

Delek US Holdings, Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
November 08, 2012  
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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q  
(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission file number 001-32868  
DELEK US HOLDINGS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)  
Delaware 52-2319066  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

7102 Commerce Way  
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(615) 771-6701  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable  
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

At November 2, 2012, there were 59,498,411 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, outstanding.

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- EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT
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- EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT
- EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT
- EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

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## Part I.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

## Delek US Holdings, Inc.

## Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(In millions, except share and per share data)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$317.8	\$225.9
Accounts receivable	284.9	277.1
Inventory	423.7	508.0
Other current assets	35.3	39.6
Total current assets	1,061.7	1,050.6
Property, plant and equipment:		
Property, plant and equipment	1,415.6	1,317.3
Less: accumulated depreciation	(316.5	) (263.5
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,099.1	1,053.8
Goodwill	69.7	69.7
Other intangibles, net	14.3	17.5
Other non-current assets	34.7	39.0
Total assets	\$2,279.5	\$2,230.6
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$525.2	\$521.1
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	52.6	68.2
Current portion of notes payable to related party	—	6.0
Obligation under Supply and Offtake Agreement	183.6	298.6
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	107.7	100.8
Total current liabilities	869.1	994.7
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current portion	320.0	297.9
Notes payable to related party	—	60.5
Environmental liabilities, net of current portion	10.1	9.7
Asset retirement obligations	8.2	7.9
Deferred tax liabilities	188.4	168.1
Other non-current liabilities	31.3	38.2
Total non-current liabilities	558.0	582.3
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 110,000,000 shares authorized, 59,491,002 shares and 58,036,427 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	0.6	0.6
Additional paid-in capital	364.0	356.9
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(2.9	) 1.8

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Retained earnings	490.7	294.1
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	—	0.2
Total shareholders' equity	852.4	653.6
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,279.5	\$2,230.6
See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements		

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Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011 (Revised)	2012	2011 (Revised)	
	(In millions, except share and per share data)				
Net sales	\$2,237.6	\$2,205.0	\$6,542.2	\$5,197.2	
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	1,935.8	1,923.3	5,771.9	4,558.5	
Operating expenses	92.8	94.8	267.3	238.2	
General and administrative expenses	23.0	18.8	74.7	61.9	
Depreciation and amortization	20.6	19.4	61.2	53.3	
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	(0.1	) 0.6	(0.1	) 2.6	
Total operating costs and expenses	2,072.1	2,056.9	6,175.0	4,914.5	
Operating income	165.5	148.1	367.2	282.7	
Interest expense	11.2	16.4	35.9	38.7	
Interest income	(0.1	) —	(0.1	) —	
Gain on investment in Lion Oil	—	(3.7	) —	(12.9	)
Total non-operating expenses	11.1	12.7	35.8	25.8	
Income before income taxes	154.4	135.4	331.4	256.9	
Income tax expense	54.1	47.0	117.1	87.5	
Net income	100.3	88.4	214.3	169.4	
Net income attributed to non-controlling interest	—	3.1	—	5.1	
Net income attributable to Delek	\$100.3	\$85.3	\$214.3	\$164.3	
Basic earnings per share	\$1.70	\$1.47	\$3.67	\$2.93	
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.67	\$1.46	\$3.62	\$2.91	
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	58,979,301	57,973,790	58,448,063	56,122,544	
Diluted	60,146,933	58,579,804	59,275,861	56,474,636	
Dividends declared per common share outstanding	\$0.1375	\$0.0375	\$0.4025	\$0.1125	
See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements					

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Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011 (Revised)	2012	2011 (Revised)
Net income attributable to Delek	\$ 100.3	\$ 85.3	\$ 214.3	\$ 164.3
Other comprehensive income:				
Net unrealized (loss) gain on derivative instruments, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(1.6) and \$(2.5) million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$1.2 and \$0.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, and net of ineffectiveness of \$0.7 million and \$0.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. There was no ineffectiveness during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2011.	(2.9	) 2.1	(4.7	) 0.1
Comprehensive income attributable to Delek	\$ 97.4	\$ 87.4	\$ 209.6	\$ 164.4

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Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended September 30,  
2012                      2011

	(In millions, except per share data)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$214.3	\$169.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	61.2	53.3
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3.3	4.4
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	0.6	0.4
Deferred income taxes	16.1	42.9
Gain on investment in Lion Oil	—	(12.9)
Loss on sale of assets	(0.1)	) 2.6
Stock-based compensation expense	4.2	1.7
Income tax benefit of stock-based compensation	(8.3)	) (2.4)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable, net	(7.8)	) (180.7)
Inventories and other current assets	101.1	(30.8)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	11.0	(30.3)
Obligation under Supply and Offtake Agreement, net	(115.0)	) (11.3)
Non-current assets and liabilities, net	(9.7)	) 18.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	270.9	24.5
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Business combinations	(23.3)	) (80.2)
Purchase of non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(4.1)	) —
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(80.2)	) (50.1)
Proceeds from sales of convenience store assets	—	3.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(107.6)	) (126.9)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term revolvers	510.5	477.8
Payments on long-term revolvers	(482.6)	) (527.1)
Proceeds from term debt	5.1	140.7
Payments on term debt and capital lease obligations	(26.5)	) (13.1)
Payments on notes payable to related party	(66.5)	) —
Proceeds from inventory financing agreement	—	201.7
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	6.2	2.6
Taxes paid in connection with settlement of stock based compensation	(7.7)	) —
Income tax benefit of stock-based compensation	8.3	2.4
Dividends paid	(17.7)	) (6.5)
Deferred financing costs paid	(0.5)	) (6.5)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(71.4)	) 272.0
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	91.9	169.6
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	225.9	49.1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$317.8	\$218.7
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
	\$32.3	\$31.2

Interest, net of capitalized interest of \$0.3 million and a nominal amount in the 2012 and 2011 periods, respectively

Income taxes	\$61.2	\$38.7
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See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements



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Delek US Holdings, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Delek US Holdings, Inc. ("Delek") is the sole shareholder or owner of membership or partnership interests of MAPCO Express, Inc. ("Express"), MAPCO Fleet, Inc. ("Fleet"), Delek Refining, Inc. ("Refining"), Delek Finance, Inc. ("Finance"), Delek Marketing & Supply, Inc. ("Marketing"), Lion Oil Company ("Lion Oil"), NTI Investments, LLC ("NTI"), Paline Pipeline Company, LLC ("Paline"), Delek Renewables, LLC, Delek Rail Logistics, LLC, Delek Logistics Partners, LP, Delek Logistics GP, LLC and Delek Logistics Services Company (collectively "we", "our" or "us").

Delek is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol DK. As of September 30, 2012, approximately 57.0% of our outstanding shares were beneficially owned by Delek Group Ltd. ("Delek Group") located in Natanya, Israel.

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Delek and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been condensed or omitted, although management believes that the disclosures herein are adequate to make the financial information presented not misleading. Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP applied on a consistent basis with those of the annual audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2011 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 14, 2012.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods have been included. All significant intercompany transactions and account balances have been eliminated in consolidation. All adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. Operating results for the interim period should not be viewed as representative of results that may be expected for any future interim period or for the full year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Acquisitions

Lion Oil Acquisition

In 2007, Delek acquired approximately 34.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Lion Oil (the "Lion Shares"). In April 2011, Delek acquired an additional 53.7% of the Lion Shares from Ergon, Inc. ("Ergon"), bringing Delek's interest in Lion Oil to 88.3% (the "Lion Acquisition"). On October 7, 2011, we acquired the remaining 11.7% minority equity interests in Lion Oil held by a consortium of private investors for approximately \$13.0 million, funded through existing cash on hand. Upon closing of the transaction, we increased our total equity ownership in Lion Oil from 88.3% to 100%.

At the time of acquisition, Lion Oil owned the following assets: an 80,000 barrels per day ("bpd") refinery located in El Dorado, Arkansas; the 80-mile Magnolia crude oil transportation system that runs between Shreveport, Louisiana and our Magnolia crude terminal; the 28-mile El Dorado crude oil transportation system that runs from our Magnolia terminal to the El Dorado refinery, as well as two associated product pipelines; a crude oil gathering system with approximately 600 miles of operating pipeline; and light product distribution terminals located in Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee. The distribution terminals located in Tennessee supply products to some of Delek's convenience stores in the Memphis and Nashville markets.

Upon acquiring a majority equity ownership position in Lion Oil, Delek assumed operational management of the El Dorado refinery and its related assets. Delek now reports Lion Oil as part of its consolidated group.

The components of the consideration transferred were as follows (in millions, except share and per share data):



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Cash paid to Ergon		\$80.2
Delek restricted common stock issued to Ergon	3,292,844	
Average price per share of Delek stock on April 29, 2011	\$13.45	
Total value of common stock consideration		44.3
Contingent consideration		6.7
Fair value of Delek investment prior to the Lion Acquisition		84.5
		\$215.7

The allocation of the purchase price was based upon a preliminary valuation. During 2011, we adjusted certain of the acquisition-date fair values previously disclosed, based primarily on additional information regarding contingent consideration and the finalization of working capital amounts, which were obtained subsequent to the acquisition. The fair value of the contingent consideration is based on certain payments due to Ergon related to services associated with future retail sales of asphalt. The liability for these payments is recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The allocation of the aggregate purchase price of Lion Oil as of December 31, 2011 is summarized as follows (in millions):

Inventory	\$227.3	
Accounts receivable and other current assets	16.9	
Property, plant and equipment	315.3	
Intangible assets	11.3	
Other non-current assets	15.5	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(272.4)	)
Long-term note to Ergon	(50.0)	)
Asset retirement obligations and environmental liabilities	(9.9)	)
Other liabilities	(12.9)	)
	241.1	
Fair value of non-controlling interest in Lion Oil	(25.4)	)
Net fair value of equity acquired	\$215.7	

Certain liabilities recorded in the Lion Acquisition relate to accruals for possible loss contingencies associated with two lawsuits pending at the time of the acquisition. We reached an agreement to settle one of these in the third quarter of 2011; the other is discussed more fully in Note 13.

Delek began consolidating Lion Oil's results of operations on April 29, 2011. Lion Oil contributed \$916.9 million and \$2,767.3 million to net sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. Lion Oil contributed net income of \$45.9 million and \$84.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. Below are the unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations of Delek for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, as if the Lion Acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2010 (amounts in millions, except per share information):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011
Net sales	\$2,205.0	\$6,278.7
Net income	88.4	184.1
Net income attributed to non-controlling interest	3.1	6.9
Net income attributable to Delek	\$85.3	\$177.2
Basic earnings per share	\$1.47	\$3.16
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.46	\$3.14

Product purchased from Lion Oil by the retail segment prior to the Lion Acquisition totaled \$4.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. Also prior to the Lion Acquisition, the refining segment sold \$3.6 million of intermediate



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products to the El Dorado refinery during the nine months ended September 30, 2011. These product purchases and sales were made at market values. All product purchases and sales subsequent to the Lion Acquisition have been eliminated in consolidation.

**Paline Acquisition**

On December 19, 2011, Delek acquired all of the membership interests of Paline from Ergon Terminaling, Inc ("Ergon Terminaling"). Paline owns and operates a 10-inch, 185-mile pipeline system (the "Paline Pipeline System"). The Paline Pipeline System is a crude line that runs between Nederland, Texas and Longview, Texas. Under the prior owner, Paline had been used to transport Gulf Coast and offshore crudes north into Longview; however, we have substantially completed a project that reversed the flow of crude on Paline. In conjunction with the completion of the reversal of the pipeline, we have contracted with a third-party for the use of substantially all of the pipeline capacity through the end of 2014. Delek acquired Paline and all related assets for a purchase price of \$50.0 million, consisting of \$25.0 million cash and a 3-year, \$25.0 million note initially payable to Ergon Terminaling and subsequently assigned to Ergon.

The allocation of the aggregate purchase price of Paline as of September 30, 2012 is summarized as follows (in millions):

Other current assets	\$0.6	
Property, plant and equipment	55.3	
Intangible assets	1.6	
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(2.5	)
Other liabilities	(5.0	)
	50.0	

**Nettleton Acquisition**

On January 31, 2012, we completed the acquisition of an approximately 35-mile long, eight- and ten-inch pipeline system (the "Nettleton Pipeline") from Plains Marketing, L.P. ("Plains") for approximately \$12.3 million, which has been preliminarily allocated to property, plant and equipment. The property, plant and equipment valuation is subject to change during the purchase price allocation period.

The Nettleton Pipeline is used exclusively to transport crude oil from our tank farms in and around Nettleton, Texas to the Bullard Junction at our Tyler refinery. During the year ended December 31, 2011, more than half of the crude oil processed at the Tyler refinery was supplied through the Nettleton Pipeline. The remainder of the crude oil was supplied through our McMurrey Pipeline, which also begins at our tank farms in and around Nettleton, Texas and then runs roughly parallel to the Nettleton Pipeline. Prior to the acquisition of the Nettleton Pipeline, we leased the Nettleton Pipeline from Plains under the terms of the Pipeline Capacity Lease Agreement dated April 12, 1999, as amended (the "Plains Lease"). The Plains Lease was terminated in connection with our acquisition of the Nettleton Pipeline. Going forward, however, our refining segment will pay our marketing segment for the use of the Nettleton Pipeline under similar terms as the original Plains Lease. These payments will be eliminated in consolidation.

**Big Sandy Acquisition**

On February 7, 2012, we purchased (i) a light petroleum products terminal located in Big Sandy, Texas, the underlying real property, and other related assets from Sunoco Partners Marketing & Terminals L.P. (the "Big Sandy Terminal") and (ii) the 19-mile, eight-inch diameter Hopewell - Big Sandy Pipeline originating at Hopewell Junction, Texas and terminating at the Big Sandy Station in Big Sandy, Texas from Sunoco Pipeline L.P. The aggregate purchase price was approximately \$11.0 million, which has been preliminarily allocated to property, plant and equipment. The property, plant and equipment valuation is subject to change during the purchase price allocation period.

The Big Sandy Terminal has previously been supplied by the Tyler refinery but has been idle since November 2008. The prior owner made significant capital improvements to the light petroleum products terminal prior to our acquisition.

**3. Inventory**

Refinery inventory consists of crude oil, in-process, refined products and blendstocks which are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost of inventory for the Tyler refinery is determined under the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) valuation method. Cost of crude oil, in-process, refined product and feedstock inventories in excess of market value are charged to cost of goods sold. Cost of inventory for the operations of Lion Oil is determined on a first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) basis.

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Marketing inventory consists of refined products which are stated at the lower of cost or market on a FIFO basis. Retail inventory consists of gasoline, diesel fuel, other petroleum products, cigarettes, beer, convenience merchandise and food service merchandise. Fuel inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market on a FIFO basis. Non-fuel inventories are stated at estimated cost as determined by the retail inventory method.

Carrying value of inventories consisted of the following (in millions):

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Refinery raw materials and supplies	\$106.3	\$177.9
Refinery work in process	67.3	63.4
Refinery finished goods	173.8	202.8
Retail fuel	19.6	18.8
Retail merchandise	24.4	26.2
Marketing refined products	32.3	18.9
Total inventories	\$423.7	\$508.0

At September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the excess of replacement cost (FIFO) over the carrying value (LIFO) of the Tyler refinery inventories was \$50.6 million and \$45.2 million, respectively.

**Permanent Liquidations**

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, we incurred a permanent reduction in a LIFO layer resulting in a liquidation loss in our refinery inventory in the amount of \$4.9 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. These liquidations were recognized as a component of cost of goods sold in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, we incurred a permanent reduction in a LIFO layer resulting in a liquidation (loss) gain in our refinery finished goods inventory in the amount of \$(1.5) million and \$0.2 million, respectively. These liquidations were recognized as a component of cost of goods sold in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

**4. Crude Oil Supply and Inventory Purchase Agreement**

Delek entered into a Master Supply and Offtake Agreement (the "Supply and Offtake Agreement") with J. Aron & Company ("J. Aron") at the closing of the Lion Acquisition in April 2011. Pursuant to the Supply and Offtake Agreement, J. Aron purchased a majority of the crude oil and refined products in Lion Oil's inventory at market prices. Throughout the term of the Supply and Offtake Agreement, which expires on April 29, 2014, Lion Oil and J. Aron will identify mutually acceptable contracts for the purchase of crude oil from third parties and J. Aron will supply up to 100,000 bpd of crude to the El Dorado refinery. Crude oil supplied to the El Dorado refinery by J. Aron will be purchased daily at an estimated average monthly market price by Lion Oil. J. Aron will also purchase all refined product from the El Dorado refinery at an estimated market price daily, as they are produced. These daily purchases and sales are true-up on a monthly basis in order to reflect actual average monthly prices. We have recorded a receivable of \$16.5 million as of September 30, 2012 related to this settlement. Also pursuant to the Supply and Offtake Agreement and other related agreements, Lion Oil will endeavor to arrange potential sales by either Lion Oil or J. Aron to third parties of the products produced at the El Dorado refinery or purchased from third-parties. In instances where Lion Oil is the seller to such third parties, J. Aron will first transfer the applicable products to Lion Oil.

Upon any termination of the Supply and Offtake Agreement, including in connection with a force majeure, the parties are required to negotiate with third parties for the assignment to us of certain contracts, commitments and arrangements, including procurement contracts, commitments for the sale of product, and pipeline, terminalling, storage and shipping arrangements. While title of the inventories will reside with J. Aron, this arrangement will be accounted for as a financing. Delek incurred fees of \$2.1 million and \$6.3 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$2.1 million and \$3.5 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, which are included as a component of interest expense in the statement of operations.

Upon the expiration of the Supply and Offtake Agreement on April 29, 2014 or upon any earlier termination, Delek will be required to repurchase the consigned crude oil and refined products from J. Aron at then market prices. At

September 30, 2012, Delek had 1.9 million barrels of inventory consigned for J. Aron and we have recorded a liability associated with this consigned inventory of \$174.2 million.



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Each month, J. Aron sets target inventory levels for each product subject to pre-agreed minimum and maximum inventory levels for each product group. At September 30, 2012, we recorded a current payable of \$9.4 million for forward commitments related to the month end actual consignment inventory levels differing from the month end consignment inventory target levels and the associated pricing with these inventory level differences.

## 5. Long-Term Obligations and Short-Term Note Payable

Outstanding borrowings under Delek's existing debt instruments and capital lease obligations are as follows (in millions):

	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
MAPCO Revolver	\$79.5	\$77.5
Wells ABL	—	—
Fifth Third Revolver	53.2	30.3
Reliant Bank Revolver	3.0	—
Promissory notes	150.3	228.6
Term loan facility	86.0	95.5
Capital lease obligations	0.6	0.7
	372.6	432.6
Less: Current portion of long-term debt, notes payable and capital lease obligations	52.6	74.2
	\$320.0	\$358.4

## MAPCO Revolver

On December 23, 2010, we executed a \$200.0 million revolving credit facility ("MAPCO Revolver") that includes (i) a \$200.0 million revolving credit limit; (ii) a \$10.0 million swing line loan sub-limit; (iii) a \$50.0 million letter of credit sub-limit; and (iv) an accordion feature which permits an increase in borrowings of up to \$275.0 million, subject to additional lender commitments. The MAPCO Revolver extended and increased the \$108.0 million revolver and terminated the \$165.0 million term loan outstanding under our Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement among MAPCO, Fifth Third Bank as Administrative Agent and the lenders party thereto, as amended ("Senior Secured Credit Facility"). As of September 30, 2012, we had \$79.5 million outstanding under the MAPCO Revolver, as well as letters of credit issued of \$8.5 million. Borrowings under the MAPCO Revolver are secured by substantially all the assets of Express and its subsidiaries. The MAPCO Revolver will mature on December 23, 2015. The MAPCO Revolver bears interest based on predetermined pricing grids which allow us to choose between Base Rate Loans or LIBOR Rate Loans. At September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was approximately 4.0%. Additionally, the MAPCO Revolver requires us to pay a leverage ratio dependent quarterly fee on the average unused revolving commitment. As of September 30, 2012, this fee was 0.50% per year. Amounts available under the MAPCO Revolver as of September 30, 2012 were approximately \$112.0 million.

## Wells ABL

We have an asset-based loan ("ABL") revolving credit facility ("Wells ABL") that includes an accordion feature which permits an increase in facility size of up to \$600.0 million subject to additional lender commitments. In connection with the closing of the Lion Acquisition, Delek executed an amendment to the Wells ABL (the "Wells ABL Amendment") on April 29, 2011. Under the terms of the Wells ABL Amendment, among other things, (i) the size of the Wells ABL was increased from \$300.0 million to \$400.0 million, (ii) the swing line loan sub-limit was increased from \$30.0 million to \$40.0 million, (iii) the letter of credit sub-limit was increased from \$300.0 million to \$375.0 million, (iv) the maturity date of the facility was extended from February 23, 2014 to April 29, 2015, and (v) the Wells ABL Amendment permits the issuance of letters of credit under the Wells ABL to secure obligations of Lion Oil and authorizes a factoring agreement between Refining and Lion Oil. As of September 30, 2012, we had letters of credit issued under the facility totaling approximately \$226.3 million and a nominal amount in outstanding loans under the Wells ABL. Borrowings under the Wells ABL are secured by substantially all the assets of Refining and its subsidiaries, with certain limitations. Under the facility, revolving loans and letters of credit are provided subject to availability requirements which are determined pursuant to a borrowing base calculation as defined in the credit

agreement. The borrowing base as calculated is primarily supported by cash, certain accounts receivable and certain inventory. Borrowings under the facility bear interest based on predetermined pricing grids which allow us to choose between Base Rate Loans or LIBOR Rate Loans. At September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was approximately 4.8%. Additionally, the Wells ABL requires us to pay a credit utilization dependent quarterly fee on the average unused revolving commitment. As of September 30, 2012, this fee was 0.75% per year.

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Borrowing capacity, as calculated and reported under the terms of the Wells ABL credit facility, net of a \$20.0 million availability reserve requirement, as of September 30, 2012 was \$173.7 million.

**Fifth Third Revolver**

We have a revolving credit facility with Fifth Third Bank ("Fifth Third Revolver") that carries a credit limit of \$75.0 million, including a \$35.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit. As of September 30, 2012, we had \$53.2 million outstanding borrowings under the facility, as well as letters of credit issued of \$11.5 million. Borrowings under the Fifth Third Revolver are secured by substantially all of the assets of Marketing. We amended the Fifth Third Revolver on August 23, 2012 to extend the maturity date by one year to December 19, 2013. The Fifth Third Revolver bears interest based on predetermined pricing grids that allow us to choose between Base Rate Loans or LIBOR Rate Loans. At September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was approximately 4.2%. Additionally, the Fifth Third Revolver requires us to pay a quarterly fee of 0.50% per year on the average available revolving commitment.

Amounts available under the Fifth Third Revolver as of September 30, 2012 were approximately \$10.3 million. The Fifth Third Revolver was repaid in conjunction with the initial public offering of Delek Logistics Partners, LP ("Delek Logistics") and replaced with the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility. See Note 15 for further information.

**Reliant Bank Revolver**

We have a revolving credit agreement with Reliant Bank ("Reliant Bank Revolver") that provides for unsecured loans of up to \$7.5 million. As of September 30, 2012, we had \$3.0 million outstanding under this facility. The Reliant Bank Revolver was amended on June 28, 2012 to (i) extend the maturity date by two years, to June 28, 2014, and (ii) decrease the interest rate for borrowings under the facility to a fixed rate of 5.25%. The Reliant Bank Revolver requires us to pay a quarterly fee of 0.50% per year on the average available revolving commitment. As of September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was approximately 5.25%. As of September 30, 2012, we had \$4.5 million available under the Reliant Bank Revolver.

**Promissory Notes**

On November 2, 2010, Delek executed a promissory note in the principal amount of \$50.0 million with Bank Leumi USA ("Leumi Note"). In connection with the closing of the Lion Acquisition, the Leumi Note was amended on April 29, 2011 to address the effect of the purchase on the security and financial covenants under the Leumi Note. As of September 30, 2012, we had \$36.0 million in outstanding borrowings under the Leumi Note. The Leumi Note replaced and terminated promissory notes with Bank Leumi USA in the original principal amounts of \$30.0 million and \$20.0 million and is secured by (i) all of our shares in Lion Oil, (ii) a guarantee by Lion Oil and its subsidiaries, and (iii) a second lien on all assets of Lion Oil that secure the Term Loan Facility discussed below. The Leumi Note requires quarterly amortization payments of \$2.0 million that commenced on April 1, 2011 and matures on October 1, 2013. The Leumi Note bears interest at the greater of a fixed spread over three-month LIBOR or an interest rate floor of 5.0%. As of September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was 5.0%.

On October 5, 2010, Delek entered into two promissory notes with Israel Discount Bank of New York ("IDB") in the principal amounts of \$30.0 million and \$20.0 million (collectively, the "IDB Notes"). In connection with the closing of the Lion Acquisition, the IDB Notes were amended and restated on April 29, 2011 to address the effect of the purchase on the security and financial covenants under the notes. As of September 30, 2012, we had \$36.0 million in total outstanding borrowings under the IDB Notes. The IDB Notes replaced and terminated promissory notes with IDB in the original principal amounts of \$30.0 million and \$15.0 million and are secured by (i) all of our shares in Lion Oil, (ii) a guarantee by Lion Oil and its subsidiaries, and (iii) a second lien on all assets of Lion Oil that secure the Term Loan Facility discussed below. The IDB Notes require quarterly amortization payments totaling \$2.0 million, beginning at the end of the first quarter of 2011. The maturity date of both IDB Notes is December 31, 2013. Both IDB Notes bear interest at the greater of a fixed spread over various LIBOR tenors, as elected by the borrower, or an interest rate floor of 5.0%. As of September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was 5.0% under both IDB Notes.

On September 28, 2010, Delek executed an amended and restated note ("Petroleum Note") in favor of Delek Petroleum Ltd, an Israeli corporation and an affiliate of the company ("Delek Petroleum") in the principal amount of \$44.0 million, replacing a note with Delek Petroleum in the original principal amount of \$65.0 million. The Petroleum Note was amended on April 28, 2011 to extend the maturity date from January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2013. The Petroleum

Note bears interest, payable on a quarterly basis, at 8.3% (excluding any applicable withholding taxes) and Delek is responsible for the payment of any withholding taxes due on interest payments. On September 25, 2012, the remaining principal outstanding under the Petroleum Note was paid in full. As of September 30, 2012, no obligations remain outstanding under the Petroleum Note.

In 2011, Delek began construction on new MAPCO Mart convenience stores (each a "Build-to-Suit Development" or "BTS"). In order to fund these construction projects, we entered into separate Notes for each BTS project with Standard Insurance Company (collectively, the "Notes") varying in size from \$1.0 million to \$2.0 million. The Notes bear interest at a fixed rates, ranging from 5.0% to 6.4%. Each of the Notes is secured by the land, building and equipment of its respective completed MAPCO Mart. Under

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the terms of each Note, beginning on the first day of the eleventh month following the initial fund advancement, we shall make payments of principal on each respective Note over a ten year term calculated using a 25 year amortization schedule. If any Note is not paid in full after the initial ten year period, we may continue to make monthly payments under the Note, however the interest rate will reset pursuant to the terms of the Note. There is also an additional interest rate reset after the first twenty year period. The final maturity dates of the Notes range from June 1, 2036 to July 1, 2038. As of September 30, 2012, we have entered into nine Notes related to these BTS projects and we have drawn approximately \$7.5 million in total under the Notes.

On April 28, 2011, Delek executed a Subordinated Note with Delek Petroleum in the principal amount of \$40.0 million ("Subordinated Note"). The Subordinated Note matures on December 31, 2017 and is subordinated to the Term Loan Facility discussed below. Interest on the unpaid balance of the Subordinated Note will be computed at a rate per annum equal to 7.3% (net of withholding taxes) and Delek is responsible for the payment of any withholding taxes due on interest payments. On September 25, 2012, the remaining principal outstanding under the Subordinated Note was prepaid in full. As of September 30, 2012, no obligations remain outstanding under the Subordinated Note.

On April 29, 2011, Delek entered into a \$50.0 million promissory note with Ergon ("Ergon Note") in connection with the closing of the Lion Acquisition. As of September 30, 2012, \$50.0 million was outstanding under the Ergon Note. The Ergon Note requires Delek to make annual amortization payments of \$10.0 million each commencing April 29, 2013. The Ergon Note matures on April 29, 2017. Interest under the Ergon Note is computed at a fixed rate equal to 4.0% per annum.

On December 19, 2011, Delek entered into a \$25.0 million promissory note with Ergon Terminals ("Ergon Paline Note") in connection with the closing of the acquisition of all of the membership interests of Paline from Ergon Terminals. The Ergon Paline Note was subsequently assigned by Ergon Terminals to Ergon. As of September 30, 2012, \$20.8 million was outstanding under the Ergon Paline Note. The Ergon Paline Note requires Delek to make quarterly amortization payments of approximately \$2.1 million each commencing on March 31, 2012. The Ergon Paline Note matures on December 19, 2014. Interest under the Ergon Paline Note is computed at fixed rate equal to 6.0% per annum.

Term Loan Facility

On April 29, 2011, Delek entered into a \$100.0 million term loan credit facility ("Term Loan Facility") with Israeli Discount Bank of New York, Bank Hapoalim B.M. and Bank Leumi USA as the lenders. As of September 30, 2012, \$86.0 million was outstanding under the Term Loan Facility. The Term Loan Facility requires Delek to make four quarterly amortization payments of \$1.5 million each commencing June 30, 2011, followed by sixteen quarterly principal amortization payments of \$4.0 million each. The Term Loan Facility matures on April 29, 2016, and is secured by all assets of Lion Oil (excluding inventory and accounts receivable) as well as all of our shares in Lion Oil. Interest on the unpaid balance of the Term Loan Facility will be computed at a rate per annum equal to the LIBOR Rate or the Reference Rate, at our election, plus the applicable margins, subject in each case to an interest rate floor of 5.5% per annum. As of September 30, 2012, the weighted average borrowing rate was approximately 5.8%.

Interest-Rate Derivative Instruments

In 2011, Delek entered into interest rate swap agreements for a total notional amount of \$160.0 million. These agreements are intended to economically hedge floating rate debt related to our current borrowings. However, as we have elected to not apply the permitted hedge accounting treatment, including formal hedge designation and documentation, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815), the fair value of the derivatives is recorded in other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets with the offset recognized in earnings. The derivative instruments mature in 2015. The estimated mark-to-market liability associated with our interest rate derivatives as of September 30, 2012 was \$5.2 million.

In accordance with ASC 815, we recorded non-cash expense representing the change in estimated fair value of the interest rate swap agreements of \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. There were non-cash expenses related to interest rate swap agreements of \$3.0 million and \$4.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively.

While Delek has not elected to apply permitted hedge accounting treatment for these interest rate derivatives in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815 in the past, we may choose to elect that treatment in future transactions.

6. Income Taxes

At September 30, 2012, Delek had unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.7 million which, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate. Delek recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as an adjustment to the current

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provision for income taxes. Interest of a nominal amount was recognized related to unrecognized tax benefits during both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

## 7. Shareholders' Equity

During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, our Board of Directors declared the following dividends:

Date Declared	Dividend Amount Per Share	Shareholders of Record Date	Date Paid
February 2, 2012	\$0.0375	February 28, 2012	March 20, 2012
March 26, 2012	\$0.0900	April 5, 2012	April 19, 2012
May 1, 2012	\$0.0375	May 22, 2012	June 19, 2012
June 26, 2012	\$0.1000	July 17, 2012	July 31, 2012
August 7, 2012	\$0.0375	August 21, 2012	September 18, 2012
September 27, 2012	\$0.1000	October 16, 2012	October 30, 2012

## 8. Stock Based Compensation

Compensation expense for the equity-based awards amounted to \$1.5 million (\$0.9 million, net of taxes) and \$4.2 million (\$2.7 million, net of taxes) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$0.7 million (\$0.5 million, net of taxes) and \$1.7 million (\$1.1 million, net of taxes) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. These amounts are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As of September 30, 2012, there was \$15.5 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.5 years.

We issued 1,109,878 and 1,454,575 shares of common stock as a result of exercised stock options, stock appreciation rights, and vested restricted stock units during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and 141,107 and 315,908 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. These amounts do not include shares withheld to satisfy employee tax obligations related to the exercises and vestings. These withheld shares totaled 1,199,935 and 1,216,891 shares, respectively during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 5,347 and 11,024, respectively, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011.

## 9. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding. The common shares used to compute Delek's basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
Weighted average common shares outstanding	58,979,301	57,973,790	58,448,063	56,122,544
Dilutive effect of equity instruments	1,167,632	606,014	827,798	352,092
Weighted average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	60,146,933	58,579,804	59,275,861	56,474,636

Outstanding common share equivalents totaling 428,962 and 1,304,637 were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and 1,448,873 and 2,615,535 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. These common share equivalents did not have a dilutive effect under the treasury stock method.

## 10. Segment Data





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We report our operating results in three reportable segments: refining, marketing and retail. Decisions concerning the allocation of resources and assessment of operating performance are made based on this segmentation. Management measures the operating performance of each of its reportable segments based on the segment contribution margin. Segment contribution margin is defined as net sales less cost of sales and operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortization. Operations which are not specifically included in the reportable segments are included in the corporate and other category, which primarily consists of operating expenses, depreciation and amortization expense and interest income and expense associated with corporate headquarters.

The refining segment processes crude oil and other purchased feedstocks for the manufacture of transportation motor fuels including various grades of gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, asphalt and other petroleum-based products that are distributed through both owned and third-party product terminals and pipelines. The refining segment has a combined nameplate capacity of 140,000 bpd, including the 60,000 bpd refinery located in Tyler, Texas and the 80,000 bpd refinery located in El Dorado, Arkansas.

Our marketing segment sells refined products on a wholesale basis in west Texas through company-owned and third-party operated terminals and associated pipelines. This segment also provides marketing and crude oil pipeline services to the Tyler refinery.

Our retail segment markets gasoline, diesel, other refined petroleum products and convenience merchandise through a network of company-operated retail fuel and convenience stores throughout the southeastern United States. As of September 30, 2012, we had 372 stores in total, consisting of 201 located in Tennessee, 86 in Alabama, 59 in Georgia, 12 in Arkansas and 8 in Virginia. The remaining 6 stores are located in Kentucky and Mississippi. The retail fuel and convenience stores operate under Delek's MAPCO Express®, MAPCO Mart®, East Coast®, Fast Food and Fuel™, Favorite Markets®, Delta Express® and Discount Food Mart™ brands. The retail segment also supplied fuel to approximately 68 dealer locations as of September 30, 2012. In the retail segment, management reviews operating results on a divisional basis, where a division represents a specific geographic market. These divisional operating segments exhibit similar economic characteristics, provide the same products and services, and operate in such a manner such that aggregation of these operations is appropriate for segment presentation.

Our refining business has a services agreement with our marketing segment, which, among other things, requires the refining segment to pay service fees based on the number of gallons sold at the Tyler refinery and a sharing of a portion of the margin achieved in return for providing marketing, sales and customer services. This intercompany transaction fee was \$2.8 million and \$9.2 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$3.7 million and \$9.1 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. Additionally, the refining segment pays crude transportation and storage fees to the marketing segment for the utilization of certain crude pipeline assets. These fees were \$3.7 million and \$8.5 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$2.6 million and \$7.6 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. The refining segment sold finished product to the retail and marketing segments in the amount of \$34.8 million and \$126.0 million, respectively, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and \$21.7 million and \$37.5 million, respectively, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011. During the first quarter 2012, the marketing segment also began selling renewable fuels to the refining and retail segments, which totaled \$59.4 million and \$161.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively. All inter-segment transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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The following is a summary of business segment operating performance as measured by contribution margin for the period indicated (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$1,540.8	\$495.5	\$201.2	\$0.1	\$2,237.6
Intercompany fees and sales	32.0	—	65.9	(97.9)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	1,322.4	450.6	255.3	(92.5)	) 1,935.8
Operating expenses	61.0	33.9	2.1	(4.2)	) 92.8
Segment contribution margin	\$189.4	\$11.0	\$9.7	\$(1.1)	) 209.0
General and administrative expenses					23.0
Depreciation and amortization					20.6
Gain on sale of assets					(0.1)
Operating income					\$165.5
Total assets	\$1,602.5	\$420.8	\$188.4	\$67.8	\$2,279.5
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$15.7	\$6.4	\$0.2	\$7.5	\$29.8
	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Revised)				
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$1,516.4	\$499.4	\$188.7	\$0.5	\$2,205.0
Intercompany fees and sales	18.0	—	6.3	(24.3)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	1,308.4	449.2	187.2	(21.5)	) 1,923.3
Operating expenses	61.7	34.6	1.0	(2.5)	) 94.8
Segment contribution margin	\$164.3	\$15.6	\$6.8	\$0.2	186.9
General and administrative expenses					18.8
Depreciation and amortization					19.4
Loss on sale of assets					0.6
Operating income					\$148.1
Total assets	\$1,476.7	\$405.1	\$72.9	\$59.5	\$2,014.2
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$12.1	\$10.1	\$0.1	\$2.2	\$24.5

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$4,533.9	\$1,427.3	\$581.8	\$(0.8)	) \$6,542.2
Intercompany fees and sales	116.8	—	179.3	(296.1)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	4,036.9	1,294.8	729.8	(289.6)	) 5,771.9
Operating expenses	175.2	96.0	6.0	(9.9)	) 267.3
Segment contribution margin	\$438.6	\$36.5	\$25.3	\$2.6	503.0
General and administrative expenses					74.7
Depreciation and amortization					61.2
Gain on sale of assets					(0.1)
Operating income					\$367.2
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$49.7	\$17.6	\$0.6	\$12.3	\$80.2

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Revised)				
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$3,253.0	\$1,410.5	\$533.2	\$0.5	\$5,197.2
Intercompany fees and sales	28.4	—	16.7	(45.1)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	2,799.8	1,272.3	526.2	(39.8)	) 4,558.5
Operating expenses	140.7	101.5	3.5	(7.5)	) 238.2
Segment contribution margin	\$340.9	\$36.7	\$20.2	\$2.7	400.5
General and administrative expenses					61.9
Depreciation and amortization					53.3
Loss on sale of assets					2.6
Operating income					\$282.7
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$21.1	\$26.3	\$0.1	\$2.6	\$50.1

Property, plant and equipment, accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense by reporting segment as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 are as follows (in millions):

	Refining	Marketing	Retail	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Property, plant and equipment	\$862.7	\$115.5	\$417.2	\$20.2	\$1,415.6
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(151.1)	) (13.0)	) (151.2)	) (1.2)	) (316.5)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$711.6	\$102.5	\$266.0	\$19.0	\$1,099.1
Depreciation expense for the three months ended September 30, 2012	\$12.4	\$1.2	\$5.7	\$0.2	\$19.5
Depreciation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2012	\$35.9	\$3.7	\$17.7	\$0.7	\$58.0

In accordance with ASC 360, Property, Plant & Equipment, Delek evaluates the realizability of property, plant and equipment as events occur that might indicate potential impairment.



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## 11. Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of financial instruments are estimated based upon current market conditions and quoted market prices for the same or similar instruments. Management estimates that the carrying value approximates fair value for all of Delek's assets and liabilities that fall under the scope of ASC 825, Financial Instruments.

Delek applies the provisions of ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements (ASC 820), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for its measurement and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 applies to our interest rate and commodity derivatives that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The standard also requires that we assess the impact of nonperformance risk on our derivatives. Nonperformance risk is not considered material at this time.

ASC 820 requires disclosures that categorize assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs employed in the measurement. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market-corroborated inputs. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting our assumptions about pricing by market participants.

OTC commodity swaps, physical commodity purchase and sale contracts and interest rate swaps are generally valued using industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for interest rates, time value, volatility factors and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. The degree to which these inputs are observable in the forward markets determines the classification as Level 2 or 3. Our contracts are valued using quotations provided by brokers based on exchange pricing and/or price index developers such as PLATTS or ARGUS. These are classified as Level 2.

The fair value hierarchy for our financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, was as follows (in millions):

	As of September 30, 2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Commodity derivatives	\$—	\$4.8	\$—	\$4.8
Liabilities				
Interest rate derivatives	—	(5.2	) —	(5.2 )
Commodity derivatives	—	(7.5	) —	(7.5 )
Total liabilities	—	(12.7	) —	(12.7 )
Net liabilities	\$—	\$(7.9	) \$—	\$(7.9 )
	As of December 31, 2011			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Commodity derivatives	\$—	\$3.6	\$—	\$3.6
Liabilities				
Interest rate derivatives	—	(4.2	) —	(4.2 )
Commodity derivatives	—	(1.4	) —	(1.4 )
Total liabilities	—	(5.6	) —	(5.6 )
Net liabilities	\$—	\$(2.0	) \$—	\$(2.0 )

The derivative values above are based on analysis of each contract as the fundamental unit of account as required by ASC 820. Derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty are not netted where the legal right of offset exists. This differs from the presentation in the financial statements which reflects our policy under the guidance of ASC 815-10-45, wherein we have elected to offset the fair value amounts recognized for multiple derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, \$4.0 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, of net derivative positions are included in other current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011,



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\$3.9 million and 3.4 million, respectively, of cash collateral was held by counterparty brokerage firms and has been netted with the derivative positions with each counterparty.

### 12. Derivative Instruments

From time to time, Delek enters into swaps, forwards, futures and option contracts for the following purposes:

- To limit the exposure to price fluctuations for physical purchases and sales of crude oil and finished products in the normal course of business; and

- To limit the exposure to floating-rate fluctuations on our borrowings.

We use derivatives to reduce normal operating and market risks with a primary objective in derivative instrument use being the reduction of the impact of market price volatility on our results of operations. The following discussion provides additional details regarding the types of derivative contracts held during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

#### Swaps

In August 2011, we entered into a series of OTC swaps based on the future price of unleaded gasoline as quoted on the Gulf Coast PLATTS, which fixed the sales price of unleaded gasoline for a predetermined number of gallons at future dates from January 2012 through February 2012. We also entered into a series of OTC swaps based on the future price of West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") crude oil as quoted on the NYMEX, which fixed the purchase price of WTI for a predetermined number of barrels at future dates from January 2012 through February 2012. Also, in August 2012, we entered into similar OTC swaps for both unleaded gasoline and WTI crude oil for predetermined volumes at future dates from November 2012 through February 2013.

In accordance with ASC 815, the swaps have been designated as cash flow hedges and the change in fair value between the execution date and the end of period has been recorded in other comprehensive income. The fair value of these contracts is recognized in income at the time the positions are closed and the hedged transactions are recognized in income. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we recognized gains of \$2.9 million related to positions closed during the period. We also recognized losses of \$0.7 million and \$0.9 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, related to the ineffective portion of the swaps. There were unrealized losses of \$5.2 million (\$3.6 million, net of deferred taxes) recognized as a component of other comprehensive income during both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, we recorded unrealized losses as a component of other comprehensive income of \$3.3 million (\$2.1 million, net of deferred taxes) and \$0.2 million (\$0.1 million, net of deferred taxes), respectively, related to the change in the fair value of these swaps. As of September 30, 2012, we had total unrealized losses, net of deferred income taxes and ineffectiveness, in accumulated other comprehensive income of \$2.9 million associated with our cash flow hedges.

Also, from time to time, we enter into OTC swaps based on the future price of crude oil, feedstocks or finished grade fuels which fixed the purchase price for a predetermined number of barrels and have fulfillment terms of 30 to 360 days. We recognized (losses) gains of \$(1.6) million and \$0.4 million on these swaps during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, which are included as an adjustment to cost of goods sold in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. We recognized gains of \$0.1 million and \$2.3 million related to these swap contracts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively. There were unrealized gains (losses) of \$2.7 million and \$(0.3) million, respectively, related to swap contracts held on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

#### Forward Fuel Contracts

From time to time, Delek enters into forward fuel contracts with major financial institutions that fix the purchase price of finished grade fuel for a predetermined number of units at a future date and have fulfillment terms of less than 90 days. Delek recognized gains (losses) of a nominal amount and \$0.2 million on forward fuel contracts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012, respectively, and \$(0.1) million and \$0.4 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, respectively, which are included as an adjustment to cost of goods sold in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. There were no unrealized gains or losses related to these forward fuel contracts held on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2012. There were nominal unrealized gains held on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011.





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### Futures Contracts

From time to time, Delek enters into futures contracts with major financial institutions that fix the purchase price of crude oil and the sales price of finished grade fuel for a predetermined number of units at a future date and have fulfillment terms of less than 180 days. Delek recognized losses of \$0.5 million and \$2.5 million on futures contracts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and \$1.0 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2011, which are included as an adjustment to cost of goods sold in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. There were unrealized losses of \$0.2 million related to futures contracts held on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2012. There were unrealized losses of \$0.4 million held on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2011. From time to time, Delek also enters into futures contracts with fuel supply vendors that secure supply of product to be purchased for use in the normal course of business at our refining and retail segments. These contracts are priced based on an index that is clearly and closely related to the product being purchased, contain no net settlement provisions and typically qualify under the normal purchase exemption from derivative accounting treatment under ASC 815.

### Interest Rate Instruments

From time to time, Delek enters into interest rate swap and cap agreements that are intended to economically hedge a portion of our interest rate exposure under our floating rate debt. These interest rate derivative instruments are discussed in conjunction with our long term debt in Note 5.

### 13. Commitments and Contingencies

#### Litigation

In the ordinary conduct of our business, we are from time to time subject to lawsuits, investigations and claims, including environmental claims and employee-related matters.

Lion Oil is party to a lawsuit involving a claim brought by a crude oil vendor. This lawsuit was filed prior to the Lion Acquisition and alleges that Lion Oil breached certain of its obligations under buy/sell agreements to exchange crude oil. The aggregate potential loss in this lawsuit ranges from zero to approximately \$14.0 million, plus interest and legal fees. An amount was accrued related to this lawsuit as part of the Lion Acquisition, as discussed in Note 2. Although we cannot predict with certainty the ultimate resolution of lawsuits, investigations and claims asserted against us, including civil penalties or other enforcement actions, we do not believe that any currently pending legal proceeding or proceedings to which we are a party will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

#### Self-insurance

Delek is self-insured for certain employees' medical claims up to \$0.2 million per employee per year.

Delek is self-insured for workers' compensation claims up to \$1.0 million on a per accident basis. We self-insure for general liability claims up to \$4.0 million on a per occurrence basis. We self-insure for auto liability up to \$4.0 million on a per accident basis.

We have umbrella liability insurance available to each of our segments in an amount determined reasonable by management.

#### Rate Regulation of Petroleum Pipelines

The rates and terms and conditions of service on certain of our pipelines may be subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") under the Interstate Commerce Act ("ICA") or by the state regulatory commissions in the states in which we transport crude oil and refined products, including the Railroad Commission of Texas, the Louisiana Public Service Commission, and the Arkansas Public Service Commission. We have evaluated and are continuing to evaluate the extent to which our pipelines are subject to such regulation. To the extent we determine that the rates and terms and conditions of service of our pipelines are subject to regulation, we have filed or intend to file tariffs with FERC or the appropriate state regulatory commissions, or, in certain cases, to seek waiver of the requirement to file tariffs, and to comply with all regulatory requirements imposed by those agencies.

The FERC regulates interstate transportation under the ICA, the Energy Policy Act of 1992 ("EPAct 1992") and the rules and regulations promulgated under those laws. The ICA and its implementing regulations require that tariff rates for interstate



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service on oil pipelines, including pipelines that transport crude oil and refined products in interstate commerce (collectively referred to as “petroleum pipelines”), be just and reasonable and non-discriminatory and that such rates and terms and conditions of service be filed with FERC. Under the ICA, shippers may challenge new or existing rates or services. FERC is authorized to suspend the effectiveness of a challenged rate for up to seven months, though rates are typically not suspended for the maximum allowable period.

While FERC regulates rates for shipments of crude oil or refined products in interstate commerce, state agencies may regulate rates and service for shipments in intrastate commerce. We own pipeline assets in Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. In Texas, a pipeline, with some exceptions, is required to operate as a common carrier by publishing tariffs and providing transportation without discrimination. Arkansas provides that all intrastate oil pipelines are common carriers, but it exercises light-handed regulation over crude oil and refined products pipelines. In Louisiana, all pipelines conveying petroleum from a point of origin within the state to a destination within the state are declared common carriers. The Louisiana Public Service Commission is empowered with the authority to establish reasonable rates and regulations for the transport of petroleum by a common carrier, mandating public tariffs and providing of transportation without discrimination.

**Environmental Health and Safety**

We are subject to various federal, state and local environmental and safety laws enforced by agencies including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”), the U.S. Department of Transportation / Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, the Texas Railroad Commission, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation as well as other state and federal agencies. Numerous permits or other authorizations are required under these laws for the operation of our refineries, terminals, pipelines, underground storage tanks (“UST”s) and related operations, and may be subject to revocation, modification and renewal.

These laws and permits raise potential exposure to future claims and lawsuits involving environmental and safety matters which could include soil and water contamination, air pollution, personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by substances which we manufactured, handled, used, released or disposed, or that relate to pre-existing conditions for which we have assumed responsibility. We believe that our current operations are in substantial compliance with existing environmental and safety requirements. However, there have been and will continue to be ongoing discussions about environmental and safety matters between us and federal and state authorities, including notices of violations, citations and other enforcement actions, some of which have resulted or may result in changes to operating procedures and in capital expenditures. While it is often difficult to quantify future environmental or safety related expenditures, we anticipate that continuing capital investments and changes in operating procedures will be required for the foreseeable future to comply with existing and new requirements as well as evolving interpretations and more strict enforcement of existing laws and regulations.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, also known as Superfund, imposes liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons who are considered to be responsible for the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. Analogous state laws impose similar responsibilities and liabilities on responsible parties. In the course of our ordinary operations, our various businesses generate waste, some of which falls within the statutory definition of a hazardous substance and some of which may have been disposed of at sites that may require future cleanup under Superfund. At this time, our El Dorado refinery has been named as a minor Potentially Responsible Party at one site for which we believe future costs will not be material.

We carried a liability of approximately \$12.7 million as of September 30, 2012 primarily related to the probable estimated costs of remediating or otherwise addressing certain environmental issues of a non-capital nature at the Tyler and El Dorado refineries. This liability includes estimated costs for on-going investigation and remediation efforts, which were already being performed by the former operators of the Tyler and El Dorado refineries, for known contamination of soil and groundwater, as well as estimated costs for additional issues which have been identified subsequent to the purchase. We expect approximately \$1.0 million of this amount to be reimbursable by a prior owner of the El Dorado refinery and have recorded \$0.2 million in other current assets and \$0.8 million in other non-current

assets in our condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2012. Approximately \$2.6 million of the liability is expected to be expended over the next 12 months with most of the balance expended by 2022. In the future we could be required to undertake additional investigations of our refineries, pipelines and terminal facilities or convenience stores, which could result in additional remediation liabilities.

Most of the cost of remediating releases from USTs in our retail segment is reimbursed by state reimbursement funds which are funded by a tax on petroleum products and subject to certain deductible amounts.

Both of our refineries have negotiated consent decrees, referred to as Global Refining Settlements, with the EPA and the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") regarding certain Clean Air Act requirements. The State of Arkansas is also a party

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to the El Dorado refinery consent decree. The El Dorado refinery consent decree was effective in June 2003 and the Tyler refinery consent decree became effective in September 2009. Neither consent decree alleges any violations by Delek pertaining to Delek's operation of the refineries, and the prior operators were responsible for payment of the assessed penalties. All capital projects required by the consent decrees have been completed; however, the consent decrees require certain on-going operational changes and work practices. Although the consent decrees will remain in force for several years, we believe any costs resulting from these changes and compliance with the consent decrees will not have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition or operations.

In 2008, the El Dorado refinery signed a Consent Administrative Order ("CAO") that was in effect through 2009 with the State of Arkansas with regard to wastewater discharges. In conjunction with three other area dischargers, including the city of El Dorado Water Utilities, the El Dorado refinery applied for and was granted a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit for a combined discharge to the Ouachita River. The permit was contested by several environmental groups and other parties but ultimately upheld by the State of Arkansas Supreme Court in 2010. The El Dorado refinery is party to an agreement with the other three dischargers to design, construct and jointly operate a 23 mile wastewater pipeline to convey the treated, commingled waste water to the Ouachita River. Construction of the pipeline is underway and it is expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2013. The EPA was not a party to the Arkansas CAO and in late 2011 referred an enforcement action to the DOJ with regard to historical and on-going waste water discharges. We are in discussions with the EPA and the DOJ regarding penalties and interim actions and have accrued an amount expected to cover the penalty. We anticipate reaching a settlement with the DOJ by the end of 2012 and do not believe the settlement will have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition or operations.

The EPA issued final rules for gasoline formulation that required the reduction of average benzene content by January 1, 2011 and the reduction of maximum annual average benzene content by July 1, 2012. We completed a project at the Tyler refinery in the fourth quarter 2010 to partially reduce gasoline benzene levels. However, it will be necessary for us to purchase credits to fully comply with these content requirements for the Tyler refinery. Although credits were acquired that cover a portion of our current obligation, there can be no assurance that such credits will be available in the future or that we will be able to purchase available credits at reasonable prices. Additional benzene reduction projects may be implemented to reduce or eliminate our need to purchase benzene credits depending on the availability and cost of credits. A project to reduce gasoline benzene levels below the required compliance level was completed at the El Dorado refinery in June 2011 and credits generated by that refinery in the future can be used to partially meet the Tyler refinery's credit requirement.

Various legislative and regulatory measures to address climate change and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions (including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides) are in various phases of discussion or implementation. They include proposed and newly enacted federal regulation and state actions to develop statewide, regional or nationwide programs designed to control and reduce GHG emissions from fixed sources, such as our refineries, as well as mobile transportation sources. There are currently no state or regional initiatives for controlling GHG emissions that would affect our refineries. Although it is not possible to predict the requirements of any GHG legislation that may be enacted, any laws or regulations that have been or may be adopted to restrict or reduce GHG emissions will likely require us to incur increased operating and capital costs. If we are unable to maintain sales of our refined products at a price that reflects such increased costs, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, any increase in prices of refined products resulting from such increased costs could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Since the 2010 calendar year, EPA rules require us to report GHG emissions from our refinery operations and consumer use of fuel products produced at our refineries on an annual basis. While the cost of compliance with the reporting rule is not material, data gathered under the rule may be used in the future to support additional regulation of GHG. Effective January 2, 2011, the EPA began regulating GHG emissions from refineries and other major sources through the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Federal Operating Permit (Title V) programs. While these rules do not impose any limits or controls on GHG emissions from current operations, emission increases from future projects or operational changes, such as capacity increases, may be impacted and required to meet emission limits or technological requirements such as Best Available Control Technologies. The EPA also intends to regulate refinery

GHG emissions from new and existing sources through a New Source Performance Standard to be proposed in late 2012 or 2013.

In September 2012, the EPA finalized revisions to the New Source Performance Standard for Petroleum Refineries (NSPS Subpart Ja) that primarily affects flares and process heaters. We believe our existing process heaters meet the applicable requirements. Affected flares have three years to comply with the new standard and it is likely the standard will impact the way some flares at our Tyler and El Dorado refinery are designed and/or operated. The EPA has announced its intent to further regulate refinery air emissions, through additional New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to be proposed in late 2012.

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In 2010, the EPA and the Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ("NHTSA") finalized new standards raising the required Corporate Average Fuel Economy of the nation's passenger fleet by 40% to approximately 35 miles per gallon ("mpg") by 2016 and imposing the first-ever federal GHG emissions standards on cars and light trucks. In September 2011, the EPA and the DOT finalized first-time standards for fuel economy of medium and heavy duty trucks. In September 2012, the EPA and NHTSA finalized rules raising the standard beginning with 2017 model year vehicles and increasing to the equivalent of 54.5 mpg by 2025. Such increases in fuel economy standards and potential electrification of the vehicle fleet, along with mandated increases in use of renewable fuels discussed below, could result in decreasing demand for petroleum fuels. Decreasing demand for petroleum fuels could materially affect profitability at our refineries, as well as at our convenience stores. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 ("EISA") increased the amounts of renewable fuel required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to 32 billion gallons by 2022. A rule finalized by the EPA in 2010 to implement EISA, RFS 2, requires that most refiners blend increasing amounts of biofuels with refined products, equal to approximately 9.2% of combined gasoline and diesel volume in 2012, increasing to 10.0% in 2013 and escalating annually to approximately 18% by 2022. Because the mandate requires specified volumes of biofuels, if the demand for motor fuels decreases in future years even higher percentages of biofuels may be required. Alternatively, credits, called Renewable Identification Numbers ("RINs") can be used instead of physically blending biofuels. The Tyler refinery began supplying a 10% ethanol gasoline blend (E-10) in January 2008 and biodiesel blends in June 2011. The El Dorado refinery completed projects at the truck loading rack in June 2011 to make E-10 available and in July 2012 to make biodiesel blends available. We are implementing additional projects at our refineries and terminals that will allow blending increasing amounts of ethanol and biodiesel into our fuels in future years.

In June 2007, OSHA announced that, under a National Emphasis Program ("NEP") addressing workplace hazards at petroleum refineries, it would conduct inspections of process safety management programs at refineries nationwide. OSHA conducted an NEP inspection at our Tyler, Texas refinery between February and August of 2008 and issued citations assessing an aggregate penalty of less than \$0.1 million. We are contesting the NEP citations and do not believe that the outcome will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In April 2009, OSHA conducted a NEP inspection at the El Dorado refinery and assessed a penalty of less than \$0.1 million, paid by the previous operator.

The EPA requested information pertaining to the November 2008 explosion and fire at the Tyler refinery and conducted an investigation under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act pertaining to our compliance with the chemical accident prevention standards of the Clean Air Act. In late 2011, the EPA referred an enforcement action to the DOJ and we are in discussions with EPA and DOJ regarding what, if any, penalties and/or interim actions may be necessary.

### Vendor Commitments

We maintain an agreement with a significant vendor that requires the purchase of certain general merchandise exclusively from this vendor over a specified period of time. Additionally, we maintain agreements with certain fuel suppliers that contain terms which generally require the purchase of predetermined quantities of third-party branded fuel for a specified period of time. In certain fuel vendor contracts, penalty provisions exist if minimum quantities are not met.

### Letters of Credit

As of September 30, 2012, Delek had in place letters of credit totaling approximately \$248.2 million with various financial institutions securing obligations with respect to its workers' compensation and general liability self-insurance programs, crude oil purchases for the refining segment, gasoline and diesel purchases for the marketing segment and fuel for our retail fuel and convenience stores. No amounts were drawn by beneficiaries of these letters of credit at September 30, 2012.

### 14. Related Party Transactions

At September 30, 2012, Delek Group beneficially owned approximately 57.0% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, Delek Group and its controlling shareholder, Mr. Itshak Sharon (Tshuva), control the election of our directors, influence our corporate and management policies and determine, without the consent of our other stockholders, the outcome of any corporate transaction or other matter submitted to our stockholders for approval,

including potential mergers or acquisitions, asset sales and other significant corporate transactions.

On September 28, 2010, Delek executed the Petroleum Note in the principal amount of \$44.0 million, replacing a note with Delek Petroleum in the original principal amount of \$65.0 million. Delek Petroleum is a wholly owned subsidiary of Delek Group. The Petroleum Note was amended on April 28, 2011 to extend the maturity date from January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2013. We are responsible for the payment of any withholding taxes due on interest payments under the Petroleum Note. On September 25, 2012,



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the remaining principal outstanding under the Petroleum Note was prepaid in full. As of September 30, 2012, no obligations remain outstanding under the Petroleum Note.

On April 28, 2011, Delek executed a Subordinated Note with Delek Petroleum in the principal amount of \$40.0 million. The Subordinated Note matures on December 31, 2017 and is subordinated to the Term Loan Facility. We are responsible for the payment of any withholding taxes due on interest payments under the Subordinated Note. On September 25, 2012, the remaining principal outstanding under the Subordinated Note was prepaid in full. As of September 30, 2012, no obligations remain outstanding under the Subordinated Note.

Delek has a management and consulting agreement with Delek Group, pursuant to which key management personnel of Delek Group provide management and consulting services to Delek, including matters relating to long-term planning, operational issues and financing strategies. The agreement has an initial term of one year and continues thereafter until either party terminates the agreement upon 30 days' advance notice. As compensation, the agreement provides for payment to Delek Group of \$125 thousand per calendar quarter payable within 90 days of the end of each quarter and reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred. An amended and restated management and consulting agreement was executed with Delek Group in the second quarter 2011. Under the amended agreement, the fee payable to Delek Group increased to \$150 thousand per calendar quarter effective April 1, 2011.

15. Subsequent Events

Dividend Declaration

On November 6, 2012, our Board of Directors voted to declare a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share, payable on December 18, 2012 to shareholders of record on November 27, 2012.

Initial Public Offering of Delek Logistics Partners, LP

On November 7, 2012, Delek Logistics, a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Delek, closed its initial public offering of 9,200,000 common units at a price of \$21.00 per unit, which included a 1,200,000 share over-allotment option that was exercised by the underwriters. Net proceeds to Delek Logistics from the sale of the units were approximately \$172.5 million, net of estimated offering costs, underwriters' commissions and debt issuance costs of \$20.7 million. The initial public offering represented the sale by us of a 37.6% interest in Delek Logistics. Following the closing of the initial public offering, we own a 62.4% interest in Delek Logistics, including the general partner interest. Headquartered in Brentwood, Tennessee, Delek Logistics was formed by Delek to own, operate, acquire and construct crude oil and refined products logistics and marketing assets. Delek Logistics' initial assets were contributed by us in connection with its initial public offering and include approximately 400 miles of crude oil transportation pipelines, 16 miles of refined product pipelines, an approximately 600-mile crude oil gathering system and associated crude oil storage tanks with an aggregate of approximately 1.4 million barrels of active shell capacity. Delek Logistics also owns or operates five light products terminals and associated pipelines and storage tanks. A substantial majority of Delek Logistics' initial assets are currently integral to Delek's refining and marketing operations.

On November 7, 2012, Delek Logistics entered into a \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit agreement with Fifth Third Bank, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders ("Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility"). The Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility contains an accordion feature whereby Delek Logistics can increase the size of the credit facility to an aggregate of \$225.0 million, subject to receiving increased or new commitments from lenders and the satisfaction of certain other conditions precedent. Delek Logistics and each of its existing subsidiaries will be borrowers under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility. The Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility will include a \$50.0 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$7.0 million sublimit for swing line loans. Upon the closing of the offering, Delek Logistics had \$90.0 million in outstanding borrowings and \$12.0 million in issued and outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$73.0 million available for future borrowings or letter of credit issuances (subject to the letter of credit sublimit in the facility). The initial borrowings under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility were used to fund a portion of the cash distributions to us. At the closing of this offering, Delek Logistics distributed total proceeds to us of approximately \$225.9 million, which includes \$135.9 million from the offering and \$90.0 million from the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility, in consideration of assets contributed and to reimburse us for certain capital expenditures incurred with respect to these assets. Delek Logistics repaid the outstanding principal balance of \$63.0 million on the existing Fifth Third Revolver with the cash proceeds from the

offering.

The obligations under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility will be secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Delek Logistics' tangible and intangible assets. A subsidiary of Delek will provide a limited guaranty of \$102.0 million of Delek Logistics' obligations under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility. The Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility will mature on November 7, 2017. Borrowings under the credit facility will bear interest at either a base rate, plus an applicable margin, or a LIBOR rate, plus an applicable margin, at the election of the borrowers. The applicable margin varies based upon

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Delek Logistics' Leverage Ratio, which is defined as the ratio of total funded debt to EBITDA for the most recently ended four fiscal quarters.

Reconciliation of Cash Proceeds (in millions)		
Total proceeds from the offering	\$193.2	
Offering and underwriters' costs, net debt issuance costs <sup>(1)</sup>	(17.0	)
Proceeds from the offering, net offering and underwriters' costs	176.2	
Less: Debt issuance costs	(3.7	)
Net proceeds from the offering	172.5	
Less: Cash retained by Delek Logistics	(36.6	)
Net proceeds to Delek from the offering	135.9	
Borrowings under Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility	90.0	
Gross proceeds to Delek	\$225.9	

<sup>(1)</sup>Total offering and underwriters' costs equal \$20.7 million.

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## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is management's analysis of our financial performance and of significant trends that may affect our future performance. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and in the Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 14, 2012. Those statements in the MD&A that are not historical in nature should be deemed forward-looking statements that are inherently uncertain.

## Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements reflect our current estimates, expectations and projections about our future results, performance, prospects and opportunities.

Forward-looking statements include, among other things, the information concerning our possible future results of operations, business and growth strategies, financing plans, expectations that regulatory developments or other matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition, our competitive position and the effects of competition, the projected growth of the industry in which we operate, and the benefits and synergies to be obtained from our completed and any future acquisitions, and statements of management's goals and objectives, and other similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "predicts," "potential," "continue," "expects," "anticipates," "future," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates," "appears," "p" similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by, which such performance or results will be achieved.

Forward-looking information is based on information available at the time and/or management's good faith belief with respect to future events, and is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements. Important factors that, individually or in the aggregate, could cause such differences include, but are not limited to:

- volatility in our refining margins or fuel gross profit as a result of changes in the prices of crude oil, other feedstocks and refined petroleum products;
- reliability of our operating assets;
- competition;
- changes in, or the failure to comply with, the extensive government regulations applicable to our industry segments;
- our ability to execute our strategy of growth through acquisitions and transactional risks in acquisitions;
- diminishment of value in long-lived assets may result in an impairment in the carrying value of the asset on our balance sheet and a resultant loss recognized in the statement of operations;
- general economic and business conditions, particularly levels of spending relating to travel and tourism or conditions affecting the southeastern United States;
- dependence on one wholesaler for a significant portion of our convenience store merchandise;
- deterioration of creditworthiness or overall financial condition of a material counterparty (or counterparties);
- unanticipated increases in cost or scope of, or significant delays in the completion of, our capital improvement projects;
- risks and uncertainties with respect to the quantities and costs of refined petroleum products supplied to our pipelines and/or held in our terminals;
- operating hazards, natural disasters, casualty losses and other matters beyond our control;
- increases in our debt levels;
- compliance, or failure to comply, with restrictive and financial covenants in our various debt agreements;
- the inability of our subsidiaries to freely make dividends to us;

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seasonality;

acts of terrorism aimed at either our facilities or other facilities that could impair our ability to produce or transport refined products or receive feedstocks;

changes in the cost or availability of transportation for feedstocks and refined products;

volatility of derivative instruments;

potential conflicts of interest between our major stockholder and other stockholders;

the proposed public offering of limited partnership interests in Delek Logistics; and

other factors discussed under the headings “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Risk Factors” and in our other filings with the SEC.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, our actual results of operations and execution of our business strategy could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements, and you should not place undue reliance upon them. In addition, past financial and/or operating performance is not necessarily a reliable indicator of future performance and you should not use our historical performance to anticipate results or future period trends. We can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations and financial condition.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements are made. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect thereto or with respect to other forward-looking statements.

### Overview

We are an integrated downstream energy business focused on petroleum refining, the wholesale distribution of refined products, the transportation of crude oil and refined products and convenience store retailing. Our business consists of three operating segments: refining, marketing and retail. Our refining segment operates independent refineries in Tyler, Texas and El Dorado, Arkansas with a combined design crude distillation capacity of 140,000 bpd, along with product distribution terminals and associated logistics assets. Our marketing segment sells refined products on a wholesale basis in west Texas through company-owned and third-party operated terminals and owns and/or operates crude oil pipelines and associated tank farms and a finished product terminal in east Texas. Our retail segment markets gasoline, diesel, other refined petroleum products and convenience merchandise through a network of approximately 372 company-operated retail fuel and convenience stores located in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia.

Our profitability in the refining segment is substantially determined by the spread between the price of refined products and the price of crude oil, referred to as the “refining margin.” The cost to acquire feedstocks and the price of the refined petroleum products we ultimately sell from our refinery depend on numerous factors beyond our control, including the supply of, and demand for, crude oil, gasoline and other refined petroleum products which, in turn, depend on, among other factors, changes in domestic and foreign economies, weather conditions such as hurricanes or tornadoes, local, domestic and foreign political affairs, global conflict, production levels, the availability of imports, the marketing of competitive fuels and government regulation. Other significant factors that influence our results in the refining segment include the cost of crude, our primary feedstock, operating costs, particularly the cost of natural gas used for fuel and the cost of electricity, seasonal factors, utilization rates and planned or unplanned maintenance activities or turnarounds. Moreover, while increases in the cost of crude oil are often reflected in the prices of light refined products, the value of heavier products, such as asphalt, coke, carbon black oil, and liquefied petroleum gas (“LPG”) are typically less likely to move in parallel with crude cost. This may cause additional pressure on our realized margin.

For our Tyler refinery, we compare our per barrel refining margin to a well established industry metric, the U.S. Gulf Coast 5-3-2 crack spread (“Gulf Coast crack spread”). The Gulf Coast crack spread is used as a benchmark for measuring a refining margin by measuring the difference between the price of light products and crude oil. It represents the approximate gross margin resulting from processing one barrel of crude oil into three fifths of a barrel of gasoline and two fifths of a barrel of high sulfur diesel. We calculate the Gulf Coast crack spread using the market

value of U.S. Gulf Coast Pipeline 87 Octane Conventional Gasoline and U.S. Gulf Coast Pipeline No. 2 Heating Oil (high sulfur diesel) and the first month futures price of light sweet crude oil on the NYMEX. U.S. Gulf Coast Pipeline 87 Octane Conventional Gasoline is a grade of gasoline commonly marketed as Regular Unleaded at retail locations. U.S. Gulf Coast Pipeline No. 2 Heating Oil is a petroleum distillate that can be used as either

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a diesel fuel or a fuel oil. This is the standard by which other distillate products (such as ultra low sulfur diesel) are priced. The NYMEX is the commodities trading exchange where contracts for the future delivery of petroleum products are bought and sold.

As of the date of this Form 10-Q, we do not have sufficient historical operating data to identify a reasonable refined product margin benchmark that would accurately portray the historical refined product margins at the El Dorado refinery. We anticipate that the quantities and varieties of crude oil processed and products manufactured at the El Dorado refinery may vary, when compared to those crudes processed and products produced under the prior owner. As a result, past results may not be reflective of future performance.

The cost to acquire the refined fuel products we sell to our wholesale customers in our marketing segment and at our convenience stores in our retail segment depends on numerous factors beyond our control, including the supply of, and demand for, crude oil, gasoline and other refined petroleum products which, in turn, depends on, among other factors, changes in domestic and foreign economies, weather conditions, domestic and foreign political affairs, production levels, the availability of imports, the marketing of competitive fuels and government regulation. Our retail merchandise sales are driven by convenience, customer service, competitive pricing and branding. Motor fuel margin is sales less the delivered cost of fuel and motor fuel taxes, measured on a cents per gallon basis. Our motor fuel margins are impacted by local supply, demand, weather, competitor pricing and product brand.

As part of our overall business strategy, we regularly evaluate opportunities to expand and complement our business and may at any time be discussing or negotiating a transaction that, if consummated, could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

### Recent Developments

#### Initial Public Offering of Delek Logistics Partners, LP

On November 7, 2012, Delek Logistics, a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Delek, closed its initial public offering of 9,200,000 common units at a price of \$21.00 per unit, which included a 1,200,000 share over-allotment option that was exercised by the underwriters. Net proceeds to Delek Logistics from the sale of the units were approximately \$172.5 million, net of estimated offering costs and underwriters' commissions of \$20.7 million. The initial public offering represented the sale by us of a 37.6% interest in Delek Logistics. Following the closing of the initial public offering, we own a 62.4% interest in Delek Logistics, including the general partner interest. Headquartered in Brentwood, Tennessee, Delek Logistics was formed by Delek to own, operate, acquire and construct crude oil and refined products logistics and marketing assets. Delek Logistics' initial assets were contributed by us in connection with its initial public offering and include approximately 400 miles of crude oil transportation pipelines, 16 miles of refined product pipelines, an approximately 600-mile crude oil gathering system and associated crude oil storage tanks with an aggregate of approximately 1.4 million barrels of active shell capacity. Delek Logistics also owns or operates five light products terminals and associated pipelines and storage tanks. A substantial majority of Delek Logistics' initial assets are currently integral to Delek's refining and marketing operations.

On November 7, 2012, Delek Logistics entered into a \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit agreement with Fifth Third Bank, as administrative agent, and a syndicate of lenders ("Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility"). The Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility contains an accordion feature whereby Delek Logistics can increase the size of the credit facility to an aggregate of \$225.0 million, subject to receiving increased or new commitments from lenders and the satisfaction of certain other conditions precedent. Delek Logistics and each of its existing subsidiaries will be borrowers under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility. The Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility will include a \$50.0 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$7.0 million sublimit for swing line loans. Upon the closing of the offering, Delek Logistics had \$90.0 million in outstanding borrowings and \$12.0 million in issued and outstanding letters of credit, leaving \$73.0 million available for future borrowings or letter of credit issuances (subject to the letter of credit sublimit in the facility). The initial borrowings under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility were used to fund a portion of the cash distributions to us. At the closing of this offering, Delek Logistics distributed total proceeds to us of approximately \$225.9 million, which includes \$135.9 million from the offering and \$90.0 million from the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility, in consideration of assets contributed and to reimburse us for certain capital expenditures incurred with respect to these assets. Delek Logistics repaid the outstanding principal balance of \$63.0 million on the existing Fifth Third Revolver with the cash proceeds from the

offering.

The obligations under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility will be secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of Delek Logistics' tangible and intangible assets. A subsidiary of Delek will provide a limited guaranty of \$102.0 million of Delek Logistics' obligations under the Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility. The Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility will mature on November 7, 2017. Borrowings under the credit facility will bear interest at either a base rate, plus an applicable margin, or a LIBOR rate, plus an applicable margin, at the election of the borrowers. The applicable margin varies based upon

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Delek Logistics' Leverage Ratio, which is defined as the ratio of total funded debt to EBITDA for the most recently ended four fiscal quarters.

Reconciliation of Cash Proceeds (in millions)		
Total proceeds from the offering	\$193.2	
Offering and underwriters' costs, net debt issuance costs <sup>(1)</sup>	(17.0	)
Proceeds from the offering, net offering and underwriters' costs	176.2	
Less: Debt issuance costs	(3.7	)
Net proceeds from the offering	172.5	
Less: Cash retained by Delek Logistics	(36.6	)
Net proceeds to Delek from the offering	135.9	
Borrowings under Delek Logistics Revolving Credit Facility	90.0	
Gross proceeds to Delek	\$225.9	

(1) Total offering and underwriters' costs equal \$20.7 million.

#### Economic and Business Environment

Consolidated net income for the third quarter 2012 was \$100.3 million, or \$1.67 per diluted share, compared to \$85.3 million, or \$1.46 per diluted share, in the same period last year. The third quarter 2012 results benefited from a strong performance in all three operating segments.

#### Refining Segment

Refining segment contribution margin increased to \$189.4 million in the third quarter 2012, versus \$164.3 million in the third quarter 2011. In the third quarter 2012 and 2011, the refining segment operated at a combined average utilization rate of 87.6% and 98.1%, respectively, and produced a combined 92.2% and 83.1% light products, respectively.

The Tyler refinery produced approximately 96.7% light products in the third quarter 2012 and 95.7% in the third quarter 2011. Tyler's refining margin, excluding intercompany fees paid to the marketing segment, was \$22.47 per barrel sold in the third quarter 2012, compared to \$24.14 per barrel sold in the third quarter 2011.

The Tyler refinery operated at 100% of capacity in the third quarter 2012, versus 96% in the third quarter 2011. The Tyler refinery sold 62,467 bpd in the third quarter 2012, a 4.3% increase versus the comparable period of 2011. The increase in sales volume at the refinery was supported by strong demand for finished products. Throughout the third quarter 2012, the Tyler refinery benefited from an elevated Gulf Coast crack spread and access to cost advantaged feedstocks, including WTI crude oil, which comprised a majority of the refinery's overall crude slate.

In the third quarter 2012 and 2011, the El Dorado refinery operated at an average utilization rate of 78.2% and 99.7%, respectively. El Dorado's low utilization rate in the third quarter 2012 was due to the temporary suspension of crude oil delivered from a supplier's pipeline. The El Dorado refinery produced 88.2% and 74.4% light products in the third quarters 2012 and 2011, respectively. The El Dorado refining margin was \$16.03 per barrel sold during the third quarter 2012, compared to \$12.77 per barrel sold during the third quarter 2011.

#### Retail Segment

Retail segment contribution margin decreased to \$11.0 million in the third quarter 2012, versus \$15.6 million in the third quarter 2011. Retail fuel margin was \$0.139 per gallon in the third quarter 2012, versus \$0.188 in the prior-year period. Same-store retail fuel gallons sold decreased 0.8% in the third quarter 2012. Same-store merchandise sales increased 0.5% in the third quarter 2012. During the third quarter 2012, we opened one new retail store and began construction on five new locations. At the conclusion of the third quarter 2012, the retail segment operated 372 locations, versus 384 locations in the prior-year period.

#### Marketing Segment

Marketing segment contribution margin was \$9.7 million in the third quarter 2012, versus \$6.8 million in the third quarter 2011. Total sales volumes increased 3.6% to 16,715 bpd in the third quarter 2012, versus 16,139 bpd in the prior-year period. Total sales volumes increased on a year-over-year basis for the eleventh consecutive quarter during the third quarter 2012, as



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regional demand trends for distillate products remained strong in the period. In the fourth quarter of 2011, the marketing segment began selling bulk biofuels, primarily to the refining and retail segments, which contributed \$0.8 million in gross margin in the third quarter 2012. The majority of these sales are eliminated in consolidation.

### Market Trends

Our results of operations are significantly affected by the cost of the commodities that we purchase, process, produce and sell. Sudden change in petroleum prices is our primary source of market risk. Historically, our profitability has been affected by the volatility of commodity prices, including crude oil and refined products.

We continually experience volatility in the energy markets. The price of WTI ranged from a high of \$109.77 per barrel to a low of \$77.69 per barrel during the first nine months of 2012 and averaged \$96.21 and \$95.45 per barrel, respectively, in the first nine months of 2012 and 2011. The Gulf Coast crack spread ranged from a high of \$39.52 per barrel to a low of \$14.76 per barrel during the first nine months of 2012 and averaged \$26.43 per barrel during the first nine months of 2012 compared to an average of \$23.87 in the same period of 2011.

The differential between the price of WTI crude oil and competing benchmark crudes such as Brent crude, remained wide during the first nine months of 2012, when compared to recent levels. The price of WTI held an average discount of \$17.21 per barrel when compared to Brent crude during the third quarter 2012, versus a discount of \$22.53 per barrel in the comparable period of 2011. Access to cost advantaged WTI or WTI-linked crude is a significant advantage for our Tyler refinery and, to a lesser extent our El Dorado refinery, given the steep discounts evident in current WTI-Brent pricing.

As part of our overall business strategy, management determines the cost to store crude, the pricing of products and whether we should maintain, increase or decrease inventory levels of crude or other intermediate feedstocks based on various factors, including the crude pricing market in the Gulf Coast region, the refined products market in the same region, the relationship between these two markets, our ability to obtain credit with crude vendors, and any other factors which may impact the costs of crude. During the first nine months of 2012, crude inventories decreased as compared to the end of 2011, due to an increase in our purchase of delivered crude and corresponding decrease in inventories in transit.

### Seasonality

Demand for gasoline, convenience merchandise and asphalt products is generally lower during the winter months due to seasonal decreases in motor vehicle traffic and road and home construction. As a result, our operating results are generally lower during the first and fourth quarters of the year.

### Contractual Obligations

There have been no material changes to our contractual obligations and commercial commitments during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 from those disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The SEC has defined critical accounting policies as those that are both most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and require our most difficult, complex or subjective judgments or estimates.

Based on this definition and as further described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, we believe our critical accounting policies include the following: (i) determining our inventory using the LIFO valuation method, (ii) evaluating impairment for property, plant and equipment and definite life intangibles, (iii) valuing goodwill and potential impairment, and (iv) estimating environmental expenditures. For all financial statement periods presented, there have been no material modifications to the application of these critical accounting policies or estimates since our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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## Summary Financial and Other Information

The following table provides summary financial data for Delek:

Statement of Operations Data	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Revised)		(Revised)	
	(In millions, except share and per share data)			
Net sales:				
Refining	\$1,572.8	\$1,534.4	\$4,650.7	\$3,281.4
Marketing	267.1	195.0	761.1	549.9
Retail	495.5	499.4	1,427.3	1,410.5
Other	(97.8 )	(23.8 )	(296.9 )	(44.6 )
Total	2,237.6	2,205.0	6,542.2	5,197.2
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of goods sold	1,935.8	1,923.3	5,771.9	4,558.5
Operating expenses	92.8	94.8	267.3	238.2
General and administrative expenses	23.0	18.8	74.7	61.9
Depreciation and amortization	20.6	19.4	61.2	53.3
Loss on sale of assets	(0.1 )	0.6	(0.1 )	2.6
Total operating costs and expenses	2,072.1	2,056.9	6,175.0	4,914.5
Operating income	165.5	148.1	367.2	282.7
Interest expense	11.2	16.4	35.9	38.7
Interest income	(0.1 )	—	(0.1 )	—
Gain on investment in Lion Oil	—	(3.7 )	—	(12.9 )
Total non-operating expenses	11.1	12.7	35.8	25.8
Income before taxes	154.4	135.4	331.4	256.9
Income tax expense	54.1	47.0	117.1	87.5
Net income	100.3	88.4	214.3	169.4
Net income attributed to non-controlling interest	—	3.1	—	5.1
Net income attributable to Delek	\$100.3	\$85.3	\$214.3	\$164.3
Basic earnings per share	\$1.70	\$1.47	\$3.67	\$2.93
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.67	\$1.46	\$3.62	\$2.91
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	58,979,301	57,973,790	58,448,063	56,122,544
Diluted	60,146,933	58,579,804	59,275,861	56,474,636
			Nine Months Ended	
			September 30,	
			2012	2011
Cash Flow Data:				
Cash flows provided by operating activities			\$270.9	\$24.5
Cash flows used in investing activities			(107.6 )	(126.9 )
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities			(71.4 )	272.0
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			\$91.9	\$169.6

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(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$1,540.8	\$495.5	\$201.2	\$0.1	\$2,237.6
Intercompany fees and sales	32.0	—	65.9	(97.9)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	1,322.4	450.6	255.3	(92.5)	) 1,935.8
Operating expenses	61.0	33.9	2.1	(4.2)	) 92.8
Segment contribution margin	\$189.4	\$11.0	\$9.7	\$(1.1)	) 209.0
General and administrative expenses					23.0
Depreciation and amortization					20.6
Gain on sale of assets					(0.1)
Operating income					\$165.5
Total assets	\$1,602.5	\$420.8	\$188.4	\$67.8	\$2,279.5
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$15.7	\$6.4	\$0.2	\$7.5	\$29.8
(In millions)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Revised)				
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$1,516.4	\$499.4	\$188.7	\$0.5	\$2,205.0
Intercompany fees and sales	18.0	—	6.3	(24.3)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	1,308.4	449.2	187.2	(21.5)	) 1,923.3
Operating expenses	61.7	34.6	1.0	(2.5)	) 94.8
Segment contribution margin	\$164.3	\$15.6	\$6.8	\$0.2	186.9
General and administrative expenses					18.8
Depreciation and amortization					19.4
Loss on sale of assets					0.6
Operating income					\$148.1
Total assets	\$1,476.7	\$405.1	\$72.9	\$59.5	\$2,014.2
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$12.1	\$10.1	\$0.1	\$2.2	\$24.5

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$4,533.9	\$1,427.3	\$581.8	\$(0.8)	) \$6,542.2
Intercompany fees and sales	116.8	—	179.3	(296.1)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	4,036.9	1,294.8	729.8	(289.6)	) 5,771.9
Operating expenses	175.2	96.0	6.0	(9.9)	) 267.3
Segment contribution margin	\$438.6	\$36.5	\$25.3	\$2.6	503.0
General and administrative expenses					74.7
Depreciation and amortization					61.2
Gain on sale of assets					(0.1)
Operating income					\$367.2
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$49.7	\$17.6	\$0.6	\$12.3	\$80.2
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011				
	Refining	Retail	Marketing	Corporate, Other and Eliminations	Consolidated
	(Revised)				
Net sales (excluding intercompany fees and sales)	\$3,253.0	\$1,410.5	\$533.2	\$0.5	\$5,197.2
Intercompany fees and sales	28.4	—	16.7	(45.1)	) —
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of goods sold	2,799.8	1,272.3	526.2	(39.8)	) 4,558.5
Operating expenses	140.7	101.5	3.5	(7.5)	) 238.2
Segment contribution margin	\$340.9	\$36.7	\$20.2	\$2.7	400.5
General and administrative expenses					61.9
Depreciation and amortization					53.3
Loss on sale of assets					2.6
Operating income					\$282.7
Capital spending (excluding business combinations)	\$21.1	\$26.3	\$0.1	\$2.6	\$50.1

## Results of Operations

Consolidated Results of Operations — Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 versus the Three Months Ended September 30, 2011

For the third quarters of 2012 and 2011, we generated net sales of \$2,237.6 million and \$2,205.0 million, respectively, an increase of \$32.6 million, or 1.5%. The increase in net sales is primarily due to increases in sales volumes in the refining and marketing segments in the third quarter 2012, compared to the same period in 2011, which were partially offset by decreases in retail fuel prices in our retail segment.

Cost of goods sold was \$1,935.8 million for the third quarter 2012 compared to \$1,923.3 million for the third quarter 2011, an increase of \$12.5 million, or 0.6%. The increase in cost of goods sold primarily resulted from the increases in sales volumes in both the refining and marketing segments. The increase was partially offset by decreases in the cost of crude oil and refined products across all three of our operating segments.



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Operating expenses were \$92.8 million for the third quarter 2012 compared to \$94.8 million for the third quarter 2011, a decrease of \$2.0 million, or 2.1%. The decrease in operating expenses was attributable to a decrease in chemical and payroll expenses at the El Dorado refinery and the decrease in the number of stores operated and reductions in same-store operating expenses at the retail segment during the third quarter 2012 as compared to the third quarter 2011. These decreases were partially offset by increases in contractor expenses at the Tyler refinery, the operations of the Paline Pipeline acquired in the fourth quarter 2011 and an increase in insurance expense in the marketing segment in the third quarter 2012, as compared to the same period of 2011.

General and administrative expenses were \$23.0 million and \$18.8 million for the third quarter 2012 and 2011, respectively, an increase of \$4.2 million, or 22.3%. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily due to an increase in salaries and employee benefits for the third quarter 2012, as compared to the same period of 2011. We do not allocate general and administrative expenses to our operating segments.

Depreciation and amortization was \$20.6 million for the third quarter 2012 compared to \$19.4 million for the third quarter 2011, an increase of \$1.2 million, or 6.2%. This increase was primarily due to the addition of depreciation associated with the Paline and Nettleton assets, acquired in the fourth quarter 2011 and first quarter 2012, respectively.

Loss on sale of assets was \$0.6 million in the third quarter 2011 and related to the sale of four company-operated retail and convenience stores by the retail segment. We did not sell any stores during the third quarter 2012.

Interest expense was \$11.2 million for the third quarter 2012 compared to \$16.4 million for the third quarter 2011, a decrease of \$5.2 million, or 31.7%. The decrease is attributable primarily to decreases in unrealized mark-to-market expenses on our interest rate swaps and decreases in interest costs on our debt related to changes in debt utilization and interest rates under our various credit facilities.

Income tax expense was \$54.1 million for the third quarter 2012, compared to \$47.0 million for the third quarter 2011, an increase of \$7.1 million, or 15.1%. Our effective tax rate was 35.0% for the third quarter 2012, compared to 34.7% for the third quarter 2011. The increase in our effective tax rate in the third quarter 2012 is primarily due to the gain on our investment in Lion Oil in the third quarter 2011, which is not recognized for tax purposes.

#### Consolidated Results of Operations — Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 versus the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011

For the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, we generated net sales of \$6,542.2 million and \$5,197.2 million, respectively, an increase of \$1,345.0 million, or 25.9%. The increase in net sales is primarily due to the Lion Acquisition in April 2011, which contributed an increase of \$1,304.6 million to consolidated net sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 when compared to the same period in 2011. Further contributing to the increase was an increase in fuel sales prices across all of our segments. These increases were partially offset by a slight decrease in sales volume at the Tyler refinery.

Cost of goods sold was \$5,771.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$4,558.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, an increase of \$1,213.4 million, or 26.6%. The increase in cost of goods sold primarily resulted from the Lion Acquisition in April 2011, which contributed an increase of \$1,143.7 million to cost of goods sold during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 over the same period in 2011.

Operating expenses were \$267.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$238.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, an increase of \$29.1 million, or 12.2%. The increase in operating expenses primarily resulted from the operation of the El Dorado refinery for the full period in 2012, which contributed \$32.5 million to the increase in operating expenses when compared to the same period in 2011. This was partially offset by the decrease in the number of stores operated and reductions in same-store operating expenses at the retail segment during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, as compared to the same period in 2011.

General and administrative expenses were \$74.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$61.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, an increase of \$12.8 million, or 20.7%. The increase is primarily attributable to the Lion Acquisition in April 2011. We do not allocate general and administrative expenses to our operating segments.

Depreciation and amortization was \$61.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$53.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, an increase of \$7.9 million, or 14.8%. This increase was



primarily due to the Lion Acquisition in April 2011 and depreciation associated with the Paline and Nettleton assets, acquired in the fourth quarter 2011 and first quarter 2012, respectively.

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Loss on sale of assets was \$2.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, and related to the sale of 15 company-operated retail and convenience store by the retail segment. We did not sell any stores during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Interest expense was \$35.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$38.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, a decrease of \$2.8 million, or 7.2%. The decrease is attributable primarily to decreases in our deferred financing charges related to our refinancing and amendment activities and decreases in our unrealized mark-to-market expenses related to our interest rate swaps, partially offset by increases in our interest costs due to financings associated with the acquisition of Lion Oil and other fixed assets impacting the nine months ended September 30, 2012, as compared to the same period in 2011.

Income tax expense was \$117.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to \$87.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, an increase of \$29.6 million, or 33.8%. Our effective tax rate was 35.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, compared to 34.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The increase in our effective tax rate in the nine months ended September 30, 2012 is primarily due to the gain on our investment in Lion Oil in the nine months ended September 30, 2011, which is not recognized for tax purposes.

**Operating Segments**

We review operating results in three reportable segments: refining, marketing and retail.

**Refining Segment**

The table below sets forth certain information concerning our refining segment operations:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
<b>Tyler Refinery</b>				
Days operated in period	92	92	274	273
Total sales volume (average barrels per day) <sup>(1)</sup>	62,467	59,920	59,329	59,446
Products manufactured (average barrels per day):				
Gasoline	32,444	30,802	31,202	31,483
Diesel/Jet	22,849	22,798	21,538	22,360
Petrochemicals, LPG, NGLs	2,868	2,704	2,422	2,270
Other	2,007	2,525	1,980	2,458
Total production	60,168	58,829	57,142	58,571
Throughput (average barrels per day):				
Crude oil	60,092	57,625	55,246	55,767
Other feedstocks	497	2,187	2,379	3,674
Total throughput	60,589	59,812	57,625	59,441
Per barrel of sales <sup>(2)</sup> :				