings included in the calculation of this ratio consist of (i) earnings from continuing operations before non-controlling interest and tax, minus (ii) capitalized interest, (iii) income from equity investees, and (iv) non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges, plus (v) depreciation of capitalized interest, and (vi) distributed income from equity investees. Fixed charges included in the calculation of this ratio consist of (both continuing and discontinued operations) (x) interest expense, plus (y) capitalized interest.
- (2) For the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, EnLink Midstream Holdings, LP Predecessor had no fixed charges. Accordingly, we have no ratio of earnings to fixed charges to illustrate for this period.
- (3) Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$492.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.
- (4) Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$1,362.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.
- (5) Because no preferred units received cash distributions for any of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, and 2012, or the six months ended June 30, 2017, no historical ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred unit distributions are presented for these periods.

RISK FACTORS

Before making an investment in the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby, you should carefully consider the risk factors under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. If any of these risks were to occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the value of the Series C Preferred Units could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our business is subject to a number of weather related risks. These weather conditions can cause significant damage and disruption to our operations and negatively impact our cash flows.

Virtually all of our operations are exposed to potential natural disasters, including hurricanes, tornadoes, storms, floods, fire, and earthquakes. In particular, south Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico experience hurricanes and other extreme weather conditions on a frequent basis. The location of our significant assets and concentration of activity in these regions make us particularly vulnerable to weather risks in these areas.

High winds, storm surge, flooding, and other natural disasters can cause significant damage and curtail our operations for extended periods during and after such weather conditions, which may result in decreased revenues and otherwise adversely affect our cash flows. These interruptions could involve significant damage to people, property, or the environment, and repair time and costs could be extensive. Any such event that interrupts the revenues generated by our operations, or which causes us to make significant expenditures not covered by insurance, could reduce our cash available for paying distributions to our partners and, accordingly, adversely affect our financial condition and the market price of our securities.

In addition, we rely on the volumes of natural gas, crude oil, condensate, and NGLs gathered, processed, fractionated and transported on our assets. These volumes are influenced by the production from the regions that supply our systems. Adverse weather conditions can cause direct or indirect disruptions to the operations of, and otherwise negatively affect, producers, suppliers, customers, and other third parties to which our assets are connected, even if our assets are not damaged. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We may also suffer reputational damage as a result of a natural disaster or other similar event. The occurrence of such an event, or a series of such events, especially if one or more of them occurs in a highly populated or sensitive area, could negatively impact public perception of our operations and/or make it more difficult for us to obtain the approvals, permits, licenses, or real property interests we need in order to operate our assets or complete planned growth projects.

Risks Related to the Series C Preferred Units

The Series C Preferred Units represent perpetual equity interests in us, and investors should not expect us to redeem the Series C Preferred Units on the date the Series C Preferred Units become redeemable by us or on any particular date afterwards.

The Series C Preferred Units represent perpetual equity interests in us, and they have no maturity or mandatory redemption date and are not redeemable at the option of investors under any circumstances. As a result, unlike our indebtedness, the Series C Preferred Units will not give rise to a claim for payment of a principal amount at a particular date. Instead, the Series C Preferred Units may be redeemed by us at our option (i) following the occurrence of a Rating Event, in whole but not in part, out of funds legally available for such redemption, at a redemption price in cash of \$ _____ per

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Series C Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared, or (ii) at any time on or after December 15, 2022, in whole or in part, out of funds legally available for such redemption, at a redemption price in cash of \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. Any decision we may make at any time to redeem the Series C Preferred Units will depend upon, among other things, our evaluation of our capital position and general market conditions at that time. In addition, the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness may limit our ability to redeem the Series C Preferred Units.

As a result, holders of the Series C Preferred Units may be required to bear the financial risks of an investment in the Series C Preferred Units for an indefinite period of time. Moreover, the Series C Preferred Units will rank junior to all our current and future indebtedness. The Series C Preferred Units will also rank junior to our Series B Preferred Units and any other Senior Securities we may issue in the future with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us.

We distribute all of our available cash to our common unitholders and are not required to accumulate cash for the purpose of meeting our future obligations to holders of the Series C Preferred Units, which may limit the cash available to make distributions on the Series C Preferred Units.

Upon the closing of this offering, our Partnership Agreement will require us to distribute all of our "available cash" each quarter to our common unitholders. Upon the closing of this offering, "Available Cash" will be generally defined in our Partnership Agreement to mean, for each fiscal quarter, all cash and cash equivalents on the date of determination of available cash for that quarter, less the amount of any cash reserves established by our general partner to:

- provide for the proper conduct of our business, including reserves for future capital expenditures and anticipated credit needs;
- comply with applicable law or any debt instrument or other agreement or obligation;
- provide funds to make payments on the Series C Preferred Units; or
- provide funds for distributions to our common unitholders and to our general partner for any one or more of the next four quarters.

As a result, we do not expect to accumulate significant amounts of cash. Depending on the timing and amount of our cash distributions, these distributions could significantly reduce the cash available to us in subsequent periods to make payments on the Series C Preferred Units.

The Series C Preferred Units are subordinated to our existing and future debt obligations and our Series B Preferred Units, and your interests could be diluted by the issuance of additional units, including additional Series B Preferred Units or Series C Preferred Units, and by other transactions.

The Series C Preferred Units are subordinated to all of our existing and future indebtedness. As of June 30, 2017, our total debt was approximately \$3.6 billion, and we had the ability to borrow an additional \$1.3 billion under our revolving credit agreement, subject to certain limitations. We may incur additional debt under our revolving credit agreement, or other existing or future debt arrangements. The payment of principal and interest on our debt reduces cash available for distribution to our limited partners, including the holders of Series C Preferred Units.

Pursuant to the terms of the Series C Preferred Units, we are allowed to issue additional Series B Preferred Units as in-kind distributions in respect of any outstanding Series B Preferred Units. In addition, we are allowed to issue additional Series C Preferred Units and other Parity Securities

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without any vote of the holders of the Series C Preferred Units, except where the cumulative distributions on the Series C Preferred Units or any Parity Securities are in arrears.

The issuance of additional Senior Securities (including additional Series B Preferred Units as distributions in-kind) or additional Parity Securities (including additional Series C Preferred Units) would dilute the interests of the holders of the Series C Preferred Units and could affect our ability to pay distributions on, redeem, or pay the liquidation preference on the Series C Preferred Units. Future issuances and sales of Parity Securities, or the perception that such issuances and sales could occur, may cause prevailing market prices for the Series C Preferred Units and our common units to decline and may adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital in the financial markets at times and prices favorable to us.

The Series C Preferred Units will have extremely limited voting rights.

The voting rights of holders of the Series C Preferred Units will be extremely limited. Holders of the Series C Preferred Units generally will have no voting rights. Although holders of Series C Preferred Units are entitled to limited protective voting rights, as described in "Description of the Series C Preferred Units—Voting Rights," with respect to certain matters the Series C Preferred Units will generally vote separately as a class along with all other series of our Parity Securities that we may issue upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable. As a result, the voting rights of holders of Series C Preferred Units may be significantly diluted, and the holders of such other series of Parity Securities that we may issue may be able to control or significantly influence the outcome of any vote.

Your ability to transfer the Series C Preferred Units at a time or price you desire may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, which may not develop.

Although we have registered the offer and sale of the Series C Preferred Units under the Securities Act, as amended, we do not intend to apply for the listing of the Series C Preferred Units on any securities exchange or for the quotation of the notes on any automated dealer quotation system. In addition, although the underwriters have informed us that they intend to make a market in the Series C Preferred Units, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations, they are not obligated to, and they may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice. Active markets for the notes may not develop or, if developed, may not continue. In the absence of active trading markets, you may not be able to transfer your Series C Preferred Units within the time or at the prices you desire.

Market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Series C Preferred Units, and the distribution payable on the Series C Preferred Units will vary on and after December 15, 2022 based on market interest rates.

One of the factors that will influence the price of the Series C Preferred Units will be the distribution yield on the Series C Preferred Units (as a percentage of the price of the Series C Preferred Units) relative to market interest rates. An increase in market interest rates, which are currently at low levels relative to historical rates, may lead prospective purchasers of the Series C Preferred Units to expect a higher distribution yield, and higher interest rates would likely increase our borrowing costs and potentially decrease funds available for distribution. Accordingly, higher market interest rates could cause the market price of the Series C Preferred Units to decrease.

In addition, on and after December 15, 2022, the Series C Preferred Units will have a floating distribution rate set each quarterly distribution period at a percentage of the \$ liquidation preference equal to a floating rate of the then-current three-month LIBOR plus a spread of %. The per annum distribution rate that is determined on the relevant determination date will apply to the

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entire quarterly distribution period following such determination date even if LIBOR increases during that period. As a result, holders of Series C Preferred Units will be subject to risks associated with fluctuation in interest rates and the possibility that holders will receive distributions that are lower than expected. We have no control over a number of factors, including economic, financial and political events, that impact market fluctuations in interest rates, which have in the past and may in the future experience volatility.

Increased regulatory oversight, changes in the method pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined and potential phasing out of LIBOR after 2021 may adversely affect the value of the Series C Preferred Units.

Regulators and law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom and elsewhere are conducting civil and criminal investigations into whether the banks that contribute to the British Bankers' Association (the "BBA") in connection with the calculation of daily LIBOR may have been under-reporting or otherwise manipulating or attempting to manipulate LIBOR. A number of BBA member banks have entered into settlements with their regulators and law enforcement agencies with respect to this alleged manipulation of LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA") announced that it will no longer persuade or compel banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021 (the "FCA Announcement").

It is not possible to predict the effect of the FCA Announcement, any changes in the methods pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined and any other reforms to LIBOR that will be enacted in the U.K. and elsewhere, which may adversely affect the trading market for LIBOR-based securities or result in the phasing out of LIBOR as a reference rate for securities. In addition, any changes announced by the FCA, including the FCA Announcement, the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the independent administrator of LIBOR) or any other successor governance or oversight body, or future changes adopted by such body, in the method pursuant to which the LIBOR rates are determined may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in the reported LIBOR rates. If that were to occur, the level of distributions would be affected and, to the extent that the value of your Series C Preferred Units is affected by reported LIBOR rates, the value of the Series C Preferred Units may be materially affected. Further, if a LIBOR rate is not available on the applicable determination date, the terms of the Series C Preferred Units will require that we use alternative determination procedures including, under certain circumstances, requesting the calculation agent to use any source as it deems reasonable from which to estimate the LIBOR rate, which may result in different than expected distributions and could materially affect the value of the Series C Preferred Units. See "Description of Series C Preferred Units—Distributions—Distribution Rate."

The Series C Preferred Units are not convertible into our common units at any time and do not have any protection in the event of a change of control.

The Series C Preferred Units are not convertible into our common units at any time. In addition, the terms of the Series C Preferred Units will not contain any provisions that protect the holders of the Series C Preferred Units in the event that we experience a change of control.

Holders of Series C Preferred Units may have liability to repay distributions.

Under certain circumstances, holders of the Series C Preferred Units may have to repay amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to them. Under Section 17-607 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, we may not make a distribution if the distribution would cause our liabilities to exceed the fair value of our assets. Liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and liabilities that are non-recourse to us are not counted for purposes of determining whether a distribution is permitted.

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Delaware law provides that for a period of three years from the date of an impermissible distribution, limited partners who received the distribution and who knew at the time of the distribution that it violated Delaware law will be liable to the limited partnership for the distribution amount. A purchaser of Series C Preferred Units who becomes a limited partner is liable for the obligations of the transferring limited partner to make contributions to us that are known to such purchaser of Series C Preferred Units at the time it became a limited partner and for unknown obligations if the liabilities could be determined from our Partnership Agreement.

Tax Risks

Treatment of distributions on our Series C Preferred Units as guaranteed payments for the use of capital creates a different tax treatment for the holders of Series C Preferred Units than the holders of our common units.

The tax treatment of distributions on our Series C Preferred Units is uncertain. We will treat the holders of Series C Preferred Units as partners for tax purposes and will treat distributions on the Series C Preferred Units as guaranteed payments for the use of capital that will generally be taxable to the holders of Series C Preferred Units as ordinary income. Although a holder of Series C Preferred Units could recognize taxable income from the accrual of such a guaranteed payment even in the absence of a contemporaneous distribution, we anticipate accruing and making the guaranteed payment distributions quarterly. Otherwise, the holders of Series C Preferred Units are generally not anticipated to share in our items of income, gain, loss or deduction, nor will we allocate any share of our nonrecourse liabilities to the holders of Series C Preferred Units. If the Series C Preferred Units were treated as indebtedness for tax purposes, rather than as guaranteed payments for the use of capital, distributions likely would be treated as payments of interest by us to the holders of Series C Preferred Units.

A holder of Series C Preferred Units will be required to recognize gain or loss on a sale of Series C Preferred Units equal to the difference between the amount realized by such holder and tax basis in the Series C Preferred Units sold. The amount realized generally will equal the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property such holder receives in exchange for such Series C Preferred Units. Subject to general rules requiring a blended basis among multiple partnership interests, the tax basis of a Series C Preferred Unit will generally be equal to the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property paid by the holder of Series C Preferred Units to acquire such Series C Preferred Unit. Gain or loss recognized by a holder of Series C Preferred Units on the sale or exchange of a Series C Preferred Unit held for more than one year generally will be taxable as long-term capital gain or loss. Because holders of Series C Preferred Units will generally not be allocated a share of our items of depreciation, depletion or amortization, it is not anticipated that such holders would be required to recharacterize any portion of their gain as ordinary income as a result of the recapture rules.

Investment in the Series C Preferred Units by tax-exempt investors, such as employee benefit plans and individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), and non-U.S. persons raises issues unique to them. Distributions to non-U.S. holders of Series C Preferred Units will be subject to withholding taxes. If the amount of withholding exceeds the amount of U.S. federal income tax actually due, non-U.S. holders of Series C Preferred Units may be required to file U.S. federal income tax returns in order to seek a refund of such excess. The treatment of guaranteed payments for the use of capital to tax exempt investors is not certain and such payments may be treated as unrelated business taxable income for federal income tax purposes. If you are a tax-exempt entity or a non-U.S. person, you should consult your tax advisor with respect to the consequences of owning our Series C Preferred Units.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$ million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. Our general partner does not intend to make a capital contribution to maintain its general partner interest in connection with this offering.

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for capital expenditures and general partnership purposes. Pending such use, we will repay outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

As of September 5, 2017, we had \$307 million in borrowings and \$9.2 million in outstanding letters of credit under our \$1.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility (which includes a \$500.0 million letter of credit subfacility) at a weighted average interest rate of 2.8%. Our revolving credit facility matures in March 2020, unless we request, and the requisite lenders agree, to extend it pursuant to its terms. Within the past year, we have used borrowings under our revolving credit facility for capital expenditures, acquisitions and general partnership purposes. Amounts repaid under our credit facility may be reborrowed from time to time.

Affiliates of each of the underwriters are lenders under our revolving credit facility that we expect to reduce using the net proceeds from this offering and, accordingly, such underwriters and affiliates will receive a portion of the net proceeds from this offering. See "Underwriting."

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our cash and cash equivalents and our capitalization as of June 30, 2017:

- on a historical basis; and
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to the sale of Series C Preferred Units in this offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom.

You should read this table in conjunction with our financial statements and notes that are incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying base prospectus for additional information about our capital structure.

	As of June 30, 2017	
	Historical	As Adjusted
	(Dollars in millions)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11.2	
Long-term debt including current maturities:		
Bank credit facility(1)	\$ 166.0	
2.700% Senior Notes due 2019 (net of discount of \$0.2 million)	399.8	399.8
4.400% Senior Notes due 2024 (net of premium of \$2.3 million)	552.3	552.3
4.150% Senior Notes due 2025 (net of discount of \$1.0 million)	749.0	749.0
4.850% Senior Notes due 2026 (net of discount of \$0.6 million)	499.4	499.4
5.600% Senior Notes due 2044 (net of discount of \$0.2 million)	349.8	349.8
5.050% Senior Notes due 2045 (net of discount of \$6.6 million)	443.4	443.4
5.450% Senior Notes due 2047 (net of discount of \$0.1 million)	499.9	499.9
Installment Payable (net of discount of \$13.4 million)	236.6	236.6
Debt issuance cost	(27.9)	(27.9)
Total long-term debt including current maturities	3,868.3	
Partners' equity:		
Common units	\$ 2,994.2	
Series B Preferred Units (55,466,928 outstanding as of June 30, 2017)	834.8	834.8
Series C Preferred Units (0 outstanding as of June 30, 2017, actual outstanding as of June 30, 2017, as adjusted)	—	—
General partner interest	208.2	208.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2.2)	(2.2)
Non-controlling interest	506.0	506.0
Total partners' equity	4,541.0	
Total capitalization	\$ 8,409.3	

(1) As of September 5, 2017, we had \$307 million in borrowings and \$9.2 million in outstanding letters of credit under our revolving credit facility.

DESCRIPTION OF SERIES C PREFERRED UNITS

The following description of the Series C Preferred Units does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of our Ninth Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, which will be entered into in connection with the closing of this offering and will be filed as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K.

General

The Series C Preferred Units offered hereby are a new series of preferred units. Upon completion of this offering, there will be Series C Preferred Units issued and outstanding. We may, without notice to or consent of the holders of the then-outstanding Series C Preferred Units, authorize and issue additional Series C Preferred Units and Junior Securities (as defined under "Summary—The Offering—Ranking") and, subject to the limitations described under "—Voting Rights," Senior Securities and Parity Securities (each, as defined under "Summary—The Offering—Ranking").

The holders of our common units, Series B Preferred Units, Series C Preferred Units, and incentive distribution rights ("IDRs") are entitled to receive, to the extent permitted by law, such distributions as may from time to time be declared by our general partner. Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of our common units, Series B Preferred Units, Series C Preferred Units, and IDRs are entitled to receive distributions of our assets, after we have satisfied or made provision for our outstanding indebtedness and other obligations and after payment to the holders of any class or series of limited partner interests (including the Series B Preferred Units and the Series C Preferred Units) having preferential rights to receive distributions of our assets.

When issued and paid for in the manner described in this prospectus supplement and accompanying base prospectus, the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be fully paid and nonassessable (except as such nonassessability may be affected by Section 17-303(a), 17-607 and 17-804 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act). Subject to the matters described under "—Liquidation Rights," each Series C Preferred Unit will generally have a fixed liquidation preference of \$ per Series C Preferred Unit (subject to adjustment for any splits, combinations or similar adjustment to the Series C Preferred Units) plus an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date fixed for payment, whether or not declared.

The Series C Preferred Units will represent perpetual equity interests in us and, unlike our indebtedness, will not give rise to a claim for payment of a principal amount at a particular date. As such, the Series C Preferred Units will rank junior to the Series B Preferred Units and to all of our current and future indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us. The rights of the holders of Series C Preferred Units to receive the liquidation preference will be subject to the senior rights of the Series B Preferred Units and to the proportional rights of holders of Parity Securities.

All of the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be represented by a single certificate issued to The Depository Trust Company (and its successors or assigns or any other securities depository selected by us) (the "Securities Depository") and registered in the name of its nominee, for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in the Securities Depository (including, if applicable, Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., as operator of the Euroclear System ("Euroclear") and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme ("Clearstream")). So long as a Securities Depository has been appointed and is serving, no person acquiring Series C Preferred Units will be entitled to receive a certificate representing such Series C Preferred Units unless applicable law otherwise requires or the Securities Depository resigns or is no longer eligible to act as such and a successor is not appointed. See "—Book-Entry System."

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The Series C Preferred Units will not be convertible into common units or any other securities and will not have exchange rights or be entitled or subject to any preemptive or similar rights. The Series C Preferred Units will not be subject to mandatory redemption or to any sinking fund requirements. The Series C Preferred Units will be subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at our option commencing on December 15, 2022. See "—Redemption."

We have appointed American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC as the paying agent (the "Paying Agent"), and the registrar and transfer agent (the "Registrar and Transfer Agent"), for the Series C Preferred Units. The address of the Paying Agent and the Registrar and Transfer Agent is 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, 11219.

Ranking

The Series C Preferred Units will, with respect to anticipated semi-annual or quarterly distributions and distributions upon the liquidation, winding-up and dissolution of our affairs, rank:

- senior to the Junior Securities (including our common units);
- on parity with the Parity Securities;
- junior to the Senior Securities (including the Series B Preferred Units); and
- junior to all of our existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities with respect to assets available to satisfy claims against us.

Under our Partnership Agreement, we may issue Junior Securities from time to time in one or more series without the consent of the holders of the Series C Preferred Units. Our general partner has the authority to determine the designations, preferences, rights, powers, and duties of any such series before the issuance of any units of that series. Our general partner will also determine the number of units constituting each series of securities. Our ability to issue additional Parity Securities in certain circumstances or Senior Securities is limited as described under "—Voting Rights."

Liquidation Rights

Any distributions made upon our liquidation will be made to our partners in accordance with their respective positive capital account balances. The holders of outstanding Series B Preferred Units will first be specially allocated items of our gross income and gain in a manner designed to cause, in the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our affairs (whether voluntary or involuntary), such holders to have a positive capital balance equal to the liquidation preference of \$15.00 per Series B Preferred Unit. The holders of outstanding Series C Preferred Units will then be specially allocated remaining items of our gross income and gain in a manner designed to cause, in the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our affairs (whether voluntary or involuntary), such holders to have a positive capital balance equal to the liquidation preference of \$_____ per Series C Preferred Unit (subject to adjustment for any splits, combinations or similar adjustment to the Series C Preferred Units). If the amount of our gross income and gain available to be specially allocated to the Series C Preferred Units (after any such allocation to the Series B Preferred Units) is not sufficient to cause the capital account of a Series C Preferred Unit to equal the liquidation preference of a Series C Preferred Unit, then the amount that a holder of Series C Preferred Units would receive upon liquidation may be less than the Series C Preferred Unit liquidation preference. Any accumulated and unpaid distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will be paid prior to any distributions in liquidation made in accordance with capital account balances, but after the payment of any accumulated and unpaid distributions on the Series B Preferred Units. The rights of the holders of Series C Preferred Units to receive the liquidation preference will be subject to the senior rights of the Series B Preferred Units and to the proportional rights of holders of Parity Securities.

Voting Rights

The Series C Preferred Units will have no voting rights except as set forth below or as otherwise provided by Delaware law.

Unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series C Preferred Units, voting as a separate class, we may not adopt any amendment to our Partnership Agreement that has a material adverse effect on the terms of the Series C Preferred Units.

In addition, unless we have received the affirmative vote or consent of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding Series C Preferred Units, voting as a class together with holders of any other Parity Securities upon which like voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, we may not:

- create or issue any Parity Securities (including any additional Series C Preferred Units) if the cumulative distributions payable on then outstanding Series C Preferred Units (or Parity Securities, if applicable) are in arrears; or
- create or issue any Senior Securities (other than payments-in-kind on the Series B Preferred Units).

On any matter described above on which the holders of the Series C Preferred Units are entitled to vote as a class, such holders will be entitled to one vote per Series C Preferred Unit. The Series C Preferred Units held by us or any of our subsidiaries or controlled affiliates will not be entitled to vote.

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

Distributions

General

Holders of Series C Preferred Units will be entitled to receive, when, as, and if declared by our general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose, cumulative cash distributions. Unless otherwise determined by our general partner, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will be deemed to have been paid out of our available cash with respect to the quarter ended immediately preceding the quarter in which the distribution is made.

Distribution Rate

Distributions on Series C Preferred Units will be cumulative from the date of original issue and will be payable semi-annually in arrears (as described under "— Distribution Payment Dates") to, but not including, December 15, 2022 and, thereafter, quarterly in arrears, when, as, and if declared by our general partner out of legally available funds for such purpose. The initial distribution on the Series C Preferred Units will be paid on December 15, 2017 in an amount equal to approximately \$ _____ per unit.

The initial distribution rate for the Series C Preferred Units from and including the date of original issue to, but not including, December 15, 2022 (the "Fixed Rate Period") will be _____ % per annum of the \$ _____ liquidation preference per unit (equal to \$ _____ per unit per annum). On and after December 15, 2022 (the "Floating Rate Period"), distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will accumulate for each distribution period at a percentage of the \$ _____ liquidation preference equal to an annual floating rate of the three-month LIBOR plus a spread of _____ %.

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LIBOR for each distribution period during the Floating Rate Period ("Three-Month LIBOR Rate") will be determined by the Calculation Agent (as defined under "— Calculation Agent"), as of the applicable Determination Date (as defined below), in accordance with the following provisions:

- the rate (expressed as a percentage per year) for deposits in U.S. dollars for a three-month period commencing on the first day of such distribution period that appears on Reuters Page LIBOR01 as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on such Determination Date; or
- if no such rate is so published, we will select four major banks in the London interbank market and request that the principal London offices of those four selected banks provide their offered quotations for deposits in U.S. dollars for a period of three months, commencing on the first day of the applicable distribution period, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m. (London time) on the Determination Date for such distribution period. Offered quotations must be based on a principal amount equal to an amount that, in our judgment, is representative of a single transaction in U.S. dollars in the London interbank market at the time. If two or more quotations are provided, the Three-Month LIBOR Rate for such distribution period will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, the Three-Month LIBOR Rate for such distribution period will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted on the Determination Date for such distribution period by three major banks in New York City selected by us, for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks for a three-month period commencing on the first day of such distribution period. The rates quoted must be based on an amount that, in our judgment, is representative of a single transaction in U.S. dollars in that market at the time. If no quotation is provided as described above, the Calculation Agent, after consulting such sources as it deems comparable to any of the foregoing quotations or display page, or any such source as it deems reasonable from which to estimate the Three-Month LIBOR Rate, shall determine the Three-Month LIBOR Rate in its sole discretion;

All percentages resulting from any of the above calculations will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five one-millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876545% (or .09876545) being rounded to 9.87655% (or .0987655)) and all dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one-half cent being rounded upwards).

"Determination Date" means the London Business Day (as defined below) immediately preceding the first date of the applicable distribution period.

"London Business Day" means any day on which dealings in deposits in U.S. dollars are transacted in the London interbank market.

"Reuters Page LIBOR01" means the display so designated on the Reuters 3000 Xtra (or such other page as may replace the LIBOR01 page on that service, or such other service as may be nominated by the British Bankers' Association for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits).

Distribution Payment Dates

The "Distribution Payment Dates" for the Series C Preferred Units will be the 15th day of June and December of each year, commencing on December 15, 2017 and continuing through the end of the Fixed Rate Period and on the 15th day of March, June, September and December of each year during the Floating Rate Period. Distributions will accumulate in each such period from and including the preceding Distribution Payment Date or the initial issue date, as the case may be, to but excluding the applicable Distribution Payment Date for such period, and distributions will accrue on accumulated distributions at the applicable distribution rate. If any Distribution Payment Date otherwise would fall

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on a day that is not a Business Day, declared distributions will be paid on the immediately succeeding Business Day without the accumulation of additional distributions. During the Fixed Rate Period, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will be payable based on a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. During the Floating Rate Period, distributions on the Series C Preferred Units will be computed by multiplying the floating rate for that distribution period by a fraction, the numerator of which will be the actual number of days elapsed during that distribution period (determined by including the first day of the distribution period and excluding the last day, which is the distribution payment date), and the denominator of which will be 360, and by multiplying the result by the aggregate liquidation preference of the Series C Preferred Units. "Business Day" means Monday through Friday of each week, except that a legal holiday recognized as such by the government of the United States of America or the States of Texas or New York shall not be regarded as a Business Day.

Payment of Distributions

Not later than 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on each Distribution Payment Date, we will pay those distributions, if any, on the Series C Preferred Units that have been declared by our general partner to the holders of such Series C Preferred Units as such holders' names appear on our unit transfer books maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent on the applicable record date. The record date will be the first Business Day of the month of the applicable Distribution Payment Date, except that in the case of payments of distributions in arrears, the record date with respect to a Distribution Payment Date will be such date as may be designated by our general partner in accordance with our Partnership Agreement.

So long as the Series C Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, declared distributions will be paid to the Securities Depository in same-day funds on each Distribution Payment Date. The Securities Depository will credit accounts of its participants in accordance with the Securities Depository's normal procedures. The participants will be responsible for holding or disbursing such payments to beneficial owners of the Series C Preferred Units in accordance with the instructions of such beneficial owners.

No distribution may be declared or paid or set apart for payment on any Junior Securities (other than a distribution payable solely in Junior Securities) unless full cumulative distributions have been or contemporaneously are being paid or provided for on all outstanding Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities through the most recent respective distribution payment dates. Accumulated distributions in arrears for any past distribution period may be declared by the general partner and paid on any date fixed by the general partner, whether or not a Distribution Payment Date, to holders of the Series C Preferred Units on the record date for such payment, which may not be less than 10 days before such payment date.

Subject to the next succeeding sentence, if all accumulated distributions in arrears on all outstanding Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities have not been declared and paid, or sufficient funds for the payment thereof have not been set apart, payment of accumulated distributions in arrears will be made in order of their respective distribution payment dates, commencing with the earliest distribution payment date. If less than all distributions payable with respect to all Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities are paid, any partial payment will be made pro rata with respect to the Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities entitled to a distribution payment at such time in proportion to the aggregate amounts remaining due in respect of such Series C Preferred Units and Parity Securities at such time. Holders of the Series C Preferred Units will not be entitled to any distribution, whether payable in cash, property or units, in excess of full cumulative distributions. Except insofar as distributions accrue on the amount of any accumulated and unpaid distributions no interest or sum of money in lieu of interest will be payable in respect of any distribution payment which may be in arrears on the Series C Preferred Units.

Redemption

Optional Redemption Upon a Rating Event

At any time within 120 days after the conclusion of any review or appeal process instituted by us following the occurrence of a Rating Event (as defined below), we may, at our option, redeem the Series C Preferred Units in whole, but not in part, at a redemption price in cash per Series C Preferred Unit equal to \$ (102% of the liquidation preference of \$) plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date fixed for redemption, whether or not declared. Any such redemption would be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose and would be subject to compliance with the provisions of the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness and our Series B Preferred Units.

"Rating Event" means a change by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization (within the meaning of Section 3(a)(62) of the Exchange Act) that publishes a rating for us (a "rating agency") to its equity credit criteria for securities such as the Series C Preferred Units, as such criteria are in effect as of the original issue date of the Series C Preferred Units (the "current criteria"), which change results in (i) any shortening of the length of time for which the current criteria are scheduled to be in effect with respect to the Series C Preferred Units, or (ii) a lower equity credit being given to the Series C Preferred Units than the equity credit that would have been assigned to the Series C Preferred Units by such rating agency pursuant to its current criteria.

Optional Redemption on or after December 15, 2022

Any time on or after December 15, 2022, we may redeem, at our option, in whole or in part, the Series C Preferred Units at a redemption price in cash equal to \$ per Series C Preferred Unit plus an amount equal to all accumulated and unpaid distributions thereon to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared. We may undertake multiple partial redemptions. Any such redemption would be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose and would be subject to compliance with the provisions of the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness and our Series B Preferred Units.

Redemption Procedures

Any optional redemption shall be effected only out of funds legally available for such purpose. We will give notice of any redemption not less than 30 days and not more than 60 days before the scheduled date of redemption, to the holders of any Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed as such holders' names appear on our unit transfer books maintained by the Registrar and Transfer Agent at the address of such holders shown therein. Such notice shall state: (i) the redemption date, (ii) the number of Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed and, if less than all outstanding Series C Preferred Units are to be redeemed, the number (and, in the case of Series C Preferred Units in certificated form, the identification) of Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed from such holder, (iii) the redemption price, (iv) the place where any Series C Preferred Units in certificated form are to be redeemed and shall be presented and surrendered for payment of the redemption price therefor, and (v) that distributions on the Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed will cease to accumulate from and after such redemption date.

If fewer than all of the outstanding Series C Preferred Units are to be redeemed, the number of Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed will be determined by us, and such Series C Preferred Units will be redeemed by such method of selection as the Securities Depository shall determine, pro rata or by lot, with adjustments to avoid redemption of fractional units. So long as all Series C Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, we will give notice, or cause notice to be given, to the Securities Depository of the number of Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed, and the Securities Depository will determine the number of Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed from

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the account of each of its participants holding such Series C Preferred Units in its participant account. Thereafter, each participant will select the number of Series C Preferred Units to be redeemed from each beneficial owner for whom it acts (including the participant, to the extent it holds Series C Preferred Units for its own account). A participant may determine to redeem Series C Preferred Units from some beneficial owners (including the participant itself) without redeeming Series C Preferred Units from the accounts of other beneficial owners.

So long as the Series C Preferred Units are held of record by the nominee of the Securities Depository, the redemption price will be paid by the Paying Agent to the Securities Depository on the redemption date. The Securities Depository's normal procedures provide for it to distribute the amount of the redemption price in same-day funds to its participants who, in turn, are expected to distribute such funds to the persons for whom they are acting as agent.

If we give or cause to be given a notice of redemption, then we will deposit with the Paying Agent funds sufficient to redeem the Series C Preferred Units as to which notice has been given by 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the date fixed for redemption, and will give the Paying Agent irrevocable instructions and authority to pay the redemption price to the holder or holders thereof upon surrender or deemed surrender (which will occur automatically if the certificate representing such Series C Preferred Units is issued in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee) of the certificates therefor. If notice of redemption shall have been given, then from and after the date fixed for redemption, unless we default in providing funds sufficient for such redemption at the time and place specified for payment pursuant to the notice, all distributions on such Series C Preferred Units will cease to accumulate and all rights of holders of such Series C Preferred Units as limited partners will cease, except the right to receive the redemption price, including an amount equal to accumulated and unpaid distributions to the date fixed for redemption, whether or not declared. The holders of Series C Preferred Units will have no claim to the interest income, if any, earned on such funds deposited with the Paying Agent. Any funds deposited with the Paying Agent hereunder by us for any reason, including, but not limited to, redemption of Series C Preferred Units, that remain unclaimed or unpaid after one year after the applicable redemption date or other payment date, shall be, to the extent permitted by law, repaid to us upon our written request, after which repayment the holders of the Series C Preferred Units entitled to such redemption or other payment shall have recourse only to us.

If only a portion of the Series C Preferred Units represented by a certificate has been called for redemption, upon surrender of the certificate to the Paying Agent (which will occur automatically if the certificate representing such Series C Preferred Units is registered in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee), we will issue and the Paying Agent will deliver to the holder of such Series C Preferred Units a new certificate (or adjust the applicable book-entry account) representing the number of Series C Preferred Units represented by the surrendered certificate that have not been called for redemption.

Notwithstanding any notice of redemption, there will be no redemption of any Series C Preferred Units called for redemption until funds sufficient to pay the full redemption price of such Series C Preferred Units, including all accumulated and unpaid distributions to, but not including, the date of redemption, whether or not declared, have been deposited by us with the Paying Agent.

We may from time to time purchase Series C Preferred Units, subject to compliance with all applicable securities and other laws. We have no obligation, or any present plan or intention, to purchase any Series C Preferred Units. Any Series C Preferred Units that we redeem or otherwise acquire will be cancelled.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that full cumulative distributions on the Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities have not been paid or declared and set apart for payment, we may not repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any Series C Preferred Units or

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Parity Securities except pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same relative terms to all holders of Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities. Common units and any other Junior Securities may not be redeemed, repurchased or otherwise acquired by us unless full cumulative distributions on the Series C Preferred Units and any Parity Securities for all prior and the then-ending distribution periods have been paid or declared and set apart for payment.

No Sinking Fund

The Series C Preferred Units will not have the benefit of any sinking fund.

No Fiduciary Duty

We, and the officers and directors of our general partner, will not owe any duties, including fiduciary duties, to holders of the Series C Preferred Units other than an implied contractual duty of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to our Partnership Agreement.

Book-Entry System

All Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be represented by a single certificate issued to the Securities Depository, and registered in the name of its nominee (initially, Cede & Co.), for credit to an account of a direct or indirect participant in the Securities Depository (including, if applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream). The Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will continue to be represented by a single certificate registered in the name of the Securities Depository or its nominee, and no holder of the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be entitled to receive a certificate evidencing such Series C Preferred Units unless otherwise required by law or the Securities Depository gives notice of its intention to resign or is no longer eligible to act as such and we have not selected a substitute Securities Depository within 60 calendar days thereafter. Payments and communications made by us to holders of the Series C Preferred Units will be duly made by making payments to, and communicating with, the Securities Depository. Accordingly, unless certificates are available to holders of the Series C Preferred Units, each purchaser of Series C Preferred Units must rely on (i) the procedures of the Securities Depository and its participants (including, if applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream) to receive distributions, any redemption price, liquidation preference and notices, and to direct the exercise of any voting or nominating rights, with respect to such Series C Preferred Units and (ii) the records of the Securities Depository and its participants (including, if applicable, Euroclear and Clearstream) to evidence its ownership of such Series C Preferred Units.

So long as the Securities Depository (or its nominee) is the sole holder of the Series C Preferred Units, no beneficial holder of the Series C Preferred Units will be deemed to be a holder of Series C Preferred Units. The Depository Trust Company, the initial Securities Depository, is a New York-chartered limited purpose trust company that performs services for its participants, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own The Depository Trust Company. The Securities Depository maintains lists of its participants and will maintain the positions (i.e., ownership interests) held by its participants in the Series C Preferred Units, whether as a holder of the Series C Preferred Units for its own account or as a nominee for another holder of the Series C Preferred Units.

Calculation Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or any other firm appointed by us, will be the "Calculation Agent" for the Series C Preferred Units.

MATERIAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax consequences to you of an investment in Series C Preferred Units will depend in part on your own tax circumstances. This section adds information related to certain tax considerations with respect to the Series C Preferred Units, and should be read in conjunction with the risk factors included under the caption "Tax Risks" in this prospectus supplement. For a discussion of the principal U.S. federal income tax considerations associated with our operations and the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common units, see "Material Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying base prospectus, as updated and supplemented in this section and in "Tax Risks to Our Unitholders" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, deemed to be incorporated herein by reference. The following discussion is limited as described herein and under the caption "Material Income Tax Considerations" in the accompanying base prospectus. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor about the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences particular to your circumstances.

This section is a summary of the material tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective holders of Series C Preferred Units who are individual citizens or residents of the U.S. and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P., counsel to our general partner and us, insofar as it relates to legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. This section is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code (the "Treasury Regulations") and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Later changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to (i) "us" or "we" are references to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and (ii) "unitholders" are references to holders of Series C Preferred Units.

The following discussion does not comment on all federal income tax matters affecting us or the unitholders. Moreover, the discussion focuses on unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the U.S. and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, partnerships and entities treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, nonresident aliens, U.S. expatriates and former citizens or long-term residents of the United States or other unitholders subject to specialized tax treatment, such as banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions, tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons (including, without limitation, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies and non-U.S. persons eligible for the benefits of an applicable income tax treaty with the United States), IRAs, employee benefit plans, real estate investment trusts (REITs) or mutual funds, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, U.S. persons whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar, persons holding their Series C Preferred Units as part of a "straddle," "hedge," "conversion transaction" or other risk reduction transaction, and persons deemed to sell their Series C Preferred Units under the constructive sale provisions of the Code. In addition, the discussion only comments to a limited extent on state, and does not comment on local or foreign, tax consequences. Accordingly, we encourage each prospective unitholder to consult his own tax advisor in analyzing the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences particular to him of the ownership or disposition of Series C Preferred Units.

No ruling has been requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") regarding our characterization as a partnership for tax purposes or the consequences of owning our Series C Preferred Units. Instead, we will rely on opinions of Baker Botts L.L.P. Unlike a ruling, an opinion of counsel represents only that counsel's best legal judgment and does not bind the IRS or the courts. Accordingly, the opinions and statements made herein may not be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any contest of this sort with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our Series C Preferred Units and the prices at which our Series C Preferred Units trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS, principally legal, accounting and related fees, will result in a

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reduction in cash available for distribution and thus may be borne indirectly by our holders of Series C Preferred Units. Furthermore, the tax treatment of us, or of an investment in us, may be significantly modified by future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions. Any modifications may or may not be retroactively applied.

All statements as to matters of U.S. federal income tax law and legal conclusions with respect thereto, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section, unless otherwise noted, are the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. and are based on the accuracy of the representations made by us.

Notwithstanding the above, and for the reasons described below, Baker Botts L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific federal income tax issues: (i) the treatment of a holder of Series C Preferred Units whose Series C Preferred Units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of Series C Preferred Units (see "[Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Treatment of Short Sales](#)"); (ii) whether holders of Series C Preferred Units will be treated as partners that receive guaranteed payments for the use of capital on their Series C Preferred Units (see "[Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Limited Partner Status](#)"); and (iii) whether distributions with respect to the Series C Preferred Units will be treated as unrelated business taxable income (see "[Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors](#)").

Partnership Status

Partnership Status

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account his share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the partnership in computing his federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to him by the partnership. Distributions by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable to the partnership or the partner unless the amount of cash distributed to him is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in his partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the "Qualifying Income Exception," exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of "qualifying income." Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, transportation, storage, refining and marketing of natural resources, including oil, gas and products thereof. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income.

No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS and the IRS has made no determination as to our status or the status of the operating partnership for federal income tax purposes. Similarly, while we have obtained a ruling from the IRS that removal, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of brine, water, and other residual waste produced in connection with fracturing oil and gas wells constitutes "qualifying income" under Section 7704 of the Code, we have not sought any other rulings from the IRS, and the IRS has made no determination, as to whether our other operations generate "qualifying income" under Section 7704 of the Code. Instead, we will rely on the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. on such matters. It is the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. that, based upon the Code, its regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions and the representations described below that:

- We will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes; and
- The operating partnership will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

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In rendering its opinion, Baker Botts L.L.P. has relied on factual representations made by us and our general partner. The representations made by us and our general partner upon which Baker Botts L.L.P. has relied are:

- Neither we nor the operating partnership has elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation; and
- For each taxable year, more than 90% of our gross income has been and will be income of the type that Baker Botts L.L.P. has opined or will opine is "qualifying income" within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Code; and
- Each hedging transaction that we treat as resulting in qualifying income has been and will be appropriately identified as a hedging transaction pursuant to applicable Treasury Regulations, and has been and will be associated with oil, gas, or other products thereof that are held or to be held by us in activities that Baker Botts L.L.P. has opined or will opine result in qualifying income.

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

If we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, other than a failure that is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and that is cured within a reasonable time after discovery (in which case the IRS may also require us to make adjustments with respect to our unitholders or pay other amounts), we will be treated as if we had transferred all of our assets, subject to liabilities, to a newly formed corporation, on the first day of the year in which we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, in return for stock in that corporation, and then distributed that stock to the unitholders in liquidation of their interests in us. This deemed contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to unitholders and us so long as we, at that time, do not have liabilities in excess of the tax basis of our assets. Thereafter, we would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

The present federal income tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships, including us, or an investment in our limited partner interests may be modified by administrative, legislative or judicial changes or differing interpretations at any time. For example, from time to time, the President and members of the U.S. Congress propose and consider substantive changes to the existing federal income tax laws that affect publicly traded partnerships. In addition, final Treasury Regulations under Section 7704(d)(1)(E) of the Code recently published in the Federal Register interpret the scope of the qualifying income requirement for publicly traded partnerships by providing industry-specific guidance. We do not believe the final Treasury Regulations affect our ability to be treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

If we were taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the Qualifying Income Exception or otherwise, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction would be reflected only on our tax return rather than being passed through to the unitholders, and our net income would be taxed to us at corporate rates. In addition, any distribution made to a unitholder would be treated as taxable dividend income, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, or, in the absence of earnings and profits, a nontaxable return of capital, to the extent of the unitholder's tax basis in his units, or taxable capital gain, after the unitholder's tax basis in his units is reduced to zero. Accordingly, taxation as a corporation would result in a material reduction in a unitholder's cash flow and after-tax return and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction of the value of the Series C Preferred Units.

The discussion below is based on Baker Botts L.L.P.'s opinion that we will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Tax Treatment of Income Earned Through C Corporation Subsidiary

A portion of our taxable income is earned through a C corporation subsidiary. Such C corporation subsidiary is subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, and will likely pay state (and possibly local) income tax at varying rates, on its taxable income. Any such entity level taxes will reduce the cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Distributions from such C corporation subsidiary will generally be taxed again to unitholders as dividend income to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits of such subsidiary. The maximum federal income tax rate applicable to such dividend income which is allocable to individuals currently is 20% and such dividend income is also considered investment income subject to the 3.8% net investment income tax under the circumstances described in "—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Tax Rates." An individual unitholder's share of dividend and interest income from our C corporation subsidiary would constitute portfolio income that could not be offset by the unitholder's share of our other losses or deductions. The assets held or formerly held through our C corporation subsidiary have minimal tax basis. As a result, if such assets were to be sold by us, our C corporation subsidiary would recognize substantial amounts of taxable income on which it would owe corporate level tax.

Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership

Limited Partner Status

The tax treatment of our Series C Preferred Units is uncertain. As such, Baker Botts L.L.P. is unable to opine as to the tax treatment of the Series C Preferred Units. Although the IRS may disagree with this treatment, we will treat holders of Series C Preferred Units as partners entitled to a guaranteed payment for the use of capital on their Series C Preferred Units. If the Series C Preferred Units are not partnership interests, they would likely constitute indebtedness for federal income tax purposes and distributions on the Series C Preferred Units would constitute ordinary interest income to holders of Series C Preferred Units. The remainder of this discussion assumes that our Series C Preferred Units are partnership interests for federal income tax purposes.

A beneficial owner of Series C Preferred Units whose Series C Preferred Units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose his status as a partner with respect to those Series C Preferred Units for federal income tax purposes. See "—Treatment of Short Sales."

Treatment of Distributions on Series C Preferred Units

We will treat distributions on the Series C Preferred Units as guaranteed payments for the use of capital that will generally be taxable to the holders of Series C Preferred Units as ordinary income and will be deductible by us. Although a holder of Series C Preferred Units could recognize taxable income from the accrual of such a guaranteed payment even in the absence of a contemporaneous distribution, the partnership anticipates accruing and making the guaranteed payment distributions semi-annually through and including the semi-annual period ending December 15, 2022 and quarterly thereafter. The holders of Series C Preferred Units are generally not anticipated to share in the partnership's items of income, gain, loss or deduction, nor will we allocate any share of the partnership's nonrecourse liabilities to such holders.

Basis of Series C Preferred Units

The tax basis of a holder of Series C Preferred Units in his Series C Preferred Units initially will be the amount paid for such Series C Preferred Units. The tax basis of such a holder in his Series C Preferred Units will, generally, not be affected by distributions made with respect to such Series C Preferred Units. The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate

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transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single adjusted tax basis for all of those interests. If you own both common units and Series C Preferred Units, please consult your tax advisor with respect to determining the consequences of a guaranteed payment on your basis in your units.

Limitations on Deductibility of Losses

Holders of Series C Preferred Units will only be allocated loss once the capital accounts of the common unitholders have been reduced to zero. Although it is not anticipated that a holder of Series C Preferred Units would be allocated loss, the deductibility of any such loss allocation may be limited for various reasons. In the event that you are allocated loss as a holder of Series C Preferred Units, please consult your tax advisor as to the application of any limitation to the deductibility of that loss.

Entity-Level Collections

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

Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction

In general, if we have a net profit, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated among our partners (other than holders of Series B Preferred Units and Series C Preferred Units in respect of their preferred units) in accordance with their percentage interests in us. If we have a net loss, that loss will be allocated to the partners (other than holders of Series B Preferred Units and Series C Preferred Units in respect of their preferred units) in accordance with their percentage interests in us to the extent of their positive capital accounts, as adjusted to take into account the partners' share of nonrecourse debt, holders of Series C Preferred Units will only be allocated net loss in the event that the capital accounts of the common unitholders have been reduced to zero (taking into account certain adjustments).

Generally, holders of Series C Preferred Units will have a capital account equal to the liquidation preference of each Series C Preferred Unit, or \$, without regard to the price paid for such Series C Preferred Units, but will have an initial tax basis with respect to the Series C Preferred Units equal to the price paid for such Series C Preferred Units. To the extent the purchase price paid for a Series C Preferred Unit in this offering exceeds the liquidation preference of such Series C Preferred Unit, we will allocate an amount of income equal to the cumulative amount paid in excess of the liquidation preference of all Series C Preferred Units sold in this offering to our partners (other than holders of Series B Preferred Units and Series C Preferred Units) in accordance with their percentage interest in us.

Treatment of Short Sales

A holder of Series C Preferred Units whose Series C Preferred Units are loaned to a "short seller" to cover a short sale of Series C Preferred Units may be considered as having disposed of such Series C Preferred Units. If so, he would no longer be treated for tax purposes as a partner with respect to those Series C Preferred Units during the period of the loan and may recognize gain or loss from the disposition.

Because there is no direct or indirect controlling authority on this issue relating to partnership interests, Baker Botts L.L.P. is unable to render an opinion regarding the tax treatment of a holder of Series C Preferred Units whose Series C Preferred Units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of Series C Preferred Units; therefore, holders of Series C Preferred Units desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged to consult a tax advisor to discuss whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing and loaning their Series C Preferred Units. The IRS has previously announced that it is studying issues relating to the tax treatment of short sales of partnership interests. See "[Disposition of Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss on Sale](#)."

Tax Rates

Under current law, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income of individuals is 39.6% and the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains (generally, capital gains on certain assets held for more than twelve months) of individuals is 20%. However, these rates are subject to change by new legislation at any time.

In addition, a 3.8% net investment income tax, or NIIT, is imposed on certain net investment income earned by individuals, estates and trusts. For these purposes, net investment income generally includes guaranteed payments and gain realized by a holder of Series C Preferred Units from a sale of Series C Preferred Units. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the net investment income of the holder of Series C Preferred Units and (2) the amount by which such holder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the holder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the holder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). In the case of an estate or trust, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) undistributed net investment income and (2) the excess adjusted gross income over the dollar amount at which the highest income tax bracket applicable to an estate or trust begins.

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year

We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes. Each holder of Series C Preferred Units will be required to include in its tax return its income from our guaranteed payments for each taxable year ending within or with its taxable year. A holder of Series C Preferred Units that has a taxable year ending on a date other than December 31 and that disposes of all his Series C Preferred Units following the close of our taxable year but before the close of his taxable year will be required to include in income for his taxable year his income from more than one year of guaranteed payments.

Disposition of Units

Recognition of Gain or Loss on Sale

Gain or loss will be recognized on a sale of Series C Preferred Units equal to the difference between the amount realized and the tax basis of the holder of Series C Preferred Units for the

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Series C Preferred Units sold. Such holder's amount realized will be measured by the sum of the cash and the fair market value of other property received by him.

Generally, gain or loss recognized by a holder of Series C Preferred Units, other than a "dealer" in Series C Preferred Units, on the sale or exchange of a Series C Preferred Unit will be taxable as capital gain or loss. Capital gain recognized by an individual on the sale of Series C Preferred Units held for more than twelve months will generally be taxed at the U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains. Capital losses may offset capital gains and no more than \$3,000 of ordinary income, in the case of individuals, and may only be used to offset capital gains in the case of corporations. Both ordinary income and capital gain recognized on a sale of Series C Preferred Units may be subject to the NIIT in certain circumstances. See "[Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Tax Rates](#)."

The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single adjusted tax basis for all those interests. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of those interests, a portion of that tax basis must be allocated to the interests sold using an "equitable apportionment" method, which generally means that the tax basis allocated to the interest sold equals an amount that bears the same relation to the partner's tax basis in his entire interest in the partnership as the value of the interest sold bears to the value of the partner's entire interest in the partnership. Treasury Regulations under Section 1223 of the Internal Revenue Code allow a selling partner who can identify partnership interests transferred with an ascertainable holding period to elect to use the actual holding period of the partnership interest transferred. Thus, according to the ruling discussed above, a holder of Series C Preferred Units will be unable to select high or low basis partnership interests to sell as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the Treasury Regulations, he may designate specific partnership interests sold for purposes of determining the holding period of partnership interests transferred. A holder of Series C Preferred Units electing to use the actual holding period of partnership interests transferred must consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of partnership interests. A holder of Series C Preferred Units considering the purchase of additional partnership interests or a sale of partnership interests purchased in separate transactions is urged to consult his tax advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the Treasury Regulations.

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

- a short sale;
- an offsetting notional principal contract; or
- a futures or forward contract;

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

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

Recognition of Gain or Loss on Redemption

The receipt by a holder of amounts in redemption of his Series C Preferred Units generally will result in the recognition of taxable gain to the holder for federal income tax purposes only if and to the extent the amount of redemption proceeds received exceeds his tax basis in all the units (including common units, Series B Preferred Units and Series C Preferred Units) held by him immediately before the redemption. Any such redemption of Series C Preferred Units would result in the recognition of taxable loss to the holder for federal income tax purposes only if the holder does not hold any other units (including common units, Series B Preferred Units and Series C Preferred Units) immediately after the redemption and the holder's tax basis in the redeemed Series C Preferred Units exceeds the amounts received by the holder in redemption thereof. Any taxable gain or loss recognized under the foregoing rules would be treated in the same manner as taxable gain or loss recognized on a sale of Series C Preferred Units as described above in "Disposition of Units Series C Preferred Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss on Sale."

Allocations between Transferors and Transferees

Holders of Series C Preferred Units owning Series C Preferred Units as of the applicable record date with respect to a Distribution Payment Date will be entitled to receive the cash distribution with respect to their Series C Preferred Units on the Distribution Payment Date. Purchasers of Series C Preferred Units after such applicable record date will therefore not become entitled to receive a cash distribution on their Series C Preferred Units until the next applicable record date.

Notification Requirements

A holder of Series C Preferred Units who sells any of his Series C Preferred Units is generally required to notify us in writing of that sale within 30 days after the sale (or, if earlier, January 15 of the year following the sale). A purchaser of Series C Preferred Units who purchases such Series C Preferred Units from another holder of Series C Preferred Units is also generally required to notify us in writing of that purchase within 30 days after the purchase. Failure to notify us of a purchase may, in some cases, lead to the imposition of penalties. However, these reporting requirements do not apply to a sale by an individual who is a citizen of the United States and who effects the sale or exchange through a broker who will satisfy such requirements.

Constructive Termination

We will be considered to have technically terminated our partnership for federal income tax purposes if there is a sale or exchange of 50% or more of the total interests in our capital and profits within a twelve-month period. For purposes of determining whether the 50% threshold has been met, multiple sales of the same interest will be counted only once. Our technical termination would, among other things, result in the closing of our taxable year for all partners (including holders of Series C Preferred Units), which would result in us filing two tax returns (and our partners could receive two Schedules K-1 if relief was not available, as described below) for one fiscal year. Our termination currently would not affect our classification as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, but instead we would be treated as a new partnership for federal income tax purposes. If treated as a new partnership, we must make new tax elections and could be subject to penalties if we are unable to determine that a termination occurred. The IRS has announced a publicly traded partnership technical termination relief program whereby, if a publicly traded partnership that technically terminated requests publicly traded partnership technical termination relief and such relief is granted by the IRS, among other things, the partnership will only have to provide one Schedule K-1 to partners for the year of termination notwithstanding two partnership tax years.

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of Series C Preferred Units by employee benefit plans and other tax-exempt organizations as well as by non-resident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign persons (collectively, "Non-U.S. Holders") raises issues unique to those investors and, as described below to a limited extent, may have substantially adverse tax consequences to them. Prospective holders that are tax-exempt entities or Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors before investing in our Series C Preferred Units.

Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). We will treat distributions on the Series C Preferred Units as guaranteed payments for the use of capital. The treatment of guaranteed payments for the use of capital to tax exempt investors is not certain. Such payments may be treated as UBTI for federal income tax purposes and Baker Botts L.L.P. is unable to opine with respect to whether such payments constitute UBTI for federal income tax purposes. If you are a tax-exempt entity, you should consult your tax advisor with respect to the consequences of owning our Series C Preferred Units.

Non-U.S. Holders are taxed by the United States on income effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business ("effectively connected income") and on certain types of U.S.-source non-effectively connected income (such as dividends and interest), unless exempted or further limited by an income tax treaty, and may be considered to be engaged in business in the United States because of their ownership of our Series C Preferred Units. Furthermore, they may also be deemed to conduct such activities through permanent establishments in the United States within the meaning of applicable tax treaties. Consequently, holders of Series C Preferred Units may be required to file federal tax returns to report their share of income from guaranteed payments and pay federal income tax on such income in a manner similar to a taxable U.S. holder. Although the issue is not free from doubt, we will treat distributions to Non-U.S. Holders as effectively connected income. As such, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, distributions to Non-U.S. Holders are subject to withholding at the highest applicable effective tax rate. Each Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number to our transfer agent on a Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or applicable substitute form in order to obtain credit for these withholding taxes. If you are a non-resident alien, a foreign corporation or other foreign person, you should consult your tax advisor with respect to the consequences of owning our Series C Preferred Units.

In addition, if a foreign corporation that owns Series C Preferred Units is treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business, that corporation may be subject to the U.S. branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, in addition to regular federal income tax, on its share of our earnings and profits, as adjusted for changes in the foreign corporation's "U.S. net equity," that is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. That tax may be reduced or eliminated by an income tax treaty between the United States and the country in which the foreign corporate unitholder is a "qualified resident." In addition, this type of holder is subject to special information reporting requirements under Section 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code.

A Non-U.S. Holder who sells or otherwise disposes of a Series C Preferred Unit will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized from the sale or disposition of that Series C Preferred Unit to the extent the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder. Under a ruling published by the IRS, interpreting the scope of "effectively connected income," a Non-U.S. Holder would be considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States by virtue of the U.S. activities of the partnership, and part or all of that holder's gain would be effectively connected with that holder's indirect U.S. trade or business. Although one court that recently reviewed this IRS position rejected it as unpersuasive, part or all of a foreign unitholder's gain from the sale or other disposition of its Series C Preferred Units may be treated as effectively connected with a

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unitholder's indirect U.S. trade or business constituted by its investment in us. In any case, a Non-U.S. Holder will be taxed upon the sale or disposition of a Series C Preferred Unit unless (i) he has owned 5% or less in value of the Series C Preferred Units during the five-year period ending on the date of the disposition and (ii) the Series C Preferred Units are regularly traded on an established securities market at the time of the sale or disposition. In this regard, we do not intend to apply for the listing of the Series C Preferred Units on any securities exchange, and no assurance can be given that the Series C Preferred Units will be regularly traded on an established securities market for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Administrative Matters

Information Reporting and Audit Procedures

We intend to furnish to each holder of Series C Preferred Units, within 90 days after the close of each taxable year, specific tax information, including a Schedule K-1, which includes its preferred return for the preceding taxable year. Notwithstanding the rules described above under "—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Basis of Series C Preferred Units" requiring aggregation of partnership interests purchased in separate transactions, you may receive two Schedules K-1 if you hold common units and Series C Preferred Units due to administrative reporting limitations. In preparing this information, which will not be reviewed by counsel, we will take various accounting and reporting positions. We cannot assure you that those positions will yield a result that conforms to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations or administrative interpretations of the IRS. Neither we nor Baker Botts L.L.P. can assure prospective holders of Series C Preferred Units that the IRS will not successfully contend in court that those positions are impermissible. Any challenge by the IRS could negatively affect the value of the Series C Preferred Units.

The IRS may audit our federal income tax information returns. Adjustments resulting from an IRS audit may require partners (including holders of Series C Preferred Units) to adjust a prior year's tax liability, and possibly may result in an audit of his return. Any audit of a partner's return could result in adjustments not related to our returns as well as those related to our returns.

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

The Tax Matters Partner has made and will make some elections on our behalf and on behalf of partners. In addition, the Tax Matters Partner can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against partners for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a partner with less than a 1% profits interest in us to a settlement with the IRS unless that partner elects, by filing a statement with the IRS, not to give that authority to the Tax Matters Partner. The Tax Matters Partner may seek judicial review, by which all the partners are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to seek judicial review, judicial review may be sought by any partner having at least a 1% interest in profits or by any group of partners having in the aggregate at least a 5% interest in profits. However, only one action for judicial review will go forward, and each partner with an interest in the outcome may participate.

A partner must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on his federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our return. Intentional or negligent disregard of this consistency requirement may subject a partner to substantial penalties.

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Pursuant to recently enacted legislation, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, if the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns, it may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustment directly from us. Similarly, for such taxable years, if the IRS makes audit adjustments to income tax returns filed by an entity in which we are a member or partner, it may assess and collect any taxes (including penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustment directly from such entity. Generally, we expect to elect to have our general partner and unitholders take any such audit adjustment into account in accordance with their interests in us during the taxable year under audit, but there can be no assurance that such election will be effective in all circumstances. With respect to audit adjustments as to an entity in which we are a member or a partner, the Joint Committee on Taxation has stated that we would not be able to have our general partner and unitholders take such audit adjustment into account in accordance with their interests in us during the taxable year under audit, our current unitholders may bear some or all of the tax liability resulting from such audit adjustment, even if such unitholders did not own our units during the taxable year under audit. If, as a result of any such audit adjustment, we are required to make payments of taxes, penalties and interest, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced. These rules are not applicable to us for taxable years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2017.

Additionally, pursuant to such recently enacted legislation, the Code will no longer require that we designate a Tax Matters Partner. Instead, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, we will be required to designate a partner, or other person, with a substantial presence in the U.S. as the "Partnership Representative." The Partnership Representative will have the sole authority to act on our behalf for purposes of, among other things, federal income tax audits and judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS. If we do not make such a designation, the IRS can select any person as the Partnership Representative. We currently anticipate that we will designate our general partner as the Partnership Representative. Further, any actions taken by us or by the Partnership Representative on our behalf with respect to, among other things, federal income tax audits and judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS, will be binding on us and all of the unitholders. These rules are not applicable to us for taxable years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2017.

Additional Withholding Requirements

Withholding taxes may apply to certain types of payments made to "foreign financial institutions" (as specially defined in the Internal Revenue Code) and certain other non-U.S. entities. Specifically, a 30% withholding tax may be imposed on interest, dividends and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income from sources within the United States ("FDAP Income"), or gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any property of a type that can produce interest or dividends from sources within the United States ("Gross Proceeds") paid to a foreign financial institution or to a "non-financial foreign entity" (as specially defined in the Internal Revenue Code), unless (1) the foreign financial institution undertakes certain diligence and reporting, (2) the non-financial foreign entity either certifies it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial U.S. owner or (3) the foreign financial institution or non-financial foreign entity otherwise qualifies for an exemption from these rules. If the payee is a foreign financial institution and is subject to the diligence and reporting requirements in clause (1) above, it must enter into an agreement with the U.S. Department of the Treasury requiring, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain U.S. persons or U.S.-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to noncompliant foreign financial institutions and certain other account holders.

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In general, these rules currently apply to payments of FDAP Income and will apply to payments of relevant Gross Proceeds made on or after January 1, 2019. Thus, holders who are foreign financial institutions or certain other non-U.S. entities may be subject to withholding on distributions they receive from us, pursuant to the rules described above.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of these withholding provisions to their investment in our Series C Preferred Units.

Nominee Reporting

Persons who hold an interest in us as a nominee for another person are required to furnish to us:

- the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;
- whether the beneficial owner is: (1) a person that is not a U.S. person; (2) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing; or (3) a tax-exempt entity;
- the amount and description of Series C Preferred Units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and
- specific information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition cost for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from dispositions.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are U.S. persons and specific information on Series C Preferred Units they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty is imposed by the Internal Revenue Code for failure to report that information to us. For 2017, the penalty is \$260 per failure, up to a maximum of \$3,218,500 per calendar year. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of the Series C Preferred Units with the information furnished to us.

Accuracy Related Penalties

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

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

- for which there is, or was, "substantial authority"; or
- as to which there is a reasonable basis and the pertinent facts of that position are disclosed on the return.

If any item of income, gain, loss or deduction included in the distributive shares of partners might result in that kind of an "understatement" of income for which no "substantial authority" exists, we must disclose the pertinent facts on our return. In addition, we will make a reasonable effort to furnish sufficient information for partners to make adequate disclosure on their returns and to take other actions as may be appropriate to permit partners to avoid liability for this penalty. More stringent rules

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apply to "tax shelters," which we do not believe includes us, or any of our investments, plans or arrangements.

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

In addition, the 20% accuracy-related penalty also applies to any portion of an underpayment of tax that is attributable to transactions lacking economic substance. To the extent that such transactions are not disclosed, the penalty imposed is increased to 40%. Additionally, there is no reasonable cause defense to the imposition of this penalty to such transactions.

Reportable Transactions

If we were to engage in a "reportable transaction," we (and possibly you and others) would be required to make a detailed disclosure of the transaction to the IRS. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors, including the fact that it is a type of tax avoidance transaction publicly identified by the IRS as a "listed transaction" or that it produces certain kinds of losses for partnerships, individuals, S corporations, and trusts in excess of \$2 million in any single year, or \$4 million in any combination of six successive tax years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our federal income tax information return (and possibly your tax return) would be audited by the IRS. See "[—Administrative Matters—Information Reporting and Audit Procedures.](#)"

State, Local, Foreign and Other Tax Considerations

In addition to federal income taxes, our partners will likely be subject to other taxes, such as state, local and foreign income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we do business or own property or in which such partners reside. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective holder should consider their potential impact on his investment in us. We currently conduct business and own property in multiple states. Substantially all of these states currently impose a personal income tax on individuals. All of these states impose an income tax on corporations and other entities. Moreover, in addition to state income or similar taxes imposed on residents of certain states, we may also own property or do business in other states in the future that impose income or similar taxes on nonresident individuals. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on his investment in us. You may be required to file state income tax returns and to pay state income taxes in certain states in which we do business or own property, and you may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. In some jurisdictions, tax losses may not produce a tax benefit in the year incurred and may not be available to offset income in subsequent taxable years. Some of the jurisdictions may require us, or we may elect, to withhold a percentage of income from amounts to be distributed to a partner who is not a resident of the jurisdiction. Withholding, the amount of which may be greater or less than a particular holder's income tax liability to the jurisdiction, generally does not relieve a nonresident partner from the obligation to file an income tax return. Amounts withheld will be treated

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as if distributed to partners for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. See "—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Entity-Level Collections." Based on current law and our estimate of our future operations, our general partner anticipates that any amounts required to be withheld will not be material.

It is the responsibility of each unitholder (including holders of Series C Preferred Units) to investigate the legal and tax consequences, under the laws of pertinent states, localities and foreign jurisdictions, of his investment in us. Accordingly, each prospective holder of Series C Preferred Units is urged to consult his tax counsel or other advisor with regard to those matters. Further, it is the responsibility of each holder of Series C Preferred Units to file all state, local and foreign, as well as U.S. federal tax returns, which may be required of him. Baker Botts L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion on the state tax, local tax, alternative minimum tax or foreign tax consequences of an investment in us.

UNDERWRITING

We are offering the securities described in this prospectus through a number of underwriters. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC are acting as joint book-running managers of the offering and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC is acting as representative of the underwriters. Subject to the terms and conditions of the underwriting agreement dated the date of this prospectus supplement, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters, and each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase, at the public offering price less the underwriting discounts and commissions set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, the number of Series C Preferred Units listed next to its name in the following table:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number of Series C Preferred Units</u>
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	
Total	

The underwriters are committed to purchase all the Series C Preferred Units offered by us if they purchase any Series C Preferred Units. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults, the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may also be increased or the offering may be terminated.

The underwriters propose to offer the Series C Preferred Units directly to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus and to certain dealers at that price less a concession not in excess of \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit. After the initial offering of the Series C Preferred Units to the public, the offering price and other selling terms may be changed by the underwriters.

The underwriting fee is equal to the public offering price per Series C Preferred Unit less the amount paid by the underwriters to us per Series C Preferred Unit. The underwriting fee is \$ _____ per Series C Preferred Unit. The following table shows the per Series C Preferred Unit and total underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriters.

	<u>Per Series C Preferred Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public Offering Price	\$ _____	\$ _____
Underwriting Discount	\$ _____	\$ _____
Proceeds to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP (before expenses)	\$ _____	\$ _____

We estimate that the total expenses of this offering, including registration, filing and listing fees, printing fees and legal and accounting expenses, but excluding the underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$300,000.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the web sites maintained by one or more underwriters, or selling group members, if any, participating in the offering. The underwriters may agree to allocate a number of Series C Preferred Units to underwriters and selling group members for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the representatives to underwriters and selling group members that may make Internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations.

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We have agreed that, for a period commencing on the date of this prospectus and ending on the closing of this offering, and subject to certain exceptions, we will not, without the prior written consent of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, (i) directly or indirectly issue, offer for sale, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer or dispose of (or enter into any transaction or device that is designed to, or could be expected to, result in the transfer or disposition by any person at any time in the future of) any Series C Preferred Units or securities convertible into or exchangeable for Series C Preferred Units, or in either case, any securities that are substantially similar to the Series C Preferred Units (other than the Series C Preferred Units to be sold pursuant to the offering), or sell or grant options, rights or warrants with respect to any Series C Preferred Units or securities convertible into or exchangeable for Series C Preferred Units, or in either case, any securities that are substantially similar to the Series C Preferred Units or (ii) enter into any swap or any other agreement or any transaction that transfers, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, the economic consequence of ownership of the Series C Preferred Units, whether any such swap, agreement or transaction is to be settled by delivery of Series C Preferred Units, in cash or otherwise.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

In connection with this offering, the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, which involves making bids for, purchasing and selling Series C Preferred Units in the open market for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Series C Preferred Units while this offering is in progress. These stabilizing transactions may include making short sales of the common stock, which involves the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of Series C Preferred Units than they are required to purchase in this offering, and purchasing Series C Preferred Units on the open market to cover positions created by short sales.

The underwriters have advised us that, pursuant to Regulation M of the Securities Act of 1933, they may also engage in other activities that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Series C Preferred Units, including the imposition of penalty bids. This means that if the representatives of the underwriters purchase Series C Preferred Units in the open market in stabilizing transactions or to cover short sales, the representatives can require the underwriters that sold those Series C Preferred Units as part of this offering to repay the underwriting discount received by them.

These activities may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the Series C Preferred Units or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Series C Preferred Units, and, as a result, the price of the Series C Preferred Units may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If the underwriters commence these activities, they may discontinue them at any time.

The underwriters and certain of their affiliates have provided in the past to us and our affiliates and may provide from time to time in the future certain commercial banking, financial advisory, investment banking and other services for us and such affiliates in the ordinary course of their business, for which they have received and may continue to receive customary fees and commissions. In addition, from time to time, the underwriters and their affiliates may effect transactions for their own account or the account of customers, and hold on behalf of themselves or their customers, long or short positions in our debt or equity securities or loans, and may do so in the future in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. In addition, affiliates of each of the underwriters are lenders under our revolving credit facility that we expect to reduce using the net proceeds from this offering and, accordingly, such underwriters and affiliates will receive a portion of the net proceeds from this offering.

Other than in the United States, no action has been taken by us or the underwriters that would permit a public offering of the securities offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. The securities offered by this prospectus may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, nor may this prospectus or any other offering material or advertisements in connection

with the offer and sale of any such securities be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of that jurisdiction. Persons into whose possession this prospectus comes are advised to inform themselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to the offering and the distribution of this prospectus. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC"), in relation to this offering. This prospectus supplement does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001 (the "Corporations Act"), and does not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the shares and accompanying warrants may only be made to persons (the "Exempt Investors") who are "sophisticated investors" (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), "professional investors" (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act) or otherwise pursuant to one or more exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act so that it is lawful to offer the shares and accompanying warrants without disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act.

The shares and accompanying warrants applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of 12 months after the date of allotment under this offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under section 708 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring shares and accompanying warrants must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

This prospectus supplement contains general information only and does not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. It does not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this prospectus supplement is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances, and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Hong Kong

The shares and accompanying warrants have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares and accompanying warrants has been or may be issued or has been or may be in the possession of any person for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares and accompanying warrants which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Japan

The shares and accompanying warrants have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (Law No. 25 of 1948, as amended) and, accordingly, will not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Japan, or for the benefit of any Japanese Person or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to any Japanese Person, except in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines promulgated by relevant Japanese governmental or regulatory authorities in effect at the relevant time. For the purposes of this paragraph, "Japanese Person" shall mean any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan.

Notice to Prospective Investors in Singapore

This prospectus supplement has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus supplement and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Non-CIS Securities may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Non-CIS Securities be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Non-CIS Securities are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Non-CIS Securities pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:
 - (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
 - (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
 - (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law;
 - (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
 - (v) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Series C Preferred Units will be passed upon for us by Baker Botts L.L.P., Dallas, Texas. Certain legal matters in connection with the Series C Preferred Units offered hereby will be passed upon for the underwriters by Latham & Watkins LLP, Houston, Texas.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 have been incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the Commission under the Exchange Act. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information filed by us at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Our filings with the SEC are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We make available free of charge on our internet website at www.enlink.com our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus and you should not consider such information as part of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" 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 those documents. 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 the documents listed below and any future filings made with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (excluding any information furnished under Items 2.02 or 7.01 on any Current Report on Form 8-K), including all such documents we may file with the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement and until the termination of this offering:

- our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016;
- our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017;
- our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 19, 2017, March 9, 2017, April 21, 2017, April 25, 2017, May 10, 2017, May 11, 2017, June 19, 2017, July 20, 2017, and August 3, 2017 (in each case to the extent filed and not furnished); and
- the description of our common units in our registration statement on Form 8-A (File No. 001-36340) filed pursuant to the Exchange Act on March 7, 2014.

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You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement from the SEC through the SEC's website at the address provided above. You also may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus (including exhibits to those documents specifically incorporated by reference in this document), at no cost, by visiting our internet website at www.enlink.com, or by writing or calling us at the following address:

EnLink Midstream Partners, LP
1755 Routh Street, Suite 1300
Dallas, Texas 75201
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone: (214) 953-9500



EnLink Midstream Partners, LP

Debt Securities Common Units Partnership Securities

The following securities may be offered under this prospectus:

- Debt securities of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP;
- Common units representing limited partner interests in EnLink Midstream Partners, LP; and
- Partnership securities of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP.

The securities we may offer:

- will be offered at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of our offerings and to be set forth in one or more accompanying prospectus supplements; and
- may be offered separately or together, or in separate series.

This prospectus describes only the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which we will offer the 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.

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

Investing in our securities involves risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors described under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 1 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 March 9, 2017

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You should rely only on the information we have provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized any person to provide you with additional or different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the cover page of this prospectus or that any information we have incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the documents incorporated by reference. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

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 (the "SEC") using a "shelf" registration process. This prospectus provides you with a general description of us and the securities offered under this prospectus, which we may sell in one or more offerings.

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, "we," "us" and "our" and similar terms mean EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and its subsidiaries.

ENLINK MIDSTREAM PARTNERS, LP

We are a Delaware limited partnership formed on July 12, 2002. We primarily focus on providing midstream energy services, including gathering, transmission, processing, fractionation, storage, condensate stabilization, brine services and marketing, to producers of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil and condensate. Our midstream energy asset network includes approximately 11,000 miles of pipelines, 20 natural gas processing plants, 7 fractionators, barge and rail terminals, product storage facilities, purchasing and marketing capabilities, brine disposal wells, a crude oil trucking fleet, and equity investments in certain private midstream companies. Our operations are based in the United States and our sales are derived primarily from external domestic customers.

Our general partner, EnLink Midstream GP, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company and has ultimate responsibility for conducting our business and managing our operations.

Our executive offices are located at 2501 Cedar Springs Rd., Dallas, Texas 75201, and our telephone number is (214) 953-9500.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. Before you invest in our securities, you should carefully consider the risk factors described in our most recent annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, all of which are incorporated herein by reference and any other risk factors that may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement, together with all of the other information included in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference. If any of these risks were to occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our units or debt securities could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment. When we offer and sell any securities pursuant to a prospectus supplement, we may include additional risk factors relevant to such securities in the prospectus supplement.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the information included in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents we incorporate by reference contain forward-looking statements that are based on information currently available to management as well as management's assumptions and beliefs. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this prospectus constitute forward-looking statements, including but not limited to statements identified by the words "may," "will,"

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"should," "plan," "predict," "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate" and "expect" and similar expressions. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events, based on what we believe are reasonable assumptions; however, such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. In addition to the specific uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this prospectus, the risk factors set forth in "Risk Factors" may affect our performance and results of operations. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or review any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we specify otherwise in any prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds we receive from the sale of securities covered by this prospectus for general partnership purposes, which may include, among other things:

- paying or refinancing all or a portion of our indebtedness outstanding at the time; 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 following table sets forth our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for each of the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2016	2015	2014	2013(2)	2012(2)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(1)	(3)	(4)	6.5x	—	—

- (1) Earnings included in the calculation of this ratio consist of (i) earnings from continuing operations before non-controlling interest or tax, minus (ii) capitalized interest, (iii) income (loss) from unconsolidated affiliates and (iv) non-controlling interest in pre-tax income of subsidiaries that have not incurred fixed charges, plus (v) depreciation of capitalized interest and (vi) distributed income from equity investees. Fixed charges included in the calculation of this ratio consist of (both continuing and discontinued operations) (i) interest expense, plus (ii) capitalized interest.
- (2) For the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, EnLink Midstream Holdings, LP, the historical accounting predecessor of our business, had no fixed charges and no preferred securities for which it was required to pay distributions. Accordingly, we have no ratio of earnings to fixed charges, and no ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred security distributions, to illustrate for this period.
- (3) Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$492.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.
- (4) Earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges by \$1,362.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

We will issue debt securities under an indenture among EnLink Midstream Partners, LP, any guarantors party thereto and a trustee that we will name in the related prospectus supplement. If we offer senior debt securities, we will issue them under a senior indenture. If we offer subordinated debt securities, we will issue them under a subordinated indenture. The term "Trustee" as used in this prospectus refers to the trustee under any of the above indentures. References in this prospectus to an "Indenture" are to the particular indenture under which we may issue a series of debt securities, in each case as supplemented by a supplemental indenture that establishes the form and terms of that series of debt securities. Any series of debt securities that we may issue will be governed by the provisions of the related Indenture and those made part of that Indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act").

This description is a summary of the material provisions of the debt securities and the Indentures. We urge you to read the forms of Indentures filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part because those Indentures, and not this description, govern your rights as a holder of debt securities. When we offer and sell any particular series of our debt securities under this prospectus, we will file the supplemental indenture establishing the form and terms of that series as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K.

General

The Debt Securities

Any series of debt securities:

- may be issued in fully registered form;
- will be our general obligations; and
- will be general obligations of any guarantors that guarantee the series.

The Indenture will not limit the total amount of debt securities that may be issued. Debt securities of any series, however, will be issued only up to the aggregate amount authorized for such series and set forth in the prospectus supplement pertaining to that series.

We will prepare a prospectus supplement and either an indenture supplement or a board resolution of our general partner and accompanying 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 are senior or subordinated debt securities;
- the form and title of the debt securities;
- the total principal amount of the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which the debt securities may be issued;
- the portion of the principal amount which will be payable if the maturity of the debt securities is accelerated;
- the dates on which the principal of and premium, if any, on the debt securities will be payable;
- the rates at which the debt securities will bear interest and the interest payment dates for the debt securities;
- any option or conversion provisions;
- any optional redemption provisions;

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- any sinking fund or other provisions that would obligate us to redeem or otherwise repurchase the debt securities;
- whether the debt securities are entitled to the benefits of the guarantee of any guarantor;
- whether the debt securities may be issued in amounts other than \$1,000 each or multiples thereof;
- any changes to or additional Events of Default or covenants; and
- any other terms of the debt securities.

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.

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

- debt securities with respect to which payments of principal, premium or interest are determined with reference to an index or formula, including changes in prices of particular securities, currencies or commodities;
- debt securities with respect to which principal, premium or interest is payable in a foreign or composite currency;
- debt securities that are issued at a discount below their stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below market rates; and
- variable rate debt securities that are exchangeable for fixed rate debt securities.

Interest payments on debt securities in certificated form may be made by check mailed to the registered holders or, if so stated in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the option of a holder, by wire transfer to an account designated by the holder.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, debt securities may be transferred or exchanged at the office of the Trustee at which its corporate trust business is principally administered in the United States, subject to the limitations provided in the Indenture, without the payment of any service charge, other than any applicable tax or other governmental charge.

Any funds paid to the Trustee or any paying agent for the payment of amounts due on any debt securities that remain unclaimed for two years will be returned to us, and the holders of the debt securities must look only to us for payment after that time.

The Subsidiary Guarantees

Our payment obligations under any series of debt securities may be jointly and severally, fully and unconditionally guaranteed by one or more guarantors. The applicable prospectus supplement will describe the terms of any guarantee by the guarantors.

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 such other guarantor under its guarantee.

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The guarantee of any guarantor may be released under certain circumstances. If no default has occurred and is continuing under the Indenture, and to the extent not otherwise prohibited by the Indenture, 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 liability company or other equity interests in the guarantor (provided the sale, exchange or transfer is not prohibited by the Indenture);
- automatically upon the merger of the guarantor into us or any other guarantor or the liquidation and dissolution of the guarantor; or
- following delivery of a written notice of the release or discharge by us to the Trustee, upon the release or discharge of all guarantees by the guarantor of any debt of ours other than obligations arising under the Indenture and any debt securities issued thereunder, except a discharge or release by or as a result of payment under the guarantees.

If a series of debt securities is guaranteed by the guarantors and is designated as subordinate to our senior indebtedness, then the guarantees by the guarantors will be subordinated to the senior indebtedness of the guarantors to substantially the same extent as the series is subordinated to our senior indebtedness. See "—Provisions Relating Only to the Subordinated Debt Securities—Subordinated Debt Securities Subordinated to Senior Indebtedness."

Certain Covenants

The covenants set forth in the Indenture include the following:

Payment of Principal, any Premium, Interest or Additional Amounts. We will duly and punctually pay the principal of, and premium and interest on or any additional amounts payable with respect to, any debt securities of any series in accordance with their terms and the terms of the Indenture.

Maintenance of Office or Agency. We will maintain an office or agency in each place of payment for each series of debt securities for notice and demand purposes and for the purposes of presenting or surrendering debt securities for payment, registration of transfer or exchange.

Reports. So long as any debt securities are outstanding, we will:

- during such time as we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), file with the Trustee, within 15 days after we file the same with the SEC, unless such reports are available on the SEC's EDGAR filing system (or any successor thereto), copies of the annual reports and the information, documents and other reports which it is required to file with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act; and
- during such time as we are not subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, file with the Trustee, within 15 days after we would have been required to file the same with the SEC, financial statements, including any notes thereto (and with respect to annual reports, an auditors' report by a firm of established national reputation) and a Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, both comparable to what we would have been required to file with the SEC had we been subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act.

Additional Covenants. Any additional covenants with respect to any series of debt securities will be set forth in the supplemental indenture or board resolution and officer's certificate and prospectus supplement relating thereto.

Events of Default, Remedies and Notice

Events of Default

Unless otherwise specified in a supplement to the Indenture, each of the following events will be an "Event of Default" under the Indenture with respect to a series of debt securities:

- default in any payment of interest on any debt securities of that series when due that continues 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 us or, if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the guarantors, by a guarantor to comply for 60 days after notice with the other agreements contained in the Indenture, any supplement to the Indenture with respect to that series or any board resolution authorizing the issuance of that series;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of us or, if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the guarantors, of the guarantors; or
- if the series of debt securities is guaranteed by the guarantors: (i) any of the guarantees by the guarantors ceases to be in full force and effect, except as otherwise provided in the Indenture; (ii) any of the guarantees by the guarantors is declared null and void in a judicial proceeding; or (iii) any guarantor denies or disaffirms its obligations under the Indenture or its guarantee.

Exercise of Remedies

If an Event of Default, other than an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above, occurs and is continuing with respect to a series of debt securities, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may declare the entire principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately. If an Event of Default described in the fifth bullet point above occurs, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on all outstanding debt securities of all series will become immediately due and payable without any declaration of acceleration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders.

A default under the fourth bullet point above will not constitute an Event of Default until the Trustee or the holders of 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series notifies us of the default and such default is not cured within 60 days after receipt of notice.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series may rescind any declaration of acceleration by the Trustee or the holders with respect to the debt securities of that series, but only if:

- rescinding the declaration of acceleration would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction; and
- all existing Events of Default with respect to that series have been cured or waived, other than the nonpayment of principal, premium or interest on the debt securities of that series that has become due solely by the declaration of acceleration.

If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing with respect to a series of debt securities, the Trustee will be under no obligation, except as otherwise provided in the Indenture, to exercise any of the rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders of the debt

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securities of that series, unless such holders have offered to the Trustee reasonable indemnity or security against any costs, liability or expense. No holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the Indenture or the debt securities of any series, except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal, premium or interest on its own debt securities when due, unless:

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

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of a series have the right, subject to certain restrictions, to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any right or power conferred on the Trustee with respect to that series of debt securities. The Trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that:

- conflicts with law;
- is inconsistent with any provision of the Indenture;
- the Trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder; or
- would involve the Trustee in personal liability.

Notice of Event of Default

Within 30 days after the occurrence of an Event of Default, we are required to give written notice to the Trustee and indicate the status of the default and what action we are taking or propose to take to cure the default. In addition, we are required to deliver to the Trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a compliance certificate indicating that we have complied with all covenants contained in the Indenture or whether any default or Event of Default has occurred during the previous year.

Within 90 days after the occurrence of any default known to it, the Trustee must mail to each holder of debt securities of the affected series a notice of the default. Except in the case of a default in the payment of principal, premium or interest with respect to any series of debt securities, the Trustee may withhold such notice, but only if and so long as the board of directors, the executive committee or a committee of directors or responsible officers of the Trustee in good faith determines that withholding such notice is in the interests of the holders.

Amendments and Waivers

We may supplement or amend the Indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities to, among other things:

- cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency;

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- provide for the assumption by a successor of our obligations under the Indenture;
- secure the debt securities;
- add covenants for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- in the case of any subordinated debt security, to make any change in the subordination provisions that limits or terminates the benefits applicable to any holder of our Senior Indebtedness;
- make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder;
- add or appoint a successor or separate Trustee;
- comply with any requirement of the SEC in connection with the qualification of the Indenture under the Trust Indenture Act; or
- establish the form or terms of the debt securities of any new series.

In addition, we may amend the Indenture if the holders of a majority in principal amount of all debt securities of each series that would be affected then outstanding under the Indenture consent to it. We may not, however, without the consent of each holder of outstanding debt securities of each series that would be affected, amend the Indenture to:

- reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- reduce the rate of or extend the time for payment of interest on any debt securities;
- reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any debt securities;
- reduce the premium payable upon the redemption of any debt securities or change the time at which any debt securities may or shall be redeemed;
- make any debt securities payable in a currency other than that stated in the debt security;
- in the case of any subordinated debt security, make any change in the subordination provisions that adversely affects the rights of any holder under those provisions;
- impair the right of any holder to receive payment of premium, principal or interest with respect to such holder's debt securities on or after the applicable due date;
- impair the right of any holder to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment with respect to such holder's debt securities;
- release any security that has been granted in respect of the debt securities;
- make any change in the amendment provisions which require each holder's consent; or
- make any change in the waiver provisions.

It shall not be necessary for the consent of the holders under the Indenture to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It is sufficient if such consent approves the substance of the proposed amendment. After an amendment under the Indenture requiring the consent of the holders becomes effective, we are required to mail to all holders a notice briefly describing the amendment. The failure to give, or any defect in, such notice, however, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each affected series, on behalf of all such holders, and subject to certain rights of the Trustee, may waive:

- compliance with certain restrictive provisions of the Indenture; and

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- any past default under the Indenture;
except that such majority of holders may not waive a default:
 - in the payment of principal, premium or interest; or
 - in respect of a provision that under the Indenture cannot be amended without the consent of all holders of the series of debt securities that is affected.

Satisfaction and Discharge

The Indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect as to all outstanding debt securities of any series issued thereunder, when:

(a) either:

(1) all outstanding debt securities of that series that have been authenticated (except lost, stolen or destroyed debt securities that have been replaced or paid and debt securities for whose payment money has theretofore been deposited in trust and thereafter repaid to us) have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation; or

(2) all outstanding debt securities of that series that have not been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation have become due and payable or will become due and payable at their stated maturity within one year or are to be called for redemption within one year under arrangements satisfactory to the Trustee and in any case we have irrevocably deposited with the Trustee as trust funds cash, certain U.S. government obligations or a combination thereof, in such amounts as will be sufficient, to pay the entire indebtedness of such debt securities not delivered to the Trustee for cancellation, for principal, premium, if any, and accrued interest to the stated maturity or redemption date;

(b) we have paid or caused to be paid all other sums payable by us under the Indenture with respect to the debt securities of that series; and

(c) we have delivered to the Trustee an officers' certificate as to the sufficiency of the trust funds, without reinvestment, to pay the entire indebtedness of such debt securities at maturity.

Notwithstanding such satisfaction and discharge, our obligations to compensate and indemnify the Trustee, to pay additional amounts, if any, in respect of debt securities in certain circumstances and to transfer or exchange debt securities pursuant to the terms thereof and our obligations and the obligations of the Trustee to hold funds in trust and to apply such funds pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, with respect to issuing temporary debt securities, with respect to the registration, transfer and exchange of debt securities, with respect to the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities and with respect to the maintenance of an office or agency for payment, shall in each case survive such satisfaction and discharge.

Defeasance

At any time, we may terminate, with respect to debt securities of a particular series, all our obligations under such series of debt securities and the Indenture, which we call a "legal defeasance." If we decide to make a legal defeasance, however, we may not terminate our obligations specified in the Indenture, including those:

- relating to the defeasance trust;
- to register the transfer or exchange of the debt securities;
- to replace mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities; or

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- to maintain a registrar and paying agent in respect of the debt securities.

At any time we may also effect a "covenant defeasance," which means we have elected to terminate our obligations under the additional covenants established pursuant to the terms of a particular series of debt securities, which covenants are not described in the prospectus but will be described in the prospectus supplement applicable to such series, and any Event of Default resulting from a failure to observe such covenants.

The legal defeasance option may be exercised notwithstanding a prior exercise of the covenant defeasance option. If the legal defeasance option is exercised, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to that series. If the covenant defeasance option is exercised, payment of the affected series of debt securities may not be accelerated because of an Event of Default with respect to the fourth and sixth (and, with respect to any guarantor, the fifth) bullet points under "—Events of Default, Remedies and Notice—Events of Default" above or an Event of Default that is added specifically for such series and described in a prospectus supplement.

In order to exercise either defeasance option, we must:

- irrevocably deposit in trust with the Trustee money or certain U.S. government obligations for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the series of debt securities to redemption or stated maturity, as the case may be;
- comply with certain other conditions, including that no bankruptcy or default with respect to us has occurred and is continuing 91 days after the deposit in trust; and
- deliver to the Trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that holders of the defeased series of debt securities will not recognize income, gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes as a result of such defeasance and will be subject to Federal income tax on the same amounts and in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance had not occurred. In the case of legal defeasance only, such opinion of counsel must be based on a ruling of the Internal Revenue Service or a change in applicable Federal income tax law.

No Personal Liability

None of our general partner nor any director, officer, employee, incorporator, manager or unitholder or other owner of equity of our general partner, our partnership or any guarantor, as such, will be liable for:

- any of our obligations under the debt securities or the Indenture; or
- any claim based on, in respect of, or by reason of, such obligations or their creation.

By accepting a debt security, each holder will be deemed to have waived and released all such liability. This waiver and release are part of the consideration for the issuance of the debt securities. This waiver may not be effective, however, to waive liabilities under the Federal securities laws and it is the view of the SEC that such a waiver is against public policy.

No Protection in the Event of a Change of Control

Unless otherwise set forth in the prospectus supplement, the debt securities will not contain any provisions that protect the holders of the debt securities in the event of a change of control in us or in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, whether or not such transaction results in a change of control in us.

Provisions Relating Only to the Senior Debt Securities

The senior debt securities will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsubordinated debt. The senior debt securities will be effectively subordinated, however, to all of our secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt. We will disclose the amount of our secured debt in the prospectus supplement.

Provisions Relating Only to the Subordinated Debt Securities

Subordinated Debt Securities Subordinated to Senior Indebtedness

The subordinated debt securities will rank junior in right of payment to all of our and our guarantors' Senior Indebtedness. "Senior Indebtedness" will be defined in a supplemental indenture respecting any issuance of a series of subordinated debt securities, and the definition will be set forth in the prospectus supplement.

Payment Blockages

The Indenture respecting any series of subordinated debt securities will provide that no payment of principal, interest and any premium on the subordinated debt securities or any related guarantee may be made in the event:

- we or our property or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the guarantors or their property, is involved in any voluntary or involuntary liquidation or bankruptcy;
- we fail to pay the principal, interest, any premium or any other amounts on any of our or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the guarantors' Senior Indebtedness within any applicable grace period or the maturity of such Senior Indebtedness is accelerated following any other default, subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in the Indenture; or
- any other default on any of our or, if applicable to any series of outstanding debt securities, the guarantors' Senior Indebtedness occurs that permits immediate acceleration of its maturity, in which case a payment blockage on the subordinated debt securities will be imposed for a maximum of 179 days at any one time.

No Limitation on Amount of Senior Debt

The Indenture respecting any series of subordinated debt securities will not limit the amount of Senior Indebtedness that we may incur, unless otherwise indicated in the prospectus supplement.

Book Entry, Delivery and Form

The debt securities of a particular series may be issued in whole or in part in the form of one or more global certificates that will be deposited with the Trustee as custodian for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). This means that we will not issue certificates to each holder except in the limited circumstances described below. Instead, one or more global debt securities will be issued to DTC, who will keep a computerized record of its participants (for example, your broker) whose clients have purchased the debt securities. The participant will then keep a record of its clients who purchased the debt securities. Unless it is exchanged in whole or in part for a certificated debt security, a global debt security may not be transferred, except that DTC, its nominees and their successors may transfer a global debt security as a whole to one another.

Beneficial interests in global debt securities will be shown on, and transfers of global debt securities will be made only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants.

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DTC has provided us the following information: DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the United States Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered under the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also records the settlement among Direct Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through computerized records for Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need to exchange certificates. Direct Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations.

DTC's book-entry system is also used by other organizations such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that work through a Direct Participant. The rules that apply to DTC and its participants are on file with the SEC.

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

We will wire all payments on the global debt securities to DTC's nominee. We and the Trustee will treat DTC's nominee as the owner of the global debt securities for all purposes. Accordingly, we, the Trustee and any paying agent will have no direct responsibility or liability to pay amounts due on the global debt securities to owners of beneficial interests in the global debt securities.

It is DTC's current practice, upon receipt of any payment on the global debt securities, to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the payment date according to their respective holdings of beneficial interests in the global debt securities as shown on DTC's records. In addition, it is DTC's current practice to assign any consenting or voting rights to Direct Participants whose accounts are credited with debt securities on a record date, by using an omnibus proxy. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in the global debt securities, and voting by participants, will be governed by the customary practices between the participants and owners of beneficial interests, as is the case with debt securities held for the account of customers registered in "street name." However, payments will be the responsibility of the participants and not of DTC, the Trustee or us.

Debt securities represented by a global debt security will be exchangeable for certificated debt securities with the same terms in authorized denominations only if:

- DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository or if DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered under applicable law and in either event a successor depository is not appointed by us within 90 days; or
- an Event of Default occurs and DTC notifies the Trustee of its decision to exchange the global debt security for certificated debt securities.

Governing Law

Each Indenture and all of the debt securities will be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

The Trustee

We will enter into each Indenture with a Trustee that is qualified to act under the Trust Indenture Act and with any other trustee chosen by us and appointed in a supplemental indenture for a particular series of debt securities. Unless we otherwise specify in the applicable prospectus supplement, the

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Trustee for each series of debt securities will be Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. We may maintain a banking relationship in the ordinary course of business with our Trustee and one or more of its affiliates.

Resignation or Removal of Trustee

If the Trustee has or acquires a conflicting interest within the meaning of the Trust Indenture Act after a default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee must either eliminate its conflicting interest within 90 days, apply to the SEC for permission to continue as Trustee or resign, to the extent and in the manner provided by, and subject to the provisions of, the Trust Indenture Act and the applicable Indenture. Any resignation will require the appointment of a successor trustee under the applicable Indenture in accordance with the terms and conditions of such Indenture.

The Trustee may resign or be removed by us with respect to one or more series of debt securities and a successor Trustee may be appointed to act with respect to any such series. The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities of any series may remove the Trustee with respect to the debt securities of such series.

Limitations on Trustee if it is Our Creditor

Each Indenture will contain certain limitations on the right of the Trustee, in the event that it becomes a creditor of us, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise.

Annual Trustee Report to Holders of Debt Securities

The Trustee is required to submit an annual report to the holders of the debt securities regarding, among other things, the Trustee's eligibility to serve as such, the priority of the Trustee's claims regarding certain advances made by it, and any action taken by the Trustee materially affecting the debt securities.

Certificates and Opinions to be Furnished to Trustee

Each Indenture will provide that, in addition to other certificates or opinions that may be specifically required by other provisions of the Indenture, every application by us for action by the Trustee will be accompanied by a certificate of certain of our officers and an opinion of counsel (who may be our counsel) stating that, in the opinion of the signers, all conditions precedent to such action have been complied with by us.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON UNITS

The common units represent limited partner interests in EnLink Midstream Partners, LP that entitle the holders to participate in our cash distributions and to exercise the rights or 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" in this prospectus. For a general discussion of the expected federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of common units, see "Material Income Tax Considerations." References in this "Description of the Common Units" to "we," "us" and "our" mean EnLink Midstream Partners, LP.

Our outstanding common units are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ENLK."

American Stock Transfer & Trust Company serves as registrar and transfer agent for our common units.

Transfer of Common Units

Each purchaser of common units offered by this prospectus must execute a transfer application. By executing and delivering a transfer application, the purchaser 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 comply with and be bound by the terms and conditions of, and to execute, our partnership agreement;
- represents that the transferee has the right, capacity, power and authority to enter into the partnership agreement;
- grants powers of attorney to officers of our general partner and any liquidator of us as specified in the partnership agreement; and
- makes the consents and waivers contained in the 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 nominee 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 nominee holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the nominee 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 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 transferee; and
- the right to transfer the right to seek admission as a substituted limited partner in our partnership for the transferred common units.

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

- will not receive cash distributions or federal income tax allocations, 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.

The transferor of common units has a duty to provide the transferee with all information that may be necessary to transfer the common units. The transferor does not have a duty 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.

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 stock exchange regulations.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP SECURITIES

Issuance of Additional Partnership Securities

We may issue additional partnership securities and options, rights, warrants and appreciation rights relating to the partnership securities for any partnership purpose at any time and from time to time to such persons for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as shall be established by our general partner in its sole discretion, all without the approval of the unitholders. In accordance with Delaware law and the provisions of our partnership agreement, any additional partnership interests that we issue may, in the sole discretion of our general partner, have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled.

The following is a description of the general terms and provisions of our partnership securities. The particular terms of any series of partnership securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement and the amendment to our partnership agreement relating to that series of partnership securities, which will be filed as an exhibit to or incorporated by reference in this prospectus at or before the time of issuance of any such series of partnership securities. If so indicated in a prospectus supplement, the terms of any such series may differ from the terms set forth below.

Our general partner is authorized to approve the issuance of one or more series of partnership securities without further authorization of the unitholders and to fix the number of securities, the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions of any such series.

The applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the number of securities, particular designation, relative rights and preferences and the limitations of any series of partnership securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered. The particular terms of any such series will include the following:

- the maximum number of securities to constitute the series and the designation and ranking thereof;
- the annual distribution rate, if any, on securities of the series, whether such rate is fixed or variable or both, the dates from which distributions will begin to accrue or accumulate, whether distributions will be cumulative and whether such distributions will be paid in cash, securities or otherwise;
- whether the holders of the securities of the series will have any preemptive rights;
- whether the securities of the series will be redeemable and, if so, the price and the terms and conditions on which the securities of the series may be redeemed, including the time during which securities of the series may be redeemed and any accumulated distributions thereof that the holders of the securities of the series will be entitled to receive upon the redemption thereof;
- the liquidation preference, if any, applicable to securities of the series;
- the terms and conditions, if any, on which the securities of the series will be convertible into, or exchangeable for, securities of any other class or classes of partnership securities, including the price or prices or the rate or rates of conversion or exchange and the method, if any, of adjusting the same; and
- the voting rights, if any, of the securities of the series.

Partnership securities will be fully paid and non-assessable when issued upon full payment of the purchase price therefor. The prospectus supplement will contain, if applicable, a description of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase and ownership of the series of partnership securities offered by the prospectus supplement. The transfer agent, registrar and distributions disbursement agent for the partnership securities will be designated in the applicable prospectus supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our partnership agreement. Our partnership agreement is included as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part. Unless the context otherwise requires, in this "Description of our Partnership Agreement," references to "unitholders" include holders of our common units and Series B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Units (the "Series B Preferred Units"), and references to "units" include our common units and Series B Preferred Units. We summarize certain other provisions of the partnership agreement elsewhere in this prospectus, including in "Description of the Common Units," "Cash Distribution Policy" and "Material Income Tax Considerations."

Organization and Duration

We were organized on July 12, 2002 and will have a perpetual existence except as provided below under "—Termination and Dissolution."

Purpose

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

- operations of the assets owned by it immediately before our initial public offering and any similar assets or properties acquired by it;
- any business activity approved by the general partner; or
- any activity that enhances the operations of an activity that is described in either of the two preceding clauses or any other activity provided such activity does not affect the operating partnership's treatment as a partnership for Federal income tax purposes.

Our general partner is authorized in general to perform all acts deemed 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 also grants our general partner the authority to amend, and to make consents and waivers under, the partnership agreement.

Capital Contributions

Unitholders are not obligated to make additional capital contributions, except as described below 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, or Delaware Act, and that he otherwise acts in conformity with the provisions of the partnership agreement, his liability under the Delaware Act will be limited, subject to possible exceptions, to the amount of capital he is obligated to

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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 the partnership agreement; or
- to take other action under the 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 the 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 the 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 the nonrecourse liability. The Delaware Act provides that a limited partner who receives a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution was in violation of the Delaware Act shall be liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution for three years. Under the Delaware Act, 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 the partnership agreement.

Maintenance of our limited liability as a limited partner of the operating partnership may require compliance with legal requirements in the jurisdictions in which the 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 partner have not been clearly established in many jurisdictions. If, by virtue of our limited partner interest in the 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 by the limited partners as a group to remove or replace the general partner, to approve some amendments to the partnership agreement, or to take other action under the partnership agreement constituted "participation in the control" of our business for purposes of the statutes of any relevant jurisdiction, then the limited partners could be held personally liable for our obligations under the law of that jurisdiction to the same extent as our general partner under the circumstances. We will operate in a manner that our general partner considers reasonable and necessary or appropriate to preserve the limited liability of the limited partners.

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Voting Rights

The following matters require the unitholder vote specified below. Certain significant decisions require approval by a "unit majority," which means a majority of the outstanding units.

<u>Matter</u>	<u>Vote Requirement</u>
Issuance of additional units	No approval right by common unitholders; certain issuances require approval of a majority of the holders of the Series B Preferred Units. See "—Issuance of Additional Securities."
Amendment of the partnership agreement	Certain amendments may be made by our general partner without the approval of the unitholders. Other amendments generally require the approval of a unit majority. Certain other amendments that adversely affect the holders of Series B Preferred Units require the approval of a majority of such holders. See "—Amendment of the Partnership Agreement."
Merger of our partnership or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets	Unit majority. See "—Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets."
Amendment of the operating partnership agreement and other action taken by us as a limited partner of the operating partnership	Unit majority if such amendment or other action would adversely affect our limited partners (or any particular class of limited partners) in any material respect. See "—Action Relating to the Operating Partnership."
Dissolution of our partnership	Unit majority. See "—Termination and Dissolution."
Reconstitution of our partnership upon dissolution	Unit majority. See "—Termination and Dissolution."
Withdrawal of the general partner	No approval right. See "—Withdrawal or Removal of our General Partner."
Removal of the general partner	Not less than 66 ² / ₃ % of the outstanding units, voting as a single class, including units held by our general partner and its affiliates. See "—Withdrawal or Removal of our General Partner."
Transfer of the general partner interest	No approval right. See "—Transfer of General Partner Interests."
Transfer of incentive distribution rights	No approval right. See "—Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights."
Transfer of ownership interests in the general partner	No approval right. See "—Transfer of Ownership Interests in our 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 common unitholders. Our partnership agreement restricts our ability to issue any partnership interests senior to

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or on parity with our Series B Preferred Units with respect to distributions on such partnership interests without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Series B Preferred Units.

It is possible that we will fund acquisitions through the issuance of additional common units or other equity securities. Holders of any additional common units we issue will be entitled to share equally with the then-existing holders of common units in our 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 interests that, in the sole discretion of our general partner, have special voting rights to which the common units are not entitled.

Upon the issuance of additional partnership securities, our general partner may, but will not be required to, make additional capital contributions to maintain its then current 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 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 then current percentage interest, including its interest represented by common units or other equity securities 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.

Series B Preferred Units

In January 2016, we issued an aggregate of 50,000,000 Series B Preferred Units in a private placement for a cash purchase price of \$15.00 per unit (the "Issue Price"). The Series B Preferred Units are convertible into our common units on a one-for-one basis, subject to certain adjustments (the "Series B Conversion Rate"), at any time (i) after the first business day following the record date for the quarter ending June 30, 2017 (a) in full, at our option, if the volume-weighted average price of a common unit over the 30-trading day period ending two trading days prior to the date on which we furnish our conversion notice is greater than 150% of the Issue Price or (b) in full or in part, at the holder's option and (ii) in full or in part, at the holder's option, immediately prior to our liquidation, dissolution and winding up. In addition, upon certain events involving (a) a change of control of our general partner or the managing member of EnLink Midstream, LLC or (b) Devon or certain of its subsidiaries becoming the beneficial owner of 50% or more of our outstanding common units, all of the Series B Preferred Units will automatically convert into a number of common units equal to or greater of (i) the number of Series B Preferred Units to be converted multiplied by the Series B Conversion Rate and (ii) the number of Series B Preferred Units to be converted multiplied by an amount equal to (x) 140% of the Issue Price divided by (y) the volume-weighted average price of a common unit over the 30-trading day period ending two trading days prior to the conversion date.

Except as set forth under "—Amendment of the Partnership Agreement," the Series B Preferred Units have voting rights that are identical to the voting rights of the common units and vote with the common units as a single class, so that each outstanding Series B Preferred Unit will be entitled to one vote for each common unit into which such Series B Preferred Unit is then convertible.

Amendment of the Partnership Agreement

General. Amendments to the 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

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meeting of the limited partners to consider and vote upon the proposed amendment. Except as we describe 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 term 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 the 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 the 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 the partnership agreement;
- 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, the operating partnership nor any of 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 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 under "—Issuance of Additional Securities" 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 the 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 the partnership agreement;

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- any amendment that, in the 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; or
- any other amendments substantially similar to any of the matters described in the preceding clauses.

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

- do not adversely affect the limited partners (or any particular class of limited partners as compared to other classes 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 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 our 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 the 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.

In addition to the above restrictions, the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Series B Preferred Units is necessary (i) on any matter that adversely affects the rights, preferences or privileges of the Series B Preferred Units, (ii) for the amendment or modification of the terms of the Series B Preferred Units, (iii) in order for us to make a distribution from capital surplus (see "Cash Distribution Policy—Distributions from Capital Surplus"), (iv) on any amendment or modification of any organizational document of any subsidiary of ours except for amendments that our general partner determines will not materially adversely affect our ability to pay distributions on the Series B Preferred Units or (v) for the incurrence of indebtedness above certain specified levels.

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 Unitholder Approval" should occur. No other amendments to the 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, the operating partnership or its 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).

In addition to the above restrictions, 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 the Operating Partnership

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

Merger, Sale or Other Disposition of Assets

The partnership agreement generally prohibits our general partner, without the prior approval of the holders of units representing 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 as a whole. 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 the 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 the 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 the partnership agreement. We will dissolve upon:

- the election of our general partner to dissolve us, if approved by the holders of units representing 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 decree of judicial dissolution of our partnership; 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 the partnership agreement or withdrawal or removal following approval and admission of a successor.

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

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- neither our partnership, the reconstituted limited partnership nor the 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 of time 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 our General Partner

Our general partner may withdraw as general partner without first obtaining approval of any unitholder by giving 90 days' written notice, and that withdrawal will not constitute a violation of the partnership agreement. In addition, the partnership agreement permits our general partner 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" below.

Upon the voluntary withdrawal of our general partner, 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 unit majority 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 90 days after that withdrawal, the holders of a unit majority agree in writing to continue our business and to appoint a successor general partner. Please read "—Termination and Dissolution" above.

Our general partner may not be removed unless that removal is approved by the vote of the holders of not less than $\frac{66}{3}\%$ 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 the 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. 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.

The partnership agreement also provides that if EnLink Midstream GP, LLC is removed as our general partner under circumstances where cause does not exist and units held by our general partner and its affiliates are not voted in favor of that removal, 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 the general partner under circumstances where cause exists or withdrawal of a general partner where that withdrawal violates the 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 a 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 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

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departing general partner and the successor general partner will determine the fair market value. Or, 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.

Our general partner and its affiliates may at any time transfer units to one or more persons, without unitholder approval.

Transfer of General Partner Interest

At any time, our general partner may sell or transfer all or part of its general partner interest in us without the approval of the unitholders. As a condition of this transfer, the transferee must assume the rights and duties of our general partner, agree to be bound by the provisions of the partnership agreement and furnish an opinion of counsel regarding limited liability and tax matters.

Transfer of Ownership Interests in our General Partner

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

Transfer of Incentive Distribution Rights

Our general partner or its affiliates or a subsequent holder of incentive distribution rights may transfer its incentive distribution rights without the prior approval of the unitholders; *provided, however*, that the transferee must agree to be bound by the provisions of the partnership agreement.

Change of Management Provisions

The partnership agreement contains specific provisions that are intended to discourage a person or group from attempting to remove EnLink 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 class of units, that person or group loses voting rights on all of its units. 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 board of directors.

Limited Call Right

If at any time our general partner and its affiliates hold 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. The purchase price in the event of this purchase is the greater of:

- the highest cash price paid by 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 units in the market. Please read "Material Income Tax Considerations—Disposition of Common Units."

Meetings; 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.

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 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 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." 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.

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

Status as Limited Partner or Assignee

An assignee of a 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 units owned by an assignee that has not become a substitute limited partner at the written direction of the assignee. Transferees that do not execute and deliver a transfer application will be treated neither as assignees nor as record holders of units, and will not receive cash distributions, federal income tax allocations or reports furnished to holders of 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 a substantial risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any property that we have an interest in because of the nationality, citizenship or other related status of any limited partner or assignee, we may redeem the units held by the limited partner or assignee at their 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 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 the 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;
- 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 us or the operating partnership or our or its respective subsidiaries, our general partner or any departing general partner or any affiliate of us or the operating partnership or our or its respective subsidiaries, the 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, employee, member, partner, agent, fiduciary or trustee of another person.

Any indemnification under these provisions will only be out of our assets. Unless it otherwise agrees in its sole discretion, 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

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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 the 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 reasonably required for tax reporting purposes within 90 days after the close of each calendar year. This information will be furnished in summary form so that some complex calculations normally required of partners can be avoided. Our ability to furnish this summary information to unitholders will depend on the cooperation of unitholders in supplying us with specific information. Every unitholder will receive information to assist him in determining his federal and state tax liability and filing his federal and state income tax returns, regardless of whether he supplies us with information.

Right to Inspect Our Books and Records

The partnership agreement provides that a limited partner can, for a purpose reasonably related to his interest as a limited partner, upon reasonable demand and at his own expense, have furnished to him:

- a current list of the name and last known address of each partner;
- a copy of our tax returns;
- information as to the amount of cash, and a description and statement of the agreed value of any other property or services, contributed or to be contributed by each partner and the date on which each became a partner;
- copies of the partnership agreement, the certificate of limited partnership of the partnership, related amendments and powers of attorney under which they have been executed;
- information regarding the status of our business and financial condition; and
- any other information regarding our affairs as is just and reasonable.

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

Registration Rights

Under the partnership agreement, we have agreed to register for resale under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws any common units or other partnership securities proposed to be sold by our general partner or any of its affiliates or their assignees if an exemption from the registration requirements is not otherwise available. These registration rights continue for two years following any withdrawal or removal of EnLink Midstream GP, LLC as our general partner. We are obligated to pay all expenses incidental to the registration, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions.

CASH DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Distributions of Available Cash

References in this "Cash Distribution Policy" to "we," "us" and "our" mean EnLink Midstream Partners, LP.

General. Within approximately 45 days after the end of each quarter, we will distribute all of our available cash to common unitholders of record on the applicable record date.

Definition of Available Cash. Available Cash means, for any quarter ending prior to liquidation:

- the sum of
 - all cash and cash equivalents of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and its subsidiaries on hand at the end of that quarter; and
 - all additional cash and cash equivalents of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and its subsidiaries on hand on the date of determination of available cash for that quarter resulting from working capital borrowings made after the end of that quarter;
- less the amount of cash reserves that is necessary or appropriate in the reasonable discretion of the general partner to
 - provide for the proper conduct of the business of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and its subsidiaries (including reserves for future capital expenditures and for future credit needs of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and its subsidiaries) after that quarter;
 - comply with applicable law or any debt instrument or other agreement or obligation to which EnLink Midstream Partners, LP or any of its subsidiaries is a party or its assets are subject; and
 - provide funds for minimum quarterly distributions and cumulative common unit arrearages for any one or more of the next four quarters;

provided, however, that disbursements made by EnLink Midstream Partners, LP or any of its subsidiaries or cash reserves established, increased or reduced after the end of that quarter but on or before the date of determination of available cash for that quarter shall be deemed to have been made, established, increased or reduced, for purposes of determining available cash, within that quarter if the general partner so determines.

Distributions on Series B Preferred Units

Holders of Series B Preferred Units are entitled to receive a quarterly distribution, subject to certain adjustments, equal to (x) during the quarter ending March 31, 2016 through the quarter ending June 30, 2017, an annual rate of 8.5% on the Issue Price of \$15.00 per unit payable in-kind in the form of additional Series B Preferred Units and (y) thereafter, an annual rate of 7.5% on the Issue Price payable in cash (the "Cash Distribution Component") plus an in-kind distribution equal to the greater of (A) an annual rate of 1.0% of the Issue Price and (B) an amount equal to (i) the excess, if any, of the distribution that would have been payable had the Series B Preferred Units converted into common units over the Cash Distribution Component, divided by (ii) the Issue Price.

If we fail to pay in full the cash portion of any distribution on the Series B Preferred Units when due, we are not permitted to pay distributions on the common units until such preferred distribution is paid in full. Cash distributions on the Series B Preferred Units are paid out of Available Cash prior to any distribution described below under "—Distributions of Available Cash from Operating Surplus" and "—Distributions from Capital Surplus."

Operating Surplus and Capital Surplus

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

Definition of Operating Surplus. For any period operating surplus generally means:

- our cash balance of \$7.2 million at the closing of our initial public offering; plus
- \$8.9 million; plus
- all of our cash receipts since the 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 the initial public offering, including the repayment of working capital borrowings, but not the repayment of other borrowings, and including maintenance capital expenditures, and less
- the amount of cash reserves that the general partner deems necessary or advisable to provide funds for future operating expenditures.

Definition of Capital Surplus. Capital surplus 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. While we do not 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 common 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.

Distributions of Available Cash from Operating Surplus

We will make distributions of available cash from operating surplus (after giving effect to distributions on the Series B Preferred Units discussed above) in the following manner:

- *First*, 100% to the general partner and the common unitholders in accordance with their respective then-current percentage interests until we distribute for each outstanding common unit an amount equal to \$0.25 (the "minimum quarterly distribution") for that quarter;
- *Second*, (A) to the general partner in accordance with its then-current percentage interest, (B) 13% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, and (C) to all common unitholders, pro rata, a percentage equal to 100% less the sum of the percentages specified

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under subclauses (A) and (B) until each common unitholder receives a total of the excess of \$0.3125 per unit (the "first target distribution") over the Minimum Quarterly Distribution for that quarter;

- *Third*, (A) to the general partner in accordance with its then-current percentage interest, (B) 23% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, and (C) to all common unitholders, pro rata, a percentage equal to 100% less the sum of the percentages specified under subclauses (A) and (B) until each common unitholder receives a total of the excess of \$0.375 per unit over the first target distribution for that quarter; and
- *Thereafter*, (A) to the general partner in accordance with its then-current percentage interest, (B) 48% to the holders of the incentive distribution rights, pro rata, and (C) to all common unitholders, pro rata, a percentage equal to 100% less the sum of the percentages specified under subclauses (A) and (B).

Distributions from Capital Surplus

How Distributions from Capital Surplus will be Made. We will make distributions of available cash from capital surplus (after giving effect to distributions on the Series B Preferred Units discussed above) in the following manner:

- *First*, (A) to the general partner in accordance with its then-current percentage interest and (B) to all unitholders holding common units, pro rata, a percentage equal to 100% less the general partner's percentage interest, until a common unit that was issued in the initial public offering has received, during the period since the closing date of our initial public offering through such date, an amount of available cash from capital surplus equal to the initial public offering price; 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. The 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.

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 common units into fewer units or subdivide our common units into a greater number of units we will proportionately adjust the minimum quarterly distribution, the target distribution levels and the unrecovered initial unit price.

Distributions of Cash upon Liquidation

If we dissolve in accordance with the partnership agreement, we will sell or otherwise dispose of our assets in a process called a liquidation. We will first apply the proceeds of liquidation to the payment of our creditors. The holders of Series B Preferred Units are entitled to receive, prior to and in preference to any distribution to other partnership interests, the positive value in each such holders' capital account balance. We will then distribute any remaining proceeds to the common 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.

MATERIAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

This section is a summary of the material tax considerations that may be relevant to prospective unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the U.S. and, unless otherwise noted in the following discussion, is the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P., counsel to our general partner and us, insofar as it relates to legal conclusions with respect to matters of U.S. federal income tax law. This section is based upon current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code (the "Treasury Regulations") and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Later changes in these authorities may cause the tax consequences to vary substantially from the consequences described below. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this section to (i) "us" or "we" are references to EnLink Midstream Partners, LP and (ii) "unitholders" are references to holders of common units.

The following discussion does not comment on all federal income tax matters affecting us or the unitholders. Moreover, the discussion focuses on unitholders who are individual citizens or residents of the U.S. and has only limited application to corporations, estates, trusts, partnerships and entities treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, nonresident aliens, U.S. expatriates and former citizens or long-term residents of the United States or other unitholders subject to specialized tax treatment, such as banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions, tax-exempt institutions, foreign persons (including, without limitation, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies and non-U.S. persons eligible for the benefits of an applicable income tax treaty with the United States), IRAs, employee benefit plans, real estate investment trusts (REITs), employee benefit plans or mutual funds, dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities, U.S. persons whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar, persons holding their common units as part of a "straddle," "hedge," "conversion transaction" or other risk reduction transaction, and persons deemed to sell their common units under the constructive sale provisions of the Code. In addition, the discussion only comments to a limited extent on state, and does not comment on local or foreign, tax consequences. Accordingly, we encourage each prospective unitholder to consult his own tax advisor in analyzing the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences particular to him of the ownership or disposition of common units.

Except as described in "—Partnership Status" below, no ruling has been or will be requested from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") regarding any matter affecting us or prospective unitholders. Instead, we will rely on opinions of Baker Botts L.L.P. Unlike a ruling, an opinion of counsel represents only that counsel's best legal judgment and does not bind the IRS or the courts. Accordingly, the opinions and statements made herein may not be sustained by a court if contested by the IRS. Any contest of this sort with the IRS may materially and adversely impact the market for our common units and the prices at which common units trade. In addition, the costs of any contest with the IRS, principally legal, accounting and related fees, will result in a reduction in cash available for distribution to our unitholders and our general partner and thus will be borne indirectly by our unitholders and our general partner. Furthermore, the tax treatment of us, or of an investment in us, may be significantly modified by future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions. Any modifications may or may not be retroactively applied.

All statements as to matters of law and legal conclusions, but not as to factual matters, contained in this section, unless otherwise noted, are the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. and are based on the accuracy of the representations made by us.

For the reasons described below, Baker Botts L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion with respect to the following specific federal income tax issues: (i) the treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units (please read "—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Treatment of Short Sales"); (ii) whether our monthly convention for allocating

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taxable income and losses is permitted by existing Treasury Regulations (please read "—Disposition of Common Units—Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees"); and (iii) whether our method for taking into account Section 743 adjustments is sustainable in certain cases (please read "—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Section 754 Election" and "—Uniformity of Common Units").

Partnership Status

A partnership is not a taxable entity and incurs no federal income tax liability. Instead, each partner of a partnership is required to take into account his share of items of income, gain, loss and deduction of the partnership in computing his federal income tax liability, regardless of whether cash distributions are made to him by the partnership. Distributions by a partnership to a partner are generally not taxable to the partnership or the partner unless the amount of cash distributed to him is in excess of the partner's adjusted basis in his partnership interest.

Section 7704 of the Code provides that publicly traded partnerships will, as a general rule, be taxed as corporations. However, an exception, referred to as the "Qualifying Income Exception," exists with respect to publicly traded partnerships of which 90% or more of the gross income for every taxable year consists of "qualifying income." Qualifying income includes income and gains derived from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, transportation, storage, refining and marketing of natural resources, including oil, gas and products thereof. Other types of qualifying income include interest (other than from a financial business), dividends, gains from the sale of real property and gains from the sale or other disposition of capital assets held for the production of income that otherwise constitutes qualifying income.

No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS and the IRS has made no determination as to our status or the status of the operating partnership for federal income tax purposes. Similarly, while we have obtained a ruling from the IRS that removal, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of brine, water, and other residual waste produced in connection with fracturing oil and gas wells constitutes "qualifying income" under Section 7704 of the Code, we have not sought any other rulings from the IRS, and the IRS has made no determination, as to whether our other operations generate "qualifying income" under Section 7704 of the Code. Instead, we will rely on the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. on such matters. It is the opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. that, based upon the Code, its regulations, published revenue rulings and court decisions and the representations described below that:

- We will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes; and
- The operating partnership will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

In rendering its opinion, Baker Botts L.L.P. has relied on factual representations made by us and our general partner. The representations made by us and our general partner upon which Baker Botts L.L.P. has relied are:

- Neither we nor the operating partnership has elected or will elect to be treated as a corporation; and
- For each taxable year, more than 90% of our gross income has been and will be income of the type that Baker Botts L.L.P. has opined or will opine is "qualifying income" within the meaning of Section 7704(d) of the Code; and
- Each hedging transaction that we treat as resulting in qualifying income has been and will be appropriately identified as a hedging transaction pursuant to applicable Treasury Regulations, and has been and will be associated with oil, gas, or other products thereof that are held or to be held by us in activities that Baker Botts L.L.P. has opined or will opine result in qualifying income.

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

If we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, other than a failure that is determined by the IRS to be inadvertent and that is cured within a reasonable time after discovery (in which case the IRS may also require us to make adjustments with respect to our unitholders or pay other amounts), we will be treated as if we had transferred all of our assets, subject to liabilities, to a newly formed corporation, on the first day of the year in which we fail to meet the Qualifying Income Exception, in return for stock in that corporation, and then distributed that stock to the unitholders in liquidation of their interests in us. This deemed contribution and liquidation should be tax-free to unitholders and us so long as we, at that time, do not have liabilities in excess of the tax basis of our assets. Thereafter, we would be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes.

If we were taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes in any taxable year, either as a result of a failure to meet the Qualifying Income Exception or otherwise, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction would be reflected only on our tax return rather than being passed through to the unitholders, and our net income would be taxed to us at corporate rates. In addition, any distribution made to a unitholder would be treated as taxable dividend income, to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, or, in the absence of earnings and profits, a nontaxable return of capital, to the extent of the unitholder's tax basis in his common units, or taxable capital gain, after the unitholder's tax basis in his common units is reduced to zero. Accordingly, taxation as a corporation would result in a material reduction in a unitholder's cash flow and after-tax return and thus would likely result in a substantial reduction of the value of the common units.

The discussion below is based on Baker Botts L.L.P.'s opinion that we will be classified as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.

Tax Treatment of Income Earned Through C Corporation Subsidiary

A material portion of our taxable income is earned through a C corporation subsidiary. Such C corporation subsidiary is subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at the corporate tax rate, which is currently a maximum of 35%, and will likely pay state (and possibly local) income tax at varying rates, on its taxable income. Any such entity level taxes will reduce the cash available for distribution to our unitholders. Distributions from such C corporation subsidiary will generally be taxed again to unitholders as dividend income to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits of such subsidiary. The maximum federal income tax rate applicable to such dividend income which is allocable to individuals currently is 20% and such dividend income is also considered investment income subject to the 3.8% Medicare tax under the circumstances described in "—Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Tax Rates." An individual unitholder's share of dividend and interest income from our C corporation subsidiary would constitute portfolio income that could not be offset by the unitholder's share of our other losses or deductions. The assets held or formerly held through our C corporation subsidiary have minimal tax basis. As a result, if such assets were to be sold by us, our C corporation subsidiary would recognize substantial amounts of taxable income on which it would owe corporate level tax.

Limited Partner Status

Unitholders who have become limited partners of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP will be treated as partners of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP for federal income tax purposes. Also, unitholders whose common units are held in street name or by a nominee and who have the right to direct the nominee in the exercise of all substantive rights attendant to the ownership of their common units will be treated as partners of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP for federal income tax purposes.

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A beneficial owner of common units whose units have been transferred to a short seller to complete a short sale would appear to lose his status as a partner with respect to those units for federal income tax purposes. Please see "[Tax Consequences of Unit Ownership—Treatment of Short Sales.](#)"

Income, gain, deductions or losses would not appear to be reportable by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes, and any cash distributions received by a unitholder who is not a partner for federal income tax purposes would therefore be fully taxable as ordinary income. These holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of holding common units in EnLink Midstream Partners, LP.

The references to "unitholders" in the discussion that follows are to persons who are treated as partners in EnLink Midstream Partners, LP for federal income tax purposes.

Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership

Flow-Through of Taxable Income. Subject to the discussion above under "[Tax Treatment of Income Earned Through C Corporation Subsidiary](#)" and the discussion below under "[Entity-Level Collections](#)," we will not pay any federal income tax. Instead, each unitholder will be required to report on his income tax return his share of our income, gains, losses and deductions without regard to whether we make cash distributions to him. Consequently, we may allocate income to a unitholder even if he has not received a cash distribution. The income we allocate to unitholders will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his allocable share of our income, gains, losses and deductions for our taxable year ending with or within his taxable year. Our taxable year ends on December 31.

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

A decrease in a unitholder's percentage interest in us because of our issuance of additional units will decrease his share of our nonrecourse liabilities, and thus will result in a corresponding deemed distribution of cash. This deemed distribution may constitute a non-pro rata distribution. A non-pro rata distribution of money or property may result in ordinary income to a unitholder, regardless of his tax basis in his common units, if the distribution reduces the unitholder's share of our "unrealized receivables," including depreciation recapture, and/or substantially appreciated "inventory items," each as defined in the Code, and collectively, "Section 751 Assets." To that extent, the unitholder will be treated as having been distributed his proportionate share of the Section 751 Assets and then having exchanged those assets with us in return for the non-pro rata portion of the actual distribution made to him. This latter deemed exchange will generally result in the unitholder's realization of ordinary income, which will equal the excess of (i) the non-pro rata portion of that distribution over (ii) the unitholder's tax basis (generally zero) for the share of Section 751 Assets deemed relinquished in the exchange.

Basis of Common Units. A unitholder's initial tax basis for his common units will generally equal the amount he paid for the common units plus his share of our nonrecourse liabilities. That basis will

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be increased by his share of our income and by any increases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities and decreased, but not below zero, by distributions from us, by the unitholder's share of our losses, by any decreases in his share of our nonrecourse liabilities and by his share of our expenditures that are not deductible in computing taxable income and are not required to be capitalized. A unitholder generally will have no share of our debt that is recourse to our general partner to the extent of the general partner's "net value" as defined in Treasury Regulations under Section 752 of the Code, but will have a share, generally based on his share of profits, of our nonrecourse liabilities. Please read "—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain Loss."

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

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

In addition to the basis and at-risk limitations on the deductibility of losses, the passive loss limitations generally provide that individuals, estates, trusts and some closely-held corporations and personal service corporations can deduct losses from passive activities, which are generally defined as trade or business activities in which the taxpayer does not materially participate, only to the extent of the taxpayer's income from those passive activities. The passive loss limitations are applied separately with respect to each publicly traded partnership. Consequently, any passive losses we generate will only be available to offset our passive income generated in the future and will not be available to offset income from other passive activities or investments, including our investments or a unitholder's investments in other publicly traded partnerships, or the unitholder's salary, active business, or other income. Passive losses that are not deductible because they exceed a unitholder's share of income we generate may be deducted in full when he disposes of his entire investment in us in a fully taxable transaction with an unrelated party. The passive loss limitations are applied after other applicable limitations on deductions, including the at-risk rules and the basis limitation.

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

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

- interest on indebtedness properly allocable to property held for investment;
- our interest expense attributed to income that is treated as portfolio income under the passive loss rules; and
- the portion of interest expense incurred to purchase or carry an interest in a passive activity to the extent attributable to portfolio income.

The computation of a unitholder's investment interest expense will take into account interest on any margin account borrowing or other loan incurred to purchase or carry a common unit. Net investment income includes gross income from property held for investment and amounts treated as portfolio income under the passive loss rules, less deductible expenses, other than interest, directly connected with the production of investment income, but generally does not include gains attributable to the disposition of property held for investment or (if applicable) qualified dividend income. The IRS has indicated in Notice 88-75, 1988-2 C.B. 386, that the net passive income earned by a publicly traded partnership will be treated as investment income to its unitholders. In addition, the unitholder's share of income that is treated as portfolio income under the passive loss rules will be treated as investment income.

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

Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction. In general, if we have a net profit, our items of income, gain, loss and deduction (remaining after taking into account allocations of income to holders of Series B Preferred Units) will be allocated among the general partner and the common unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us. At any time that distributions are made to the common units in excess of distributions to certain other classes of units, or incentive distributions are made to the general partner, gross income will be allocated to the recipients to the extent of those excess distributions. If we have a net loss, that loss will be allocated first to the general partner and the common unitholders in accordance with their percentage interests in us to the extent of their positive capital accounts and, second, to the general partner. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any items of loss or deduction that are attributable to compensatory transfers of stock, stock options or other property by our general partner or EnLink Midstream Partners, LP to any employee or other service provider will generally be specially allocated to the general partner.

Specified items of our income, gain, loss and deduction will be allocated to account for (i) any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of our assets at the time of an offering and (ii) any difference between the tax basis and fair market value of any assets contributed to us that exists at the time of such contribution. The effect of these allocations, referred to as Section 704(c) Allocations, to a unitholder purchasing common units from us in an offering will, as to those assets in

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respect of which we use the remedial method, be essentially the same as if the tax bases of our assets were equal to their fair market values at the time of such offering. In the event we issue additional common units or engage in certain other transactions in the future, we will make "reverse Section 704(c) Allocations," similar to the Section 704(c) Allocations described above, to all holders of partnership interests immediately prior to such issuance or other transactions to account for the difference between the "book" basis for purposes of maintaining capital accounts and the fair market value of all property held by us at the time of such issuance or future transaction. In addition, items of recapture income will be allocated to the extent possible to the unitholder who was allocated the deduction giving rise to the treatment of that gain as recapture income in order to minimize the recognition of ordinary income by some unitholders. Finally, although we do not expect that our operations will result in the creation of negative capital accounts, if negative capital accounts nevertheless result, items of our income and gain will be allocated in an amount and manner sufficient to eliminate the negative balance as quickly as possible.

An allocation of items of our income, gain, loss or deduction, other than an allocation required under the Section 704(c) principles described above, will generally be given effect for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction only if the allocation has "substantial economic effect." In any other case, a partner's share of an item will be determined on the basis of his interest in us, which will be determined by taking into account all the facts and circumstances, including:

- his relative contributions to us;
- the interests of all the partners in profits and losses;
- the interest of all the partners in cash flow; and
- the rights of all the partners to distributions of capital upon liquidation.

Baker Botts L.L.P. is of the opinion that, with the exception of the issues described in "—Section 754 Election," "—Disposition of Common Units—Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees," and "—Uniformity of Common Units," allocations under our partnership agreement will be given effect under Section 704 of the Code for federal income tax purposes in determining a partner's share of an item of income, gain, loss or deduction.

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

- any of our income, gain, loss or deduction with respect to those units would not be reportable by the unitholder;
- any cash distributions received by the unitholder as to those units would be fully taxable; and
- while not entirely free from doubt, all of these distributions would appear to be ordinary income.

Because there is no direct or indirect controlling authority on the issue relating to partnership interests, Baker Botts L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion regarding the tax treatment of a unitholder whose common units are loaned to a short seller to cover a short sale of common units; therefore, unitholders desiring to assure their status as partners and avoid the risk of gain recognition from a loan to a short seller are urged to consult a tax advisor to discuss whether it is advisable to modify any applicable brokerage account agreements to prohibit their brokers from borrowing and loaning their common units. The IRS has previously announced that it is studying issues relating to the tax treatment

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of short sales of partnership interests. Please also read "[Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss.](#)"

Alternative Minimum Tax. Each unitholder will be required to take into account his distributive share of any items of our income, gain, loss or deduction for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. For 2017, the minimum tax rate for noncorporate taxpayers is 26% on the first \$187,800 (\$93,900 for married individuals filing separately), which amount is subject to annual inflation adjustments, of alternative minimum taxable income in excess of the exemption amount and 28% on any additional alternative minimum taxable income. Prospective unitholders are urged to consult with their tax advisors as to the impact of an investment in common units on their liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Tax Rates. Currently, the highest marginal U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income and long-term capital gains of individuals currently is 39.6% and 20%, respectively. These rates are subject to change by new legislation at any time.

In addition, a 3.8% Medicare tax, or NIIT, applies to certain net investment income earned by individuals, estates and trusts. For these purposes, net investment income generally includes a unitholder's allocable share of our income and gain realized by a unitholder from a sale of common units. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (i) the unitholder's net investment income, and (ii) the amount by which the unitholder's modified adjusted gross income exceeds (A) \$250,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), (B) \$125,000 (if the unitholder is married and filing separately) or (C) \$200,000 (in any other case). In the case of an estate or trust, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) undistributed net investment income, or (2) the excess adjusted gross income over the dollar amount at which the highest income tax bracket applicable to an estate or trust begins.

Section 754 Election. We have made the election permitted by Section 754 of the Code. That election is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS unless there is a constructive termination of the partnership. Please read "[Disposition of Common Units—Constructive Termination.](#)" The election will generally permit us to adjust a common unit purchaser's tax basis in our assets, or inside basis, under Section 743(b) of the Code to reflect his purchase price. This election does not apply to a person who purchases common units directly from us. The Section 743(b) adjustment belongs to the purchaser and not to other unitholders. For purposes of this discussion, the inside basis in our assets with respect to a unitholder will be considered to have two components: (i) his share of our tax basis in our assets, or common basis, and (ii) his Section 743(b) adjustment to that basis.

The timing of deductions attributable to a Section 743(b) adjustment to our common basis will depend upon a number of factors, including the nature of the assets to which the adjustment is allocable, the extent to which the adjustment offsets any Section 704(c) type gain or loss with respect to an asset and certain elections we make as to the manner in which we apply Section 704(c) principles with respect to an asset with respect to which the adjustment is allocable. Please read "[Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction.](#)" The timing of these deductions may affect the uniformity of our common units. Please read "[Uniformity of Common Units.](#)"

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

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

Tax Treatment of Operations

Accounting Method and Taxable Year. We use the year ending December 31 as our taxable year and the accrual method of accounting for federal income tax purposes. Each unitholder will be required to include in income his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction for our taxable year ending within or with his taxable year. In addition, a unitholder who has a taxable year ending on a date other than December 31 and who disposes of all of his common units following the close of our taxable year but before the close of his taxable year must include his share of our income, gain, loss and deduction in income for his taxable year, with the result that he will be required to include in income for his taxable year his share of more than twelve months of our income, gain, loss and deduction. Please read "[Disposition of Common Units—Allocations Between Transferors and Transferees.](#)"

Tax Basis, Depreciation and Amortization. The tax basis of our assets will be used for purposes of computing depreciation and cost recovery deductions and, ultimately, gain or loss on the disposition of these assets. The federal income tax burden associated with the difference between the fair market value of our assets and their tax basis immediately prior to an offering will be borne by our unitholders holding interests in us prior to any such offering. Please read "[Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership—Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction.](#)"

To the extent allowable, we may elect to use the depreciation and cost recovery methods, including bonus depreciation to the extent available, that will result in the largest deductions being taken in the early years after assets subject to these allowances are placed in service. We may not be entitled to any amortization deductions with respect to certain goodwill properties held by us at the time of any future offering. Please read "[Uniformity of Common Units.](#)" Property we subsequently acquire or construct may be depreciated using accelerated methods permitted by the Code.

If we dispose of depreciable property by sale, foreclosure or otherwise, all or a portion of any gain, determined by reference to the amount of depreciation previously deducted and the nature of the property, may be subject to the recapture rules and taxed as ordinary income rather than capital gain. Similarly, a unitholder who has taken cost recovery or depreciation deductions with respect to property we own will likely be required to recapture some or all of those deductions as ordinary income upon a sale of his interest in us. Please read "[Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership—Allocation of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction](#)" and "[Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss.](#)"

The costs we incur in selling our common units (called "syndication expenses") must be capitalized and cannot be deducted currently, ratably or upon our termination. There are uncertainties regarding the classification of costs as organization expenses, which may be amortized by us, and as syndication

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expenses, which may not be amortized by us. The underwriting discounts and commissions we incur will be treated as syndication expenses.

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

Disposition of Common Units

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

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

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

The IRS has ruled that a partner who acquires interests in a partnership in separate transactions must combine those interests and maintain a single adjusted tax basis for all those interests. Upon a sale or other disposition of less than all of those interests, a portion of that tax basis must be allocated to the interests sold using an "equitable apportionment" method, which generally means that the tax basis allocated to the interest sold equals an amount that bears the same relation to the partner's tax basis in his entire interest in the partnership as the value of the interest sold bears to the value of the partner's entire interest in the partnership. Treasury Regulations under Section 1223 of the Code allow a selling unitholder who can identify common units transferred with an ascertainable holding period to

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elect to use the actual holding period of the common units transferred. Thus, according to the ruling discussed above, a unitholder will be unable to select high or low basis common units to sell as would be the case with corporate stock, but, according to the Treasury Regulations, he may designate specific common units sold for purposes of determining the holding period of units transferred. A unitholder electing to use the actual holding period of common units transferred must consistently use that identification method for all subsequent sales or exchanges of common units. A unitholder considering the purchase of additional units or a sale of common units purchased in separate transactions is urged to consult his tax advisor as to the possible consequences of this ruling and application of the Treasury Regulations.

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

- a short sale;
- an offsetting notional principal contract; or
- a futures or forward contract;

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

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

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

Although simplifying conventions are contemplated by the Code and most publicly traded partnerships use similar simplifying conventions, the use of this method may not be permitted under existing Treasury Regulations. The Department of the Treasury and the IRS have issued Treasury Regulations pursuant to which a publicly traded partnership may use a similar monthly simplifying convention to allocate tax items among transferor and transferee unitholders. Nonetheless, these regulations do not specifically authorize all aspects of the proration method we have adopted. Accordingly, Baker Botts L.L.P. is unable to opine on the validity of this method of allocating income and deductions between transferor and transferee unitholders. If this method is not allowed under the Treasury Regulations, or only applies to transfers of less than all of the unitholder's interest, our taxable income or losses might be reallocated among the unitholders. We are authorized to revise our method of allocation between transferor and transferee unitholders, as well as unitholders whose interests vary during a taxable year, to conform to a method permitted under the Treasury Regulations.

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

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

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

Uniformity of Common Common Units

Because we cannot match transferors and transferees of common units, we must maintain uniformity of the economic and tax characteristics of the common units to a purchaser of these common units. In the absence of uniformity, we may be unable to completely comply with a number of federal income tax requirements, both statutory and regulatory. Any non-uniformity could have an impact upon the value of our common units. The timing of deductions attributable to Section 743(b) adjustments to the common basis of our assets with respect to persons purchasing common units from another unitholder may affect the uniformity of our common units. Please read "—Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership—Section 754 Election."

For example, some types of depreciable assets are not subject to the typical rules governing depreciation (under Section 168 of the Code) or amortization (under Section 197 of the Code). If we were to acquire any assets of that type, the timing of a common unit purchaser's deductions with respect to Section 743(b) adjustments to the common basis of those assets might differ depending upon when and to whom the common unit he purchased was originally issued. We do not currently expect to acquire any assets of that type. However, if we were to acquire a material amount of assets of that type, we intend to adopt tax positions as to those assets that will not result in any such lack of uniformity. Any such tax positions taken by us might result in allocations to some unitholders of

smaller depreciation deductions than they would otherwise be entitled to receive. Baker Botts L.L.P. has not rendered an opinion with respect to those types of tax positions. Moreover, the IRS might challenge those tax positions. If we took such a tax position and the IRS successfully challenged the position, the uniformity of common units might be affected, and the gain from the sale of our common units might be increased without the benefit of additional deductions. Please see "—Disposition of Common Units—Recognition of Gain or Loss."

Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors

Ownership of common units by employee benefit plans, other tax-exempt organizations, non-resident aliens, foreign corporations and other foreign persons raises issues unique to those investors and, as described below, may have substantially adverse tax consequences to them. If you are a tax-exempt entity or a non-U.S. person, you should consult your tax advisor before investing in our common units.

Employee benefit plans and most other organizations exempt from federal income tax, including individual retirement accounts and other retirement plans, are subject to federal income tax on unrelated business taxable income. Virtually all of our income, less certain allowable deductions, allocated to a unitholder that is a tax-exempt organization will be unrelated business taxable income and will be taxable to it.

Non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, trusts or estates that own common units will be considered to be engaged in business in the U.S. because of the ownership of common units. As a consequence, they will be required to file federal tax returns to report their share of our income, gain, loss or deduction and pay federal income tax at regular rates on their share of our net income or gain. Moreover, under rules applicable to publicly traded partnerships, we will withhold at the highest applicable effective tax rate from cash distributions made quarterly to foreign unitholders. Each foreign unitholder must obtain a taxpayer identification number from the IRS and submit that number to our transfer agent on a Form W-8BEN or Form W-8BEN-E, or applicable substitute form, in order to obtain credit for these withholding taxes. A change in applicable law may require us to change these procedures.

In addition, because a foreign corporation that owns common units will be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business, that corporation may be subject to the U.S. branch profits tax at a rate of 30%, in addition to regular federal income tax, on its share of our earnings and profits, as adjusted for changes in the foreign corporation's "U.S. net equity," which is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. That tax may be reduced or eliminated by an income tax treaty between the U.S. and the country in which the foreign corporate unitholder is a "qualified resident." In addition, this type of unitholder is subject to special information reporting requirements under Section 6038C of the Code.

A foreign unitholder who sells or otherwise disposes of a common unit will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized from the sale or disposition of that unit to the extent the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the foreign unitholder. Under a ruling published by the IRS interpreting the scope of "effectively connected income," a foreign unitholder would be considered to be engaged in a trade or business in the U.S. by virtue of the U.S. activities of the partnership, and part or all of that unitholder's gain would be effectively connected with that unitholder's indirect U.S. trade or business. Moreover, under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act, a foreign unitholder (other than certain unitholders that are or hold their common units through "qualified foreign pension plans" as defined in the Code) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the sale or disposition of a common unit if (i) he owned (directly or constructively applying certain attribution rules) more than 5% of our common units at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of such disposition and (ii) 50% or more of the fair market

value of all of our assets consisted of U.S. real property interests at any time during the shorter of the period during which such unitholder held the common units or the five-year period ending on the date of disposition. Currently, more than 50% of our assets consist of U.S. real property interests and we do not expect that to change in the foreseeable future. Therefore, foreign unitholders may be subject to federal income tax on gain from the sale or disposition of their common units.

Administrative Matters

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

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

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

The Tax Matters Partner has made and will make some elections on our behalf and on behalf of unitholders. In addition, the Tax Matters Partner can extend the statute of limitations for assessment of tax deficiencies against unitholders for items in our returns. The Tax Matters Partner may bind a unitholder with less than a 1% profits interest in us to a settlement with the IRS unless that unitholder elects, by filing a statement with the IRS, not to give that authority to the Tax Matters Partner. The Tax Matters Partner may seek judicial review, by which all the unitholders are bound, of a final partnership administrative adjustment and, if the Tax Matters Partner fails to seek judicial review, judicial review may be sought by any unitholder having at least a 1% interest in profits or by any group of unitholders having in the aggregate at least a 5% interest in profits. However, only one action for judicial review will go forward, and each unitholder with an interest in the outcome may participate.

A unitholder must file a statement with the IRS identifying the treatment of any item on his federal income tax return that is not consistent with the treatment of the item on our return. Intentional or negligent disregard of this consistency requirement may subject a unitholder to substantial penalties.

Pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, if the IRS makes audit adjustments to our income tax returns, it may assess and collect any taxes (including any applicable penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustment directly from us. Similarly, for such taxable years, if the IRS makes audit adjustments to income tax returns filed by an entity in which we are a member or partner, it may assess and collect any taxes (including penalties and interest) resulting from such audit adjustment directly from such entity. Generally, we expect to elect to have our general partner and unitholders take any such audit adjustment into account in accordance

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with their interests in us during the taxable year under audit, but there can be no assurance that such election will be effective in all circumstances. With respect to audit adjustments as to an entity in which we are a member or a partner, the Joint Committee on Taxation has stated that we would not be able to have our general partner and unitholders take such audit adjustment into account. If we are unable to have our general partner and unitholders take such audit adjustment into account in accordance with their interests in us during the taxable year under audit, our current unitholders may bear some or all of the tax liability resulting from such audit adjustment, even if such unitholders did not own our units during the taxable year under audit. If, as a result of any such audit adjustment, we are required to make payments of taxes, penalties and interest, our cash available for distribution to our unitholders might be substantially reduced. These rules are not applicable to us for taxable years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2017.

Additionally, pursuant to the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, the Code will no longer require that we designate a Tax Matters Partner. Instead, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, we will be required to designate a partner, or other person, with a substantial presence in the U.S. as the "Partnership Representative." The Partnership Representative will have the sole authority to act on our behalf for purposes of, among other things, federal income tax audits and judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS. If we do not make such a designation, the IRS can select any person as the Partnership Representative. We currently anticipate that we will designate our general partner as the Partnership Representative. Further, any actions taken by us or by the Partnership Representative on our behalf with respect to, among other things, federal income tax audits and judicial review of administrative adjustments by the IRS, will be binding on us and all of the unitholders. These rules are not applicable to us for taxable years beginning on or prior to December 31, 2017.

Additional Withholding Requirements. Withholding taxes may apply to certain types of payments made to "foreign financial institutions" (as specially defined in the Code) and certain other non-U.S. entities. Specifically, a 30% withholding tax may be imposed on interest, dividends and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income from sources within the U.S. ("FDAP Income"), or gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any property of a type which can produce interest or dividends from sources within the U.S. ("Gross Proceeds") paid to a foreign financial institution or to a "non-financial foreign entity" (as specially defined in the Code), unless (i) the foreign financial institution undertakes certain diligence and reporting, (ii) the non-financial foreign entity either certifies it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial U.S. owner or (iii) the foreign financial institution or non-financial foreign entity otherwise qualifies for an exemption from these rules. If the payee is a foreign financial institution and is subject to the diligence and reporting requirements in clause (i) above, it must enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury requiring, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain U.S. persons or U.S.-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to noncompliant foreign financial institutions and certain other account holders.

These rules generally apply to payments of FDAP Income currently and generally will apply to payments of relevant Gross Proceeds made on or after January 1, 2019. Thus, to the extent we have FDAP Income or Gross Proceeds after these dates that are not treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (please read "—Tax-Exempt Organizations and Other Investors"), unitholders who are foreign financial institutions or certain other non-U.S. entities may be subject to withholding on distributions they receive from us, or their distributive share of our income, pursuant to the rules described above.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential application of these withholding provisions to their investment in our common units.

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

- the name, address and taxpayer identification number of the beneficial owner and the nominee;
- whether the beneficial owner is:
 - (1) a person that is not a U.S. person;
 - (2) a foreign government, an international organization or any wholly-owned agency or instrumentality of either of the foregoing; or
 - (3) a tax-exempt entity;
- the amount and description of common units held, acquired or transferred for the beneficial owner; and
- specific information including the dates of acquisitions and transfers, means of acquisitions and transfers, and acquisition cost for purchases, as well as the amount of net proceeds from sales.

Brokers and financial institutions are required to furnish additional information, including whether they are U.S. persons and specific information on common units they acquire, hold or transfer for their own account. A penalty is imposed for failure to report that information to us. For 2017, the penalty is \$260 per failure, up to a maximum of \$3,218,500 per calendar year. The nominee is required to supply the beneficial owner of the common units with the information furnished to us.

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

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

- for which there is, or was, "substantial authority"; or
- as to which there is a reasonable basis and the pertinent facts of that position are disclosed on the return.

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

A substantial valuation misstatement exists if (a) the value of any property, or the adjusted basis of any property, claimed on a tax return is 150% or more of the amount determined to be the correct amount of the valuation or adjusted basis, (b) the price for any property or services (or for the use of property) claimed on any such return with respect to any transaction between persons described in Section 482 of the Code is 200% or more (or 50% or less) of the amount determined under Code Section 482 to be the correct amount of such price, or (c) the net Section 482 transfer price adjustment for the taxable year exceeds the lesser of \$5 million or 10% of the taxpayer's gross receipts. No penalty

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is imposed unless the portion of the underpayment attributable to a substantial valuation misstatement exceeds \$5,000 (\$10,000 for most corporations). If the valuation claimed on a return is 200% or more than the correct valuation or certain other thresholds are met, the penalty imposed increases to 40%. We do not anticipate making any valuation misstatements.

In addition, the 20% accuracy-related penalty also applies to any portion of an underpayment of tax that is attributable to transactions lacking economic substance. To the extent that such transactions are not disclosed, the penalty imposed is increased to 40%. Additionally, there is no reasonable cause defense to the imposition of this penalty to such transactions.

Reportable Transactions. If we were to engage in a "reportable transaction," we (and possibly you and others) would be required to make a detailed disclosure of the transaction to the IRS. A transaction may be a reportable transaction based upon any of several factors, including the fact that it is a type of tax avoidance transaction publicly identified by the IRS as a "listed transaction" or that it produces certain kinds of losses for partnerships, individuals, S corporations, and trusts in excess of \$2 million in any single year, or \$4 million in any combination of six successive tax years. Our participation in a reportable transaction could increase the likelihood that our federal income tax information return (and possibly your tax return) would be audited by the IRS. Please read "—Information Returns and Audit Procedures."

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

- accuracy-related penalties with a broader scope, significantly narrower exceptions, and potentially greater amounts than described above at "—Accuracy-related Penalties";
- for those persons otherwise entitled to deduct interest on federal tax deficiencies, nondeductibility of interest on any resulting tax liability; and
- in the case of a listed transaction, an extended statute of limitations.

We do not expect to engage in any "reportable transactions."

Recent Legislative Developments

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

State, Local and Other Tax Considerations

In addition to federal income taxes, you will likely be subject to other taxes, such as state and local income taxes, unincorporated business taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible taxes that may be imposed by the various jurisdictions in which we conduct business or own property or in which you are a resident. We currently conduct business and own property in multiple states. Substantially all of these states currently impose a personal income tax on individuals. All of these states impose an income tax on corporations and other entities. Moreover, in addition to state income or similar taxes imposed on residents of certain states, we may also own property or do business in other states in the future that

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impose income or similar taxes on nonresident individuals. Although an analysis of those various taxes is not presented here, each prospective unitholder should consider their potential impact on his investment in us. You may be required to file state income tax returns and to pay state income taxes in certain states in which we do business or own property, and you may be subject to penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. In some states, tax losses may not produce a tax benefit in the year incurred and also may not be available to offset income in subsequent taxable years. Some of the states may require us, or we may elect, to withhold a percentage of income from amounts to be distributed to a unitholder who is not a resident of the state. Withholding, the amount of which may be greater or less than a particular unitholder's income tax liability to the state, generally does not relieve a nonresident unitholder from the obligation to file an income tax return. Amounts withheld may be treated as if distributed to unitholders for purposes of determining the amounts distributed by us. Please read "—Tax Consequences of Common Unit Ownership—Entity-Level Collections." Based on current law and our estimate of our future operations, we anticipate that any amounts required to be withheld will not be material.

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

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the securities being offered hereby in and outside the U.S. (1) through underwriters or underwriting syndicates led by one or more managing underwriters, (2) to or through brokers or dealers, (3) to or through agents, (4) directly to one or more purchasers, including our affiliates, (5) pursuant to delayed delivery contracts or forward contracts or (6) through a combination of any of these methods.

The prospectus supplement will set forth the terms of the offering and the method of distribution and will include the following information:

- the names of any underwriters or agents;
- the name or names of any managing underwriter or underwriters;
- the purchase price of the securities from us;
- the net proceeds to us from the sale of the securities;
- any delayed delivery arrangements;
- any over-allotment options under which underwriters may purchase additional securities from us;
- any underwriting discounts, commissions and other items constituting compensation to underwriters, dealers or agents;
- any public offering price;
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers;
- any commissions paid to agents; and
- any securities exchange or market on which the securities offered in the prospectus supplement may be listed.

Sale Through Underwriters or Dealers

If we use underwriters in the sale of securities, we will execute an underwriting agreement with the underwriter at the time of sale and we will provide the name of any underwriter in the prospectus supplement that the underwriter will use to make resales of securities to the public. The underwriters will acquire the securities for their own account, and the underwriters may resell the securities from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. Underwriters may offer securities to the public either through underwriting syndicates represented by one or more managing underwriters or directly by one or more firms acting as underwriters. The obligations of the underwriters to purchase the securities will be subject to conditions, and any underwritten offering may be on a firm commitment basis. The underwriters may change from time to time any public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers.

If we use dealers in the sale of securities, we will sell the securities to them as principals. They may then resell those securities to the public at varying prices determined by the dealers at the time of resale. The dealers participating in any sale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act, with respect to any sale of those securities. We will include in the prospectus supplement the names of the dealers and the terms of the transaction.

Sales Through Agents

We may also sell the securities through agents we designate from time to time. In the prospectus supplement, we will name any agent involved in the offer or sale of the offered securities, and we will

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describe any commissions payable by us to the agent. Unless we inform you otherwise in the prospectus supplement, any agent will agree to use its reasonable best efforts to solicit purchases for the period of its appointment.

Direct Sales

We may sell the securities directly. In that event, no underwriters or agents would be involved. We may use electronic media, including the Internet, to sell offered securities directly.

Delayed Delivery or Forward Contracts

If we so indicate in the prospectus supplement, we may authorize agents, underwriters or dealers to solicit offers to purchase securities from us at the public offering price set forth in the prospectus under delayed delivery or forward contracts. These contracts would provide for payment and delivery on a specified date in the future at prices determined as described in the prospectus supplement. The prospectus supplement would describe the commission payable for solicitation of those contracts.

Remarketing

We may offer and sell any of the securities in connection with a remarketing upon their purchase, in accordance with a redemption or repayment by their terms or otherwise by one or more remarketing firms acting as principals for their own accounts or as our agents. We will identify any remarketing firm, the terms of any remarketing agreement and the compensation to be paid to the remarketing firm in the prospectus supplement. Remarketing firms may be deemed underwriters under the Securities Act.

Derivative Transactions

We may enter into derivative transactions with third parties, or sell securities not covered by this prospectus to third parties in privately negotiated transactions. If the applicable prospectus supplement indicates, in connection with those derivatives, the third parties may sell securities covered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, including in short sale transactions. If so, the third parties may use securities pledged by us or borrowed from us or others to settle those sales or to close out any related open borrowings of stock, and may use securities received from us in settlement of those derivatives to close out any related open borrowings of stock. The third parties in these sale transactions will be underwriters and, if not identified in this prospectus, will be identified in the applicable prospectus supplement or in a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. In addition, we may otherwise loan or pledge securities to a financial institution or other third party that in turn may sell the securities short using this prospectus. Such financial institution or other third party may transfer its economic short position to investors in our securities or in connection with a concurrent offering of other securities.

General Information

In connection with the sale of the securities, underwriters, dealers or agents may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions and may also receive commissions from securities purchasers for whom they may act as agent. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and the dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agent. We will provide in the applicable prospectus supplement information regarding any underwriting discounts or other compensation that we pay to underwriters or agents in connection with the securities offering, and any discounts, concessions or commissions which underwriters allow to dealers.

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We may have agreements with the agents, dealers and underwriters to indemnify them against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute with respect to payments that the agents, dealers or underwriters may be required to make because of those liabilities. Agents, dealers and underwriters, or their affiliates or associates, may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for us in the ordinary course of their businesses.

Other than the common units, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, each series of offered securities will have no established trading market. We may elect to list any series of offered securities on an exchange, but we are not obligated to do so. It is possible that one or more underwriters may make a market in a series of offered securities. However, they will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue market making at any time without notice. We cannot assure you as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, any of our offered securities.

In connection with an offering, certain persons participating in the offering may make a market in the securities or engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the offered securities. This may include, among other transactions, over-allotments or short sales of the securities, which involves the sale by persons participating in the offering of more securities than we sold to them. In these circumstances, these persons would cover such over-allotments or short positions by making purchases in the open market or by exercising their over-allotment option. As a result, the price of the securities may be higher than the price that might otherwise prevail in the open market. If these activities are commenced, these transactions may be discontinued at any time.

Because FINRA views our common units as interests in a direct participation program, any offering of common units pursuant to this registration statement will be made in compliance with FINRA Rule 2310.

To the extent required, this prospectus may be amended or supplemented from time to time to describe a specific plan of distribution. The place and time of delivery for the securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered are set forth in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the securities offered in this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Baker Botts L.L.P., Dallas, Texas. Baker Botts L.L.P. will also render an opinion on the material federal income tax considerations regarding the securities. If certain legal matters in connection with an offering of the securities made by this prospectus and a related prospectus supplement are passed on by counsel for the underwriters of such offering, that counsel will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement related to that offering.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of EnLink Midstream Partners, LP as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016 have been incorporated by reference herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed a registration statement with the SEC under the Securities Act that registers the securities offered by this prospectus. The registration statement, including the attached exhibits, contains additional relevant information about us. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit some information included in the registration statement from this prospectus.

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In addition, we file annual, quarterly and other reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-732-0330 for further information on the operation of the SEC's public reference room. Our SEC filings are available on the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. We also make available free of charge on our website at <http://www.enlink.com> all materials that we file electronically with the SEC, including our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, Section 16 reports and amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Information contained on our website or any other website is not incorporated by reference into this prospectus and does not constitute a part of this prospectus.

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" 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 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. Information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and may replace information in this prospectus and information previously filed with the SEC.

We incorporate by reference in this prospectus the documents listed below and any subsequent filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (excluding information deemed to be furnished and not filed with the SEC) until all offerings under this registration statement are completed:

- our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016;
- our current reports on Form 8-K filed on January 19, 2017 and March 9, 2017, respectively (in each case to the extent filed and not furnished); and
- the description of our common units in our registration statement on Form 8-A (File No. 001-36340) filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 on March 7, 2014.

You may obtain any of the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus from the SEC through the SEC's web site at the address provided above. You also may request a copy of any document incorporated by reference in this prospectus (including exhibits to those documents specifically incorporated by reference in those documents), at no cost, by visiting our internet website at www.enlink.com, or by writing or calling us at the following address:

EnLink Midstream Partners, LP
2501 Cedar Springs Rd.
Dallas, Texas 75201
Attention: Investor Relations
Telephone: (214) 953-9500



EnLink Midstream Partners, LP

Units

**% Series C Fixed-to-Floating Rate Cumulative
Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Units**

(Liquidation Preference \$ per Series C Preferred Unit)

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

Joint Book-Running Managers

J.P. Morgan

Citigroup

Credit Suisse

Wells Fargo Securities

, 2017
