

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

SUNOCOCORP LLC¹

PURPOSE

SunocoCorp Management LLC (the “*Manager*”), acting in its capacity as the managing member of SunocoCorp LLC (the “*Company*”) is responsible for the management of the Company. In such capacity, the Manager is responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the financial statements of the Company and for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting and disclosure controls of the Company. It is the responsibility of the independent auditors to express an opinion as to the conformance of the Company’s financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles based upon their audit. The Audit Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Directors of the Manager (the “*Board*”). Its primary purpose is to assist the Board in its oversight of (1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, (2) the compliance by the Manager and the Company with legal and regulatory requirements and the Manager’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, (3) the independent auditor’s qualifications and independence and (4) the performance of the Company’s internal audit function and independent auditors.

MEMBERSHIP

The Audit Committee shall be composed of not fewer than three members, all of whom (i) meet the independence criteria set forth in the Company’s Corporate Governance Guidelines, as well as the independence and experience requirements of the New York Stock Exchange (the “*NYSE*”), Section 10A(m)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “*SEC*”) and (ii) are financially literate and have sufficient financial experience and ability to enable them to discharge their responsibilities as specified in this Charter. In addition, at least one member of the Audit Committee shall meet the requirements of and be considered an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the SEC. No member may simultaneously serve on the audit committees of more than two other public companies unless the Board determines that such simultaneous service does not impair the member’s ability to effectively serve on the Audit Committee. Members shall be elected annually by the Board for terms of one year, or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. Audit Committee members may be replaced by the Board.

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Audit Committee is empowered to investigate any matter brought to its attention with full access to all books, records, facilities and personnel of the Manager and the Company. The Audit Committee shall have the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties, to retain independent legal, accounting or other advisors. The Manager shall provide the Audit Committee with appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee in its capacity

¹ SunocoCorp LLC (the “*Company*”) is a limited liability company. It is managed by SunocoCorp Management LLC (the “*Manager*”), as its managing manager. The Company has no board of directors, but under its limited liability company agreement, “Board of Directors” is defined to mean the Board of the Manager. References herein are to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Manager, which functions as the Audit Committee of the Company.

as a committee of the Board, for payment of (1) compensation to any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Manager or the Company, (2) compensation to any independent counsel or other advisors engaged by the Audit Committee, and (3) ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

In fulfilling their responsibilities, it is recognized that members of the Audit Committee are not full-time employees of the Manager. It is not the duty or responsibility of the Audit Committee or its members to conduct “field work” or other types of auditing, legal, or accounting reviews or procedures. The Manager’s management is responsible for preparing the Manager’s financial statements for the Manager and the Company and the independent auditors are responsible for auditing those financial statements.

Unless he or she believes to the contrary (in which case, he or she will advise the Audit Committee of such belief), each member of the Audit Committee shall be entitled to assume and rely on (1) the integrity of those persons and organizations within and outside the Manager that it receives information from and (2) the accuracy of the financial, legal, safety, health and environment, and other information provided to the Audit Committee by such persons or organizations.

The following shall be the usual recurring activities of the Audit Committee to assist the Board in fulfilling the oversight responsibilities described above. The Audit Committee may modify these activities (consistent with the requirements of the SEC and the NYSE) as particular circumstances warrant. Specifically, the Audit Committee shall from time to time as required and otherwise when the Audit Committee deems appropriate:

Communication and Reporting

1. Provide a direct and independent line of communication between the Company’s internal auditors, its independent auditors, and the Board.
2. Report regularly to the Board regarding any issues that arise with respect to the Company’s financial statements or other financial information, compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and the Manager’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers; the independence and qualifications of the Company’s independent auditors; and the performance of the Company’s independent auditors.

Independent Auditors

3. Have the sole authority to appoint, retain or replace the Company’s independent auditors.
4. Be directly responsible for the compensation and oversight of the Company’s independent auditors and each other registered public accounting firm engaged (including resolution of disagreements between management and such independent auditors or registered public accounting firms regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Manager or the Company, in each case in a manner that is

consistent with the standards of independence and other qualifications established by applicable laws, rules and regulations of the SEC and the NYSE. The Company's independent auditors and each such other registered public accounting firm shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

5. Pre-approve all audit, review or attest engagements, internal control related services and permitted non-audit services (including the fees and terms thereof) to be performed by the Company's independent auditors, subject to de minimis or other exceptions for non-audit services permitted under applicable laws, rules and regulations of the SEC (including Section 10A(i)(1)(B) of the Exchange Act) and the NYSE, which non-audit services are approved by the Audit Committee prior to the completion of the audit.
6. At least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditors describing:
 - (a) the firm's internal quality-control procedures;
 - (b) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and
 - (c) all relationships between the independent auditor and the Manager or the Company in order to assess the auditor's independence.
7. At least annually, review and confirm the independence of the independent auditors by (i) obtaining written statements (as set forth in the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board) from the Company's independent auditors concerning any relationships between the auditors and the Manager or the Company or any other relationships, including the provision of non-audit services, that may adversely affect the independence of the auditors; (ii) actively engaging the independent auditors in a dialogue with respect to any disclosed relationships for services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the independent auditors; (iii) assessing the independence of the independent auditors of the Manager and the Company, including an assessment of whether the independent auditor's performance of permissible non-audit services is compatible with their independence; (iv) reviewing and evaluating the qualifications and performance of the lead partner of the independent auditors, taking into account the opinions of management and the internal auditors; (v) ensuring the rotation of the lead partner, as required by law, and considering whether there should be regular rotation of the audit firm.
8. Review the qualifications, experience and performance of the independent auditor.
9. Meet with the independent auditor prior to the audit to discuss the planning and staffing of the audit.

10. Set clear policies regarding the hiring by the Manager or the Company of employees or former employees of the Company's independent auditors, if such policies differ from the requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC, or any other regulatory standards applicable to the Manager, the Company or its independent auditors.

Internal Auditing Function

11. Review the appointment and replacement of the senior internal auditing executive.
12. Review the significant reports to management prepared by the internal auditing function relating to internal controls and management's responses.
13. Review the internal audit plan and significant changes in planned activities; review significant findings resulting from audits and managements' responsiveness to the findings.
14. Review the internal auditors' assessment of the effectiveness of, or weaknesses in, internal control systems.
15. Evaluate the performance and independence of the internal auditors.
16. Review and discuss with the independent auditor the responsibilities, budget and staffing of the Manager's internal audit function.

Earnings Releases and Earnings Guidance

17. Discuss with management the general types of information to be disclosed, and the types of presentation to be made, related to earnings press releases as well as financial information or financial guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies including, in each case, the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information, recognizing that such discussion need not be conducted in advance of any particular earnings release or any particular presentation of financial information or financial guidance provided to analysts or rating agencies.

Financial Statements

18. Review with management and the Company's independent auditors:
 - (a) The Company's annual audited and quarterly financial statements and related footnotes and the independent auditors' report thereon or review thereof, as applicable, including the effect of off-balance sheet structures on the Company's financial statements and the specific disclosures under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Company's annual and quarterly reports to be filed with the SEC prior to the filing of same and approve the filing of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, which includes the Company's annual audited financial statements and accompanying notes.

- (b) Any significant difficulties or disputes with management encountered by the independent auditors during the course of the audit or interim reviews and any instances of second opinions sought by management.
- (c) Any significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements or major issues regarding accounting principles and financial statement presentations, including any significant changes in the Company's selection or application of accounting principles, and major issues as to the adequacy of the Company's internal controls and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies.
- (d) Analyses prepared by management or the independent registered public accounting firm setting forth significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including analyses of the effects of alternative treatments of financial information within United States generally accepted accounting principles on the Company's financial statements.
- (e) Any significant findings and recommendations made by the independent auditors with respect to the Company's financial policies, procedures and internal accounting controls, together with management's responses thereto and any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies;
- (f) The form of opinion the independent auditors propose to render to the Board and the Audit Committee.
- (g) The critical accounting policies and estimates used in preparing the financial statements of the Company.
- (h) The effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives.
- (i) Other material written communications between the Company's independent auditors and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
- (j) All alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the Company's independent auditors.
- (k) Any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies, any employee complaints and any published reports which raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements, financial reporting process, accounting policies or internal audit function.

- (l) Any disclosures made to the Audit Committee by the Manager's Chief Executive Officer² and Chief Financial Officer during their certification process for the Form 10-K and Form 10-Q about any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein, and any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal accounting and disclosure controls.
- (m) The internal audit function responsibilities, budget and staffing and any recommended changes in the planned scope of the internal audit.
- (n) Any other matters required to be discussed by applicable auditing standards, including the Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 61 and SAS No. 100, as the same may be amended in the future, relating to the conduct of the audit, including any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management.
- (o) Other matters related to the Company's interim financial results to be included in the quarterly reports to be filed with the SEC and the matters to be communicated under SAS No. 100, as the same may be amended in the future.

Internal Controls and Interface with Independent Auditors

- 19. Consider and review with management, internal auditors and the independent auditors, the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls over financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures, the adequacy of disclosures about the foregoing, and the safeguarding of assets, including any significant deficiencies which could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data.
- 20. Review in private discussion with the independent auditors whether there have been (and, if so, the nature of) any audit problems or difficulties and any related responses by management. This review shall include:
 - (a) Confirmation that management is not placing any restrictions on the scope of the independent auditors' work or their access to information;
 - (b) Inquiry as to any accounting adjustments noted or proposed by the independent auditors but "passed" (as immaterial or otherwise) and any communications between the audit team and the audit firm's national office regarding auditing or accounting issues raised in connection with the Company's audit; and

² If there is no Chief Executive Officer, any references to Chief Executive Officer shall include the President or any such other person performing the functions of the Chief Executive Officer.

- (c) Discussion of any “management” or “internal control” letters issued or proposed to be issued by the independent auditors to the Company, as well as any other material written communications between the independent auditors and management that the independent auditors or management bring to the Audit Committee’s attention.
- 21. Discuss with the national office of the Company’s independent auditors issues on which the Audit Committee was consulted by the Company’s audit team and matters of audit quality and consistency.
- 22. Establish procedures for receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, and the confidential, anonymous submissions by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters or discrimination or harassment alleged to result from employees’ complaints regarding such matters.
- 23. For each of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, review (i) the certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer related to internal controls, and (ii) the independent auditors attestation report related to internal controls.

Miscellaneous

- 24. Discuss with management, the Company’s independent auditors and legal counsel for the Manager the Company’s risk assessment and risk management policies, including the Company’s major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and mitigate such risks.
- 25. Discuss with management the status of policies and practices covering the following financial matters: securities issuances, cash management, leasing, off-balance sheet and structured financing, major financial exposures, investment and funding of employee benefit plans, major insurance programs and significant tax strategies.
- 26. Review and investigate any matters pertaining to the integrity of management, conflicts of interest, or adherence to standards of business conduct as required by the Company’s or the Manager’s policies.
- 27. Obtain advice and assistance from legal counsel, accounting and other advisors regarding compliance with laws, regulations and internal procedures, and contingent liabilities that may be material to the Company.
- 28. Discuss with the Manager’s general counsel or outside counsel any legal matters brought to the Audit Committee’s attention that could reasonably be expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

29. Review the Audit Committee Charter annually to ensure that it meets all applicable legal and NYSE requirements, and recommend any necessary or desirable revisions to the Board.
30. Conduct a self-evaluation of the Audit Committee's performance at least annually.
31. Obtain assurance from the independent auditor that Section 10A(b) of the Exchange Act has not been implicated.
32. Oversee compliance with the Manager's or the Company's policies and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics including:
 - (a) Confirmation that the policies of the Manager and the Company and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics are formalized in writing and that procedures are in place to communicate such policies and codes to appropriate management, supervisory and other key employees.
 - (b) Periodic review of the policies of the Manager and the Company and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, with particular focus on related party transactions and conflicts of interest involving, directly or indirectly, any director or executive officer, and consider whether any changes are needed.
33. Review of the program for monitoring compliance with the policies of the Manager and the Company and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and obtaining periodic updates from management regarding compliance.
34. Determination of whether to grant any waivers of or approve any other deviations from the policies of the Manager and the Company or the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (if Board approval is required) and documenting and monitoring any such approval or waiver.
35. Evaluate annually whether the Company should change its independent auditors or the partner in charge of performing or reviewing the Company's audit or other audit team personnel. Such evaluation shall be based on all relevant circumstances known to the Audit Committee, including qualifications of and quality of services performed by the independent auditing firm and the primary audit partner, opinions of the Manager's management regarding the independent auditors, length of tenure, factors having the potential to impact objectivity, the SEC requirement to rotate at least every five years the primary audit partner in charge of performing (or overseeing the performance of) the Company's audit and the primary audit partner in charge of reviewing the Company's audit, the possible desirability of regular rotation of the independent auditing firm, any reported issues regarding the independent auditing firm's internal controls or audits of other companies, and the independent auditing firm's efficiencies and relevant expertise regarding the Company. The Audit Committee shall present to the Board a summary of the Audit Committee's evaluation and conclusions.

36. Review periodically with management the Company's cybersecurity risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. Perform such other tasks related to the oversight of the Company's risks from cybersecurity threats as the Board may delegate to the Committee.

MEETINGS

The Audit Committee shall convene on at least a quarterly basis, either in person or telephonically, with and without management present. Such quarterly meetings, in any event, shall be held following the end of each fiscal quarter of the Company prior to the release of quarterly or annual earnings to review the financial results of the Company for the preceding fiscal quarter, or preceding fiscal year, as applicable. The Audit Committee shall meet periodically with management, the Company's internal auditors (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function such as the internal auditors of the Manager) and the Company's independent auditors in separate executive sessions. Quarterly and other meetings of the Audit Committee may be called by the chairman of the Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, or the Chief Financial Officer. The Audit Committee may request any officer, employee or advisor of the Manager or the Company to participate in an Audit Committee meeting or to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Audit Committee.

If a chairman of the Audit Committee is not designated or present, the members of the Audit Committee present at the meeting may designate a Chairman by majority vote. A majority of the members present at a meeting shall constitute a quorum to properly convene a meeting. The Audit Committee chairman, in consultation with the Manager's Chief Financial Officer, other Audit Committee members and the Company's independent auditors, shall prepare and circulate among the members an agenda in advance of each quarterly meeting.

REPORTING

Formal meeting minutes shall be maintained, distributed to Audit Committee members, and filed with the Manager's Secretary. In addition, the chairman of the Audit Committee shall provide regular reports to the Board.

Approved by the Audit Committee on October 31, 2025.