Kinder Morgan Inc. - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Kinder Morgan is one of the largest energy infrastructure companies in North America. Our vision is to deliver energy to improve lives and create a better world. Our mission is to provide energy transportation and storage services in a safe, efficient and environmental responsible manner for the benefit of people, communities, and businesses. We value integrity, accountability, safety, and excellence. As of December 31, 2022, we had approximately 10,595 employees across North America and we owned an interest in or operated approximately 83,000 miles of pipelines, 140 terminals, 700 Bcf of working natural gas storage capacity, and an RNG generation capacity of approximately 2.2 Bcf per year. Our pipelines transport natural gas, renewable fuels, refined petroleum products, crude oil, condensate, CO2 and other products, and our terminals store and handle various commodities including gasoline, diesel fuel, chemicals, biodiesel, renewable fuels and feedstocks, metals and petroleum coke.

Responses to this questionnaire may contain forward-looking statements, which include any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Future actions, conditions, or events may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements. Please review “Important Information about Policies, Procedures, Practices, and Forward-Looking Statements” in Kinder Morgan’s RY2022 ESG Report for information about risks that could affect expectations expressed in forward-looking statements.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
3 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
Not providing past emissions data for Scope 3

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
Canada
Mexico
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.
USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.
Other, please specify (Operational control and equity share)

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain
Midstream

Other divisions
Please select

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	KMI

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?
Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	Our EHS Committee assists our Board with oversight of EHS risk and opportunity management, which may include climate-related risks and opportunities. The EHS Committee consists of independent directors appointed by the Board. Board members with experience in EHS and regulatory matters assist in confirming that we are operating consistent with prudent industry practices and that environmental and safety matters are properly considered in Board decisions. Any Board member may elect to attend EHS Committee meetings. Our CEO, President, and other Board members, with few exceptions, attend and participate in the regularly scheduled EHS Committee meetings. The EHS Committee's oversight includes the review of the progress and results of the scenario analysis we conduct to test the resilience of our business strategy. Through the EHS Committee, our Board provides direction to our COO on ESG, sustainability, and climate-related issues. Our Board and EHS Committee also establish performance expectations with our CEO, President, and COO for the management of these issues.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring progress towards corporate targets	<Not Applicable>	The EHS Committee meets at least semi-annually and reviews reports from our COO on ESG and EHS issues. Any Board member may elect to attend EHS Committee meetings. The EHS Committee's oversight includes the review of the progress and results of the scenario analysis we conduct to test the resilience of our business strategy. Through the EHS Committee, our Board provides direction to our COO on ESG, sustainability, and climate-related issues. Our Board and EHS Committee also establish performance expectations with our CEO, President, and COO for the management of these issues.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The primary purposes of the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company include identifying from among the members of the Board and reporting to the Board on individuals recommended to serve as members of the various committees of the Board. Our Board has members with significant experience in risk management, energy transition, and capital planning, all of which are essential to addressing our industry's potential disruptors. In addition, 43% of our directors have significant experience outside of energy or significant energy transition experience, and 43% have regulatory and EHS experience. Our directors with experience involving renewables and alternative energy businesses provide perspective, guidance, and oversight in our energy transition efforts. Our Board members' backgrounds allow them to engage in healthy debate on climate-related topics, challenge management assumptions, and make thoughtful and informed decisions about these risks and opportunities.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Half-yearly

Please explain
Our CEO and our President hold a series of regularly scheduled meetings to engage with our business segment presidents, corporate function heads, and subject matter personnel on issues related to our business. We use those meetings to monitor progress and performance and to discuss risks and opportunities, including, where appropriate, climate-related risks and opportunities and plans to address such risks and opportunities. The frequency of these meetings creates a cycle of ongoing assessment and improvement, as action plans relating to various aspects of our business are initiated and adjusted based on new information and past experience. The regular cadence and varied length of these meetings, from a few hours to most of a business day, permit extended discussion and regular follow-up on a wide range of action items. The meetings are typically scheduled one year in advance.

The EHS Committee meets at least semi-annually and reviews reports from our COO on ESG and EHS issues. Any Board member may elect to attend EHS Committee meetings. Our CEO, President, and other Board members, with few exceptions, attend and participate in the regularly scheduled EHS Committee meetings.

The EHS Committee's oversight includes the review of the progress and results of the annual scenario analysis we conduct to test the resilience of our business strategy. Through the EHS Committee, our Board provides direction to our COO on ESG, sustainability, and climate-related issues. Our Board and EHS Committee also establish performance expectations with our CEO, President, and COO for the management of these issues.

Position or committee
President

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Half-yearly

Please explain
Our CEO and our President hold a series of regularly scheduled meetings to engage with our business segment presidents, corporate function heads, and subject matter

personnel on issues related to our business. We use those meetings to monitor progress and performance and to discuss risks and opportunities, including, where appropriate, climate-related risks and opportunities and plans to address such risks and opportunities. The frequency of these meetings creates a cycle of ongoing assessment and improvement, as action plans relating to various aspects of our business are initiated and adjusted based on new information and past experience. The regular cadence and varied length of these meetings, from a few hours to most of a business day, permit extended discussion and regular follow-up on a wide range of action items. The meetings are typically scheduled one year in advance.

The EHS Committee meets at least semi-annually and reviews reports from our COO on ESG and EHS issues. Any Board member may elect to attend EHS Committee meetings. Our CEO, President, and other Board members, with few exceptions, attend and participate in the regularly scheduled EHS Committee meetings.

The EHS Committee's oversight includes the review of the progress and results of the annual scenario analysis we conduct to test the resilience of our business strategy. Through the EHS Committee, our Board provides direction to our COO on ESG, sustainability, and climate-related issues. Our Board and EHS Committee also establish performance expectations with our CEO, President, and COO for the management of these issues.

Position or committee
Chief Operating Officer (COO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Other, please specify (Evaluating operational impact of climate-related risk and opportunities)

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Half-yearly

Please explain
Our COO is responsible for overseeing our engagement with investors, regulators, employees, lenders, and customers on ESG-related matters, including our risks and opportunities. Our COO provides strategic leadership for EHS matters, including matters related to climate. Our COO is also responsible for implementing procedures and controls to track the data necessary for the preparation of our RY2022 ESG Report, and for sharing our results with other senior management and our Board's EHS Committee. Our COO reports to the President, who in turn, reports to the CEO.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Our Annual Incentive Plan is designed to foster our executive officers' stake in our continued success through the possible payment of annual cash bonuses dependent on individual and company performance. A pool of bonus dollars is budgeted each year whose size depends on the extent to which we meet certain financial performance targets set by the Compensation Committee. The Committee may adjust the budgeted pool of bonus dollars based on our overall performance in other areas, including targets for environmental incident rates and regulatory compliance. We report our performance against ESG-related environmental and safety metrics to our Board that are reviewed and discussed in our regularly scheduled meetings with senior management. Certain EHS-related ESG metrics are included in performance criteria used to determine incentive compensation for our executives including minimizing releases from our operations that help us meet a short term methane target and avoid GHG emissions.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (Pool of bonus dollars)

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
A pool of bonus dollars is budgeted at the beginning of each year for annual cash bonuses that may be paid to our executive officers and other employees. The size of the final bonus pool depends primarily on the extent to which we meet certain financial performance targets set at the beginning of the year by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee may also adjust the budgeted pool of bonus dollars upward or downward based on our overall performance in other areas, including targets for safety and environmental incident rates, regulatory compliance, and other financial measures.

We regularly report to our Board and investors our performance against ESG-related environmental and safety metrics that are reviewed and discussed in our regularly scheduled meetings with senior management. Certain EHS-related ESG metrics are included in performance criteria used to determine incentive compensation for our employees, including executives. The environmental metrics include an incentive to minimize releases from our operations; those related to natural gas and CO2 operations help us meet our Natural Gas business segment short term methane reduction GHG target and avoid GHG emissions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Entitled to incentive
All employees

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Other, please specify (Pool of bonus dollars)

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
A pool of bonus dollars is budgeted at the beginning of each year for annual cash bonuses that may be paid to our executive officers and other employees. The size of the final bonus pool depends primarily on the extent to which we meet certain financial performance targets set at the beginning of the year by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee may also adjust the budgeted pool of bonus dollars upward or downward based on our overall performance in other areas, including targets for safety and environmental incident rates, regulatory compliance, and other financial measures.

We regularly report to our Board and investors our performance against ESG-related environmental and safety metrics that are reviewed and discussed in our regularly scheduled meetings with senior management. Certain EHS-related ESG metrics are included in performance criteria used to determine incentive compensation for our employees, including executives. The environmental metrics include an incentive to minimize releases from our operations; those related to natural gas and CO2 operations help us meet our Natural Gas business segment short term methane reduction GHG target and avoid GHG emissions.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

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C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?
Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	
Medium-term	1	5	
Long-term	5	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Our management system is designed to help us monitor and assess various types of risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. We identify and evaluate risks and opportunities based on both actual and potential likelihood and significance. Depending on the nature of the risk or opportunity being considered, we evaluate consequences based on a variety of attributes such as health and safety, financial, operational, and environmental. Our management system is intended to promote continuous improvement and adjustment to changing conditions, including actual and potential risks and opportunities in the near-, medium-, and long-term. This integrated and comprehensive approach helps facilitate resiliency in our assets and business strategy.

Our management system establishes routine risk and opportunity management activities that are designed to achieve the following objectives: maintain financial and operational discipline; reveal and manage risks and opportunities, increasingly including climate-related risks and opportunities; and improve our performance and culture.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
We identify a variety of risks and opportunities and develop plans for managing those risks and opportunities when allocating capital to our assets, establishing budgets for operating and capital projects, and developing our long-range outlook. Climate-related risks and opportunities typically manifest themselves indirectly through fundamental financial considerations. For example, embedded in our supply and demand projections are the expected effects of climate-related factors such as changing consumer behavior, increased energy efficiencies, and competing products and services. Operating and capital project budgets include expected costs for climate-related expenses, such as environmental permitting; emission monitoring, reporting, fees, and offsets; business continuity planning; and insurance, as applicable. When we anticipate increased opposition to our capital projects, including climate-related opposition, we adjust our project schedules and budgets for enhanced community relations activities.

We prioritize risks and opportunities based upon likelihood and significance. We typically give highest priority to potential risks and opportunities we consider more probable and most significant.
When we assess capital allocation decisions, we may adjust our required levels and thresholds of one or more of the following criteria: rates of return on capital; payback periods; market demand projections; projected operating costs, including compliance costs; terminal value projections; customer contract durations; customer and equity partner creditworthiness and protections; customer and equity partner concentration; per-unit pricing; percentage of contracted capacity; or level of equity participation and partnership.

We use a series of meetings to monitor the performance of our businesses and to identify and address opportunities and risks over a variety of time horizons including weekly, monthly, and quarterly financial and operational reviews, and our annual budget review.

Examples of some climate-related risks we review in these meetings include: legislative and regulatory proposals and changes that are likely to affect our business or that of our customers, extreme weather events, emission controls, compliance costs, etc.

Legislative and regulatory proposals that we evaluate include increased climate change regulation. We respond to this risk by providing educational information to U.S. House and Senate offices during the past Congress as they considered a fee on methane emissions as part of the budget reconciliation process. As originally introduced in the Senate, the proposed stand-alone bill was administratively unworkable – we made suggestions to make the proposal fairer and more efficient.

Specifically for extreme weather events, we plan for and have established procedures for responding to a wide variety of natural disasters. We maintain hazard identification and risk assessments for our transmission pipelines to identify potential risks and natural disaster scenarios and develop response plans. This planning involves local response officials, other operators and their facilities, and land and right-of-way personnel. We use a variety of tools to forecast and monitor weather-related events, including: weather event and tide level monitoring through news feeds and third-party services; GIS mapping of real-time situational data to monitor forecasted paths and impacted areas, including supply chain resources; internal communication to provide updates to affected personnel and management; and annual testing of backup work locations that support critical business functions.

We work to improve our processes and procedures for mitigating acute physical climate change risks. We routinely drill scenarios that include these acute risks. Further, to address chronic risks identified through the 4 °C Scenario analysis, we evaluated which of our assets could likely be affected by the rising sea levels projected in a 4 °C Scenario. As a result of this analysis, we reviewed our engineering standards and made adjustments, where warranted, to address potential future risk due to rising sea levels, changes in tidal patterns, wildfires, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events.

Examples of some climate-related opportunities we review in these meetings include: efficiency and alternative sources of energy, responsibly sourced natural gas; RNG; renewable fuels and feedstocks; additional renewable power generation at our locations, etc.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	Policy and legal risks that are considered include increased climate change-related regulation and policies resulting in higher emission fees and carbon taxes, higher fuel prices, additional emission reporting obligations, mandates on and regulation of customers' products or our services, mandated transition to renewables, and delays or rejection of FERC certificates.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, sometimes included	Policy and legal risks that are considered include increased climate change-related regulation and policies resulting in higher emission fees and carbon taxes, higher fuel prices, additional emission reporting obligations, mandates on and regulation of customers' products or our services, mandated transition to renewables, and delays or rejection of FERC certificates.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technology risks that are considered include the substitution of customers' existing products with lower emission options and the lower potential demand for existing products due to greater energy efficiencies.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	Policy and legal risks that are considered include increased climate change-related regulation and policies resulting in higher emission fees and carbon taxes, higher fuel prices, additional emission reporting obligations, mandates on and regulation of customers' products or our services, mandated transition to renewables, and delays or rejection of FERC certificates.
Market	Relevant, sometimes included	Market risks that are considered include changing consumer behavior reducing demand for customers' products, uncertainty in market signals, increased cost of raw materials, and lower export demand due to geopolitical issues in foreign markets.
Reputation	Relevant, sometimes included	Reputational risks that are considered include the stigmatization of sector and increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback.
Acute physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Acute physical risks that are considered include more frequent and severe weather events, including floods, droughts, extreme heat, extreme cold, extreme snow and ice, hurricanes, and tornadoes, leading to business interruption and damage across operations and supply chain; and larger and more frequent wildfires.
Chronic physical	Relevant, sometimes included	Chronic physical risks that are considered include long-term shifts in climate patterns, possibly resulting in new storm patterns, coastal flooding, and chronic heat waves; and rising sea levels and tidal fluctuations.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Increased climate-change related reg/policies resulting in: higher emission fees, carbon taxes, & fuel prices; emission reporting obligations; mandates on/reg of customers; mandated transition to renewables; and delays/rejection of FERC certificates.)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
We identify a variety of risks and opportunities and develop plans for managing those risks and opportunities when allocating capital to our assets, establishing budgets for operating and capital projects, and developing our long-range outlook. When we anticipate increased opposition to our capital projects, including climate-related opposition, we adjust our project schedules and budgets for enhanced community relations activities.

New laws, policies, regulations, rulemaking and oversight, as well as changes to those currently in effect, could adversely impact our earnings, cash flows and operations. Our assets and operations are subject to extensive regulation and oversight by federal, state and local regulatory authorities. Legislative changes, as well as regulatory actions taken by these authorities, have the potential to adversely affect our profitability. Additional regulatory burdens and uncertainties will be created if and to the extent that more stringent energy and environmental and pipeline safety policies are enacted. Overall, we have seen an increase in the efforts of regulatory authorities to issue new regulations and guidance and to interpret existing laws and regulations in ways that promote the use of renewable energy sources and further protection of the environment, call upon companies to increase monitoring and emissions reduction efforts, and increase investigations and enforcement actions for potential violations of environmental laws. For example, in November 2021, the EPA proposed a rule containing standards of performance for GHG emissions, in the form of methane limitations, and volatile organic compound emissions for crude oil and natural gas sources, including the production, processing, transmission and storage segments. In November 2022, the EPA announced a supplemental proposal expanding on the November 2021 proposed rule aimed at achieving more comprehensive emissions reductions from oil and natural gas sources. In April 2022, the EPA proposed a rule calling for significant reductions in nitrogen oxide emissions in 26 states, including on new and existing natural gas fired reciprocating engines used at compressor stations.

Additional potential financial impacts include: increased compliance and legal costs, increased fuel costs, reduced demand for our traditional services, increased project expansion costs, and increased write-offs.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood

Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2022, 0% of our GHG emissions are covered under emissions limiting regulations.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies and mitigation measures associated with carbon taxes include: engaging with regulators, industry organizations, NGOs, and communities; systematic monitoring of regulatory proposals and implementation of compliance programs, including increasing compliance staff; offsetting, reducing, and managing emissions; managing energy use and improving efficiency; developing new services, expanding current services and certifications, such as responsibly sourced natural gas; and installing renewable energy or using green power purchase agreements.

Specifically regarding engaging with regulators for the Inflation Reduction Act Methane Tax:

Situation - Kinder Morgan works to understand the impacts of the Inflation Reduction Act Methane Tax.

Action - We provided educational information to U.S. House and Senate offices during the past Congress as they considered a fee on methane emissions as part of the budget reconciliation process. As originally introduced in the Senate, the proposed stand-alone bill was administratively unworkable.

In addition, we continue to apply methane emission reduction strategies and report voluntary methane emission reductions as part of the EPA's Methane Challenge program and the ONE Future Coalition.

We have implemented one or more of the following asset management strategies that reduce methane emissions at a number of our facilities including to performing maintenance and repairs on component leaks, including those identified through methane leak surveys performed at least annually; minimizing methane emissions from transmission pipeline blowdowns; conducting performance-based monitoring and replacement for reciprocating compressor rod packing, using dry seals for new centrifugal compressor installations; converting our reciprocating engine and turbine gas starters to electric or air operated starters; collaborating with customers, peers, and regulators on best practices and new technologies; etc.

Cost - We plan to continue to increase our use of pump downs over blowdowns on our natural gas pipelines. We will begin transitioning from annual to quarterly leak detection surveys on our natural gas pipeline compressor stations in 2023 and expect to have all of our natural gas pipeline compressor stations surveyed quarterly by 2028, dependent upon regulatory requirements.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Other, please specify (Substitution of customers' existing products with lower emission options and lower potential demand for existing products due to greater energy efficiencies.)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include: reduced demand for our traditional services, increased write-offs and earlier retirement of existing assets, increased customer credit risk, including bankruptcies.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies and mitigation measures include:
– Negotiating contracts with longer terms, higher per-unit pricing, and for a greater percentage of our available capacity,
– Changing focus to fossil-fuel markets expected to exist in APS,
– Adjusting investment evaluation assumptions to assume lower uncontracted cash flows and terminal values,
– Maintaining discipline in accounts receivable management and customer credit protections,
– Developing new services, and
– Developing and expanding lower carbon business activities.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Other, please specify (Changing consumer behavior reducing demand for customers' products, uncertainty in market signals, increased cost of raw materials, and lower export demand due to geopolitical issues in foreign markets.)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include reduced demand for our traditional services, increased operating costs due to higher energy prices, abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy prices and cost, and repricing of oil field reserves.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies and mitigation measures include:
– Adjusting investment evaluation assumptions,
– Negotiating contracts with longer terms, higher per-unit pricing and for a greater percentage of our available capacity,
– Managing energy use and improving efficiency,
– Financial risk management and hedging programs, and
– Developing and expanding lower carbon business activities.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Other, please specify (Stigmatization of sector and increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback.)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased access to capital

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
We identify a variety of risks and opportunities and develop plans for managing those risks and opportunities when allocating capital to our assets, establishing budgets for operating and capital projects, and developing our long-range outlook. When we anticipate increased opposition to our capital projects, including climate-related opposition, we adjust our project schedules and budgets for enhanced community relations activities. Public opposition may cause difficulties in obtaining rights-of-way, permits, and other regulatory approvals. For example, it is becoming increasingly difficult to build new greenfield pipeline projects, particularly in the Northeast and other areas outside the U.S. Gulf Coast.

Additional potential financial impacts include: increased cost of capital, decreased access to public capital markets, increased cost of public relations, decreased ability to attract and retain employees, and decreased investment in industry sector.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies and mitigation measures associated with stigmatization of sector include:
-Expanding and developing lower carbon business activities,
-Working to reduce our carbon footprint,
-Adjusting ESG disclosure to be responsive to the financial sector by reporting per SASB, TCFD, and other reporting frameworks,
-Increasing internal funding reduces need to access capital markets, and
-Engaging with regulators, industry organizations, NGOs, and communities.

We take our federal, state, and local stakeholders' concerns and feedback into consideration during the development of our growth projects and follow our construction and mitigative procedures that take into account plans to minimize impacts to nearby residents. This process helps address potential issues prior to the start of construction. We participate in industry trade associations to further communicate the benefits of our customers' products and our services. We serve on communications committees where we assist in the development of communication materials that address topics such as safety, construction, restoration activities, environmental considerations, and the social and economic benefits of the industry.

We also participate in several industry initiatives regarding emission reduction strategies. We actively engage with various trade associations and regulatory entities to share data, our experience with methane monitoring and management, and best practices for achieving emission reductions. We invested $775 thousand in research and development projects related to GHG emissions and climate change in 2022 that includes a contributions for GHG-related projects through PRCI, ONE Future, and the Stanford Natural Gas Initiative. It also includes investments in the Cheniere Midstream QMRV GHG Project, the New York State's Emission Measurement project, and pipeline hydrogen feasibility studies.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (More frequent and severe weather events, including floods; droughts; extreme heat, cold, snow and ice; hurricanes; and tornadoes, leading to business interruption and damage across operations and supply chain and larger and more frequent wildfires.)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include:
-Reduced revenue as a result of business and supply chain interruptions
-Increased write-offs and costs for damaged property
-Increased insurance costs

Potential acute risks include physical damage from variations in weather patterns, such as severe storms, wildfires, floods, and drought. Natural disasters can damage or

destroy our assets or disrupt the supply of the products we transport or store. Natural disasters can similarly affect our customers' facilities. Circumstances could arise in which our losses could exceed our insurance coverage resulting in a material adverse impact to our assets, financial condition, or operating results.

Some of our pipelines, terminals and other assets are located in, and our shipping vessels operate in, areas that are susceptible to hurricanes, earthquakes, flooding and other natural disasters or could be impacted by subsidence and coastal erosion. These natural disasters could potentially damage or destroy our assets and disrupt the supply of the products we transport. Many climate models indicate that global warming is likely to result in rising sea levels, increased frequency and severity of weather events such as winter storms, hurricanes and tropical storms, extreme precipitation and flooding. These climate-related changes could result in damage to our physical assets, especially operations located in low-lying areas near coasts and river banks, and facilities situated in hurricane-prone and rain-susceptible regions. Natural disasters can similarly affect the facilities of our customers. The timing, severity and location of these climate change impacts are not known with certainty, and these impacts are expected to manifest themselves over varying time horizons. In addition, we may experience increased insurance premiums and deductibles, or a decrease in available coverage, for our assets in areas subject to severe weather.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Natural disasters can damage or destroy our assets or disrupt the supply of the products we transport or store. In the third quarter of 2017, Hurricane Harvey caused disruptions in our operations near the Texas Gulf Coast requiring approximately $45 million in repair costs, approximately $10 million of which was not recoverable through insurance.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies and mitigation measures include:
-Business continuity planning,
-Maintaining the necessary insurance,
-Engineering controls,
-Environmental assessments and management plans,
-Operational procedures and plans to identify areas prone to severe weather events and wildfires,
-Drill severe weather event and wildfire scenarios,
-Monitoring weather patterns, storms, and wildfire events,
-Emergency shutdown procedures, followed by damage inspection and restart protocols, and
-Right-of-way maintenance.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 6

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Other, please specify (Long-term shifts in climate patterns, possibly resulting in new storm patterns, coastal flooding, and chronic heat waves and rising sea levels and tidal fluctuations.)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include:
-Reduced revenue as a result of business interruption or facility shutdown, and
-Increased costs for damaged property and facility improvements.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies and mitigation measures include:
-Business continuity planning,
-Engineering controls,
-Pre-construction planning incorporating enhanced engineering standards,
-Improving facilities to accommodate storm surge, and
-Monitoring tide levels.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Using more efficient equipment and using more efficient production and distribution processes.)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include reduced operating costs through efficiency gains and cost reductions and increased production capacity, resulting in increased revenues.

Kinder Morgan is leveraging existing assets towards capital-efficient, attractive return opportunities supporting growing renewable fuels market and positioning ourselves for and participating in the gradual energy transition in a way that is very responsible for our investors. We are participating in these markets today in RNG, renewable diesel, renewable feedstocks, in backstopping renewable power in our gas business. We have committed approximately 85% of the $3.3 billion capital project backlog as of December 31, 2022 to lower carbon investments.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Kinder Morgan seeks to leverage existing assets towards capital-efficient, attractive return opportunities supporting growing renewable fuels market and positioning ourselves for and participating in the gradual energy transition in a way that is very responsible for our investors. We are participating in these markets today in RNG, renewable diesel, renewable feedstocks, in backstopping renewable power in our gas business. We have committed approximately 85% of the $3.3 billion capital project backlog as of December 31, 2022 to lower carbon investments.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Situation: Commercial opportunities emerging from the low-carbon energy transition

Task: Implement available strategies include increasing use of our existing assets and leveraging economies of scale from incremental acquisitions and expansions of assets.

Action: Energy Transition Ventures team established in March 2021 to identify, analyze and pursue commercial opportunities emerging from the low-carbon energy transition. The team focuses on customer outreach and business development activities in pursuit of those new ventures, which may include services like carbon capture and sequestration, renewable natural gas capture, hydrogen production, renewable power generation, electric transmission, and renewable diesel production.

Results: Invested in a lower carbon future with a $3.7 billion backlog with 86% allocated to lower carbon investments such as natural gas, RNG, liquid biofuels, and CCS infrastructure at attractive returns. $372 million attributed to Energy Transition Ventures Group, 98% associated with RNG facilities and 2% with CCS project.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Using lower-emission sources of energy, using supportive policy incentives, using new technologies, participating in the carbon markets, and shifting toward decentralized energy generation.)

Primary potential financial impact
Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include attractive returns on investment in lower carbon natural gas infrastructure such as DRA and solar panels.

We use DRA to reduce energy consumption in our liquids pipelines. DRA reduces friction inside pipelines, which allows us to move more product through our pipelines using less energy. Our use of DRA reduces our electricity needs and allows us to reduce the use of pumps, completely shut down unneeded pump stations, or avoid construction of new pump station infrastructure. In 2022, our deployment of DRA in our Products Pipelines business segment avoided approximately 337 GWh of electricity consumption, which equates to the use of 30.3 main line pumps. This energy savings is roughly equivalent to 239,000 metric tons of CO_2e emissions avoided.

We have programs to make energy efficiency improvements in our operations and explore new lower carbon technologies where and when economically feasible. For example, some of the equipment at our facilities is powered through solar panels installed on-site. As these locations are often very remote and far from an existing electric grid, these installations have been successful from both an energy-efficiency perspective and cost-saving perspective. In 2022, we consumed approximately 956 MWh of renewable energy from the solar panels we operate, equivalent to approximately 678 metric tons of CO_2e avoided.

Additional financial impacts include increased capital availability as more investors favor lower-emission products, reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for services, and increased value of fixed assets.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies include: allocating the largest portion of our capital to lower carbon natural gas infrastructure; developing new services; and expanding and developing lower carbon business activities.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Developing and/or expanding lower emission goods and services, diversifying business activities, and responding to shifting consumer preferences.)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include increased revenue through demand for lower emission products and services and increased revenue from our competitive position and asset flexibility to respond to shifting consumer preferences.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies include allocating the largest portion of our capital to lower carbon natural gas infrastructure, developing new services, and expanding and developing lower carbon business activities.

Comment

Identifier
Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Increased demand for natural gas services, natural gas storage and pipeline services to backstop intermittent renewable power supply and reliable fuel for power generation and using public-sector incentives for carbon sequestration.)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include increased revenue from increased demand for natural gas gathering, processing, transportation, storage, and distribution and increased revenue through access to new and emerging carbon transportation and sequestration markets.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies include allocating the largest portion of our expansion capital to lower carbon natural gas infrastructure, including for export; pursuing carbon sequestration opportunities; and developing new services focused on deliverability and unconventional energy storage.

Comment

Identifier
Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Other, please specify (Responding quickly to market changes resulting from natural disasters and participating in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy efficiency measures.)

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify

Company-specific description
Potential financial impacts include increased market valuation through resilience planning and increased reliability of supply chain and ability to operate under various conditions.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Please select

Magnitude of impact
Please select

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Available strategies include business continuity planning, continuing to innovate and improve our energy management programs, and evaluating new ways to reduce our emissions by increasing equipment efficiency.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within two years

Publicly available climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Our forward-looking strategies and financial decisions are driven primarily by market opportunities and corporate objectives and responsibilities. We make long-term strategic decisions with the intention of creating sustainable competitive advantages. To sustain and improve our market position, we project and plan for reasonably foreseeable changes, including changes to governmental regulations, that could potentially impact our business and the markets in which we operate. We respond to such changes as they occur. Market and policy responses to climate change can be and have been a factor in our forward-looking strategic and financial decision-making.

We invest in our assets to operate them safely and to protect our employees, the environment, and the communities in which we operate. We work collaboratively within our industry and with governments, environmental groups, Indigenous Peoples, and communities to build our understanding of the issues around climate change and seek potential solutions.

Kinder Morgan recognizes that addressing climate change is a global priority. It is a matter that requires the cooperation and contributions of citizens, industry, the environmental community and governments nationally and globally to advance the broad alignment of environmental responsibility and economic opportunity for all. As an energy infrastructure company, we recognize and expect that future energy demand will be met in part by a growing proportion of renewable energy sources. Today, the world still relies on fossil fuels for the vast majority of its energy needs. While delivering access to the secure energy the world needs, we are committed to doing our part to address climate change concerns.

Specifically, we are expanding our natural gas transmission business to make access to lower carbon and renewable energy more feasible. We are reducing emissions of methane and other greenhouse gases from our operations. We are pursuing opportunities with our producing partners to increase energy efficiency along the value chain. We are making energy efficiency improvements in our operations and exploring new low-carbon technologies and business models. We include reasonably anticipated policy directions and regulatory decisions into our business models and projects.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	We have updated our transition risk scenario assessment of our business strategy under the IEA's 2022 World Energy Outlook Announced Pledges Scenario, or APS. The APS takes into account the climate commitments made by governments around the world, including the Paris Agreement's Nationally Determined Contributions, as well as longer term net zero emission targets. APS policy assumes that all aspirational targets announced by governments are met on time and in full, including their long-term net zero and energy access goals, whether they relate to climate change, energy streams, or national pledges in other areas such as energy access. The APS limits the temperature rise to 1.7 °C and is aligned with the Paris Agreement to hold the rise in global average temperature to well below 2 °C. Under the IEA's APS, (1) global energy consumption peaks and then declines by 1% over the period from 2021-2050; (2)crude oil and natural gas remain a significant portion of the energy mix, meeting 34% of global energy consumption in 2050, but down from 54% in 2021; (3) global natural gas consumption falls from 16% in 2021 to 10% in 2050, a decrease of 38%; (4) global biofuels consumption increases by five times from 2021 to 2050 to comprise 15% of the liquid fuels market by 2050 versus 2% in 2021. The APS energy mix is enabled by various cost assumptions that increase the cost of hydrocarbons, like carbon taxes, and lower the cost of electrification and renewable power generation. By 2050 under the APS, carbon taxes are assumed in nearly all countries, including some emerging markets and developing economies. In advanced economies with a net zero target, the assumed carbon taxes range from $135-200 per metric ton. During our scenario analysis we also conducted a review of the IEA's 2022 World Energy Outlook NZE to determine whether there were additional climate-related risks or opportunities that were not already identified in our scenario analysis conducted against the IEA World Energy Outlook APS. We found the NZE scenario did not reveal additional climate-related risks for us; rather, it impacted the timing of risks or opportunities we had already identified.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	For our physical risk analysis, we used scenarios consistent with the RCP 8.5 4 °C Scenario presented in the IPCC's 2014 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) which assumes that emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century. In the 4 °C Scenario, the IPCC assumes that climate policy is less ambitious and GHG emissions remain high, which could lead to more severe physical risks, compared to a 1.5-2 °C Scenario.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

How to better assess the resilience of our business strategy and understand the impact that climate change could have on our business?

We performed a high-level assessment of the impact of 1.5-2 °C and 4 °C global warming scenarios. The 1.5-2 °C and 4 °C scenarios were developed assuming the average global temperatures will have increased by either 1.5-2 °C or 4 °C by the year 2100.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

As a result of our 1.5-2.0 °C scenario analysis and our ESG reporting initiative, where appropriate, we evaluate our longer-term views in light of the IEA's APS and NZE; coordinate energy market analysis across our business segments. We also monitor key climate-related market indicators, such as climate-related policy proposals and regulatory changes; natural gas and renewable penetration into the power markets; EV adoption rates, vehicle efficiency standards, and average miles driven; biofuel and hydrogen markets; and technological advancements and price signals for CCUS; expand our evaluation of the economics of emission reduction technologies over a range of potential carbon tax prices; and discuss these topics with our Board and its EHS Committee.

Further, in anticipation of a transition to a lower carbon economy, we also seek opportunities to reduce our emissions; enhance our expertise in CCUS; store, produce, and transport renewable fuels and feedstocks; repurpose our assets; modify existing assets or develop assets for LNG export opportunities; and expand our natural gas deliverability. We present and discuss these opportunities with our Board.

We work to improve our processes and procedures for mitigating acute physical climate change risks. We routinely drill scenarios that include these acute risks. To further address chronic risks identified through the 4 °C Scenario analysis, we evaluated which of our assets could likely be affected by the rising sea levels projected in a 4 °C Scenario. As a result of this analysis, we reviewed our engineering standards and made adjustments, where warranted, to address potential future risk due to rising sea levels, changes in tidal patterns, wildfires, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As an energy infrastructure company, we recognize and expect that future energy demand will continue to be met in part by a growing proportion of renewable energy sources. While delivering access to the secure energy the world requires in order to increase GDP and the standard of living for a growing population, we pursue opportunities that also benefit the global effort to address climate change. Our energy transition ventures group identifies, analyzes and pursues commercial opportunities emerging from the transition to lower carbon energy. This group focuses on customer outreach and business development activities in pursuit of those new ventures, including services like CCUS, RNG production, blue and green hydrogen production or transportation, renewable power generation, electric transmission, and renewable diesel production. Most of our recent growth capital expenditures have been allocated to assets that serve lower carbon fuels, including conventional natural gas. Last year we began work on two renewable diesel hubs in California. Both hubs are now in service, with a combined capacity of up to 38,000 barrels per day of renewable diesel. We also recently completed the renewable feedstock storage and logistics hub at our Harvey, Louisiana facility. We have also established a growing renewable natural gas platform with our acquisitions of Kinetrex, Mas Ranger, and North American Natural Resources. Together these projects are projected to contribute to the avoidance of approximately 10.1 million metric tons of CO2e per year, equivalent to the carbon sequestered by 12 million acres of forest. As always, we will remain disciplined and focused on attractive returns when evaluating new opportunities in this area.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	We support a lower carbon future, including helping our customers to meet their GHG goals through: expanding our natural gas transmission, responsibly sourced natural gas, RNG, and LNG businesses; investing in midstream assets that support the transportation and handling of renewable fuels, including renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel, and associated feedstocks; pursuing lower carbon commercial opportunities; and supporting the advancement of CCUS, hydrogen, and renewable opportunities. Since 2018, we have connected ten RNG sites to our pipeline systems that have a total takeaway capacity of approximately 36 MMcf/d of RNG, which, had we transported the full volume, would have accounted for nearly 9% of the RNG market share in 2022. We expanded our RNG footprint in 2022 with our acquisitions of Mas Ranger and North American Natural Resources, Inc. These acquisitions, combined with the 2021 Kinetrex Energy acquisition, have RNG generation capacity of approximately 2.3 Bcf/yr with an additional 4.6 Bcf/yr in development. Our Products Pipelines business segment has constructed new renewable diesel hubs in northern and southern California to serve the California diesel market that are to be fully operational in April 2023 and have a combined throughput of 38,000 bbls/d of renewable diesel. With regard to supply chain engagement, we developed a Supplier Code of Conduct that outlines our expectations for our consultants, contractors, suppliers, vendors, and business partners. Our Supplier Code of Conduct specifies that the third parties we work with are expected to adhere to these requirements and our core values. New suppliers are required to certify that they have reviewed our Supplier Code of Conduct when they are added to our supplier tracking system. We detail our expectations for environmental topics such as pursuing the goal of protecting the environment, using material, natural resources and energy efficiently and promoting best practices. In addition to adhering to our Supplier Code of Conduct, we encourage our suppliers to communicate these expectations, or those set forth by a similar standard or policy, throughout their own business operations and supply chains.
Investment in R&D	Yes	In 2022, we invested $775,000 in research and development projects related to GHG emissions and climate change are provided below. The 2022 amount includes contributions for GHG-related projects through PRCI, ONE Future, and the Stanford Natural Gas Initiative. It also includes investments in the Cheniere Midstream QMRV GHG Project, the New York State's Emission Measurement project, and pipeline hydrogen feasibility studies.
Operations	Yes	We pursue opportunities that also benefit the global effort to address climate change such as expanding our natural gas transmission and storage business to maintain energy reliability while facilitating greater renewable penetration in the power sector and supporting our LNG customers; pursuing opportunities internally and within the industry to reduce emissions by increasing efficiency along our and our customers' value chains; and exploring new lower carbon technologies and business models. Our energy transition ventures group identifies, analyzes and pursues commercial opportunities emerging from the transition to lower carbon energy including services like CCUS, RNG production, blue and green hydrogen production or transportation, renewable power generation, electric transmission, and renewable diesel production. Additional operations-related strategies include the following: -In 2021, we established a cross-functional employee group to review our larger sources of GHG emissions and determine the feasibility of reducing GHG emissions from these sources. In 2021 our largest sources were Scope 1 combustion emissions, vented emissions, and fugitive emissions, and Scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity. -In 2021, we entered into a two-year retail power agreement to purchase wind power in Texas. We also acquired an Emission-Free Energy Certificate, from PJM Emission Free Energy Certificates, which we have applied to the electricity consumption at three of our facilities in Pennsylvania. They define emission-free energy as electric power from a generating unit that does not directly produce any air emissions. Through these two sources, we purchased approximately 6.8 million kilowatt hours of carbon free power in 2022. -Energy efficiency improvements in our operations include some of the equipment at our facilities is powered through solar panels installed on-site. These installations have been successful from both an energy-efficiency perspective and cost-saving perspective. In 2022, we consumed approximately 956 MWh of renewable energy from the solar panels we operate, equivalent to approximately 678 metric tons of CO2e avoided. -In 2022, we continued to conduct annual or quarterly leak surveys at 100% of our transmission and storage compressor stations 100% of our natural gas gathering and boosting compressor stations.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	We identify a variety of risks and opportunities and develop plans for managing those risks and opportunities when allocating capital to our assets, establishing budgets for operating and capital projects, and developing our long-range outlook. Climate-related risks and opportunities typically manifest themselves indirectly through fundamental financial considerations. For example, embedded in our supply and demand projections are the expected effects of climate-related factors such as changing consumer behavior, increased energy efficiencies, and competing products and services. Operating and capital project budgets include expected costs for climate-related expenses, such as environmental permitting; emission monitoring, reporting, fees, and offsets; business continuity planning; and insurance, as applicable. When we anticipate increased opposition to our capital projects, including climate-related opposition, we adjust our project schedules and budgets for enhanced community relations activities. When potential climate-related risks are more likely, such as reduced demand for our customers' products as a result of changing consumer behavior, we may reduce estimated or projected revenue after initial contract expiration or adjust terminal value. For example, when evaluating expansion projects on our refined product pipelines, in some instances we have reduced estimated or projected revenue after expiration of the initial contract term or used a zero terminal value at the end of the period over which our customers have contracted for the additional services provided by the expansion. We also seek to re-purpose our existing underutilized assets to provide solutions for our customers at attractive returns with reduced risk and less investment. Our business strategy is to focus on stable, fee-based energy transportation and storage assets and to operate them safely and in an environmentally sound manner. We allocate capital to our assets in a disciplined manner and typically operate under multi-year contracts with our customers. We seek to be proactive in adapting to changing circumstances. Thus far, our business strategy is proving effective in adapting to climate-related risks and opportunities. The majority of our growth capital expenditures have been and are expected to continue to be allocated to assets that serve lower carbon fuels, such as conventional natural gas, responsibly sourced natural gas, RNG, LNG, renewable diesel, other biofuels, and biofuel feedstocks. In 2022, we allocated approximately 69%, or $1,709 million, of our discretionary capital to lower carbon fuels. As a result of expansion projects, organic growth and acquisitions, our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment has grown significantly since 2009 and now comprises approximately 63% of Adjusted Segment EBDA, up from approximately 27% in 2009. To better assess the resilience of our business strategy and understand the impact that climate change could have on our business, we perform high-level assessments of the impact of 1.5-2 °C global warming scenario, transition risk analysis, and 4 °C global warming scenario, physical risk analysis. To update our transition risk analysis, we used the scenarios contemplated in the IEA's 2022 WEO, and we considered these scenarios relative to our existing asset base. The IEA 2022 WEO developed a scenario projecting a global temperature increase of 1.5-2 °C. The IEA's scenarios consider the future projected energy demand and supply mix from a variety of perspectives, including: electricity generation sources and availability, transportation fuels, GHG emissions, and required investment.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2012

Target coverage

Business activity

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Please select

Base year
2016

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

Target year
2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Through ONE Future, we have committed to achieving a methane emission intensity target of 0.31% for our natural gas transmission and storage operations by 2025. Methane emission intensity is a measure of methane emissions as a percentage of total volumes of throughput. The natural gas transmission and storage industry allocation of the ONE Future target of 0.31% represents an approximate 31% reduction from the 2012 baseline transmission and storage industry segment intensity of 0.45%. The emission intensity rate is calculated by dividing our natural gas transmission and storage total methane emissions by our natural gas transmission and storage throughput. Methane emissions are calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 98 Subpart W.

In 2020, 2021, and 2022 we performed better than our transmission and storage methane emission intensity target of 0.31% with a final methane emission intensity rate of 0.03%. In 2022, our methane emission intensity rate was approximately 90% lower than our target and 93% lower than the 2012 transmission and storage industry segment rate of 0.45%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
We have implemented one or more of the following asset management strategies that reduce methane emissions at a number of our facilities including: perform maintenance and repairs on component leaks, including those identified through methane leak surveys performed at least annually; and communicate policies and procedures detailing program requirements to improve methane management.

Additional strategies used to minimize methane emissions from transmission pipeline blowdowns by using sleeves and composite wraps when repairing pipelines and performing hot taps to make new connections, eliminating the need for pipeline blowdowns; and reducing the amount of gas within the pipeline, i.e., pumping down, so that less gas needs to be evacuated during certain repairs or testing.

Methane reduction strategies also include conducting performance-based monitoring and replacement for reciprocating compressor rod packing; using dry seals for new centrifugal compressor installations; converting our reciprocating engine and turbine gas starters to electric or air operated starters; cathodically protecting our pipelines which helps prevent pipeline degradation and leaks; installing electrically operated glycol pumps to replace natural gas operated pumps; testing advanced methane emission reduction technologies and work practices such as aerial methane detection as well as laser absorption monitoring; increasing the number of measurements from vapor recovery units to improve methane emission factors used in our GHG inventory; installing low- or zero-bleed natural gas pneumatic devices at new facilities; and collaborating with customers, peers, and regulators on best practices and new technologies.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to reduce methane emissions

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2016

Target coverage
Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target	Other, please specify (The natural gas transmission and storage industry allocation of the ONE Future target of 0.31% represents an approximate 31% reduction from the 2012baseline transmission and storage industry segment intensity of 0.45%.)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Please select

Base year
2012

Figure or percentage in base year

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
0.31

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.03

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (The natural gas transmission and storage industry allocation of the ONE Future target of 0.31% represents an approximate 31% reduction from the 2012baseline transmission and storage industry segment intensity of 0.45%.)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Through ONE Future, we have committed to achieving a methane emission intensity target of 0.31% for our natural gas transmission and storage operations by 2025. Methane emission intensity is a measure of methane emissions as a percentage of total volumes of throughput. The natural gas transmission and storage industry allocation of the ONE Future target of 0.31% represents an approximate 31% reduction from the 2012 baseline transmission and storage industry segment intensity of 0.45%. The emission intensity rate is calculated by dividing our natural gas transmission and storage total methane emissions by our natural gas transmission and storage throughput. Methane emissions are calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 98 Subpart W.

In 2020, 2021, and 2022 we performed better than our transmission and storage methane emission intensity target of 0.31% with a final methane emission intensity rate of 0.03%. In 2022, our methane emission intensity rate was approximately 90% lower than our target and 93% lower than the 2012 transmission and storage industry segment rate of 0.45%.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
We have implemented one or more of the following asset management strategies that reduce methane emissions at a number of our facilities including: perform maintenance and repairs on component leaks, including those identified through methane leak surveys performed at least annually; and communicate policies and procedures detailing program requirements to improve methane management.

Additional strategies used to minimize methane emissions from transmission pipeline blowdowns by using sleeves and composite wraps when repairing pipelines and performing hot taps to make new connections, eliminating the need for pipeline blowdowns; and reducing the amount of gas within the pipeline, i.e., pumping down, so that less gas needs to be evacuated during certain repairs or testing.

Methane reduction strategies also include conducting performance-based monitoring and replacement for reciprocating compressor rod packing; using dry seals for new centrifugal compressor installations; converting our reciprocating engine and turbine gas starters to electric or air operated starters; cathodically protecting our pipelines which helps prevent pipeline degradation and leaks; installing electrically operated glycol pumps to replace natural gas operated pumps; testing advanced methane emission reduction technologies and work practices such as aerial methane detection as well as laser absorption monitoring; increasing the number of measurements from vapor recovery units to improve methane emission factors used in our GHG inventory; installing low- or zero-bleed natural gas pneumatic devices at new facilities; and collaborating with customers, peers, and regulators on best practices and new technologies.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*		
Implementation commenced*		
Implemented*	5	3500000
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (GHG emission, or methane emission reductions converted to CO2e, include reductions from compressor station leak repairs, pipeline pumpdowns, gas turbine installations, electric motor installations, and alternative pipeline maintenance technologies.)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3500000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Please select

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

45000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Payback period

Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

The estimated value of natural gas saved is based on EIA's U.S. natural gas annual average Citygate price. For 2022, this price was 6.83 per thousand ft3.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Since the inception of the EPA's GHGRP, our annual methane leak surveys have included natural gas processing plants and transmission and storage compressor stations subject to the EPA's GHGRP. At these facilities, we conduct methane leak surveys using OGI cameras or other EPA-approved technologies. We use EPA-approved methods, such as direct flow measurement, to estimate methane leak rates from compressors and other components. For compressor leaks, we use direct flow measurements to develop entity-specific emission factors. For these facilities we conduct direct measurements at least annually for the following sources, when applicable: compressor unit rod packing vents, compressor unit blowdown and isolation valve vents, compressor wet seal oil degassing vents, atmospheric storage tanks, and equipment/pipeline components. Monitoring frequency and methods vary depending on facility type, and surveys may be conducted monthly, quarterly, or annually. We conduct LDAR inspections and identify leaks using OGI, flame ionization detectors, and other technologies. When a leak is detected, our operations personnel are informed and the leak is added to a tracking schedule. Identified leaks are tracked and repaired as required under applicable regulations, or, for leaks identified under our voluntary detection program, reminders are sent quarterly until the leak is repaired.
Partnering with governments on technology development	As a participant in the IAB for DOE's ARPA-E Project, we advised ARPA-E and Colorado State University on the development of a methane emission test site. This test site simulated actual natural gas leaks that might occur at production and gathering facilities and underground pipelines. This test site project is part of the ARPA-E Methane Observation Networks with Innovative Technology to Obtain Reduction program. The goal is to develop cost-effective methane leak detection technologies to more precisely and efficiently locate and measure methane emissions associated with natural gas operations in order to further reduce methane emissions. We participated multiple aspects of the project including: development of the test site; evaluation of the various leak detection technologies being developed; and providing guidance to the test site developers on industry expectations and steps for regulatory approval of these technologies. The project identified several leak detection technologies capable of detecting and locating leaks within two meters of its location. Further development and testing of the technologies in the field are needed to enhance their successful deployment. We are participating in a research study, conducted by the University of Texas at Austin and funded by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. The aim of the study is to better understand methane emissions from midstream assets and to refine methane emission factors. Phase one of the project, which included aerial methane measurement of several of our assets, was completed in 2021. Phase two of the project, which includes determining the viability and scalability of continuous methane emission detection technologies, was conducted in 2022. This phase evaluated multiple types of fixed location methane monitoring sensors, which were installed at multiple points in and around our compressor stations. We are awaiting publication of the project results. In 2022, we joined a collaboration among Cheniere Energy, Inc., several other midstream operators, methane detection technology providers, and leading academic institutions on a project to quantify, monitor, report, and verify GHG emissions associated with the operation of natural gas gathering, processing, transmission, and storage systems.
Employee engagement	In 2021, we established a cross-functional employee group to review our larger sources of GHG emissions and determine the feasibility of reducing GHG emissions from these sources.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels	Other, please specify (Renewable diesel, sustainable aviation fuel, and renewable fuel feedstocks.)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Renewable diesel is a high-quality, non-petroleum, renewable fuel made from animal fats, plant oils, and used cooking oil and is often referred to as an advanced biofuel or second-generation biofuel. Renewable diesel is often confused with traditional biodiesel, also known as Fatty Acid Methyl Ester, or FAME. While both are made from organic biomasses, they are different products with different production processes, cleanliness, and quality.

Our Products Pipelines business segment has constructed new renewable diesel hubs in northern and southern California that became fully operational in April 2023 and have a combined throughput of 38,000 bbls/d of renewable diesel.

Our Terminals business segment handles renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel at our facilities along the Houston Ship Channel and the lower Mississippi River. The Terminals business segment also handles the feedstocks to produce renewable diesel at various locations across our network. We are expanding our biofuels feedstock operations, including by repurposing and enhancing existing assets, at our facilities in Harvey and Geismar, Louisiana. The Harvey expansion, which was placed in-service in May 2023, serves as a hub where Neste, a leading provider of renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel, stores a variety of feedstocks such as used cooking oil.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Please select

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Other, please specify (Assumes a 20% reduction in life cycle emissions compared to gasoline, per the RFS requirement for renewable fuels and a 50% reduction in life cycle emissions compared to diesel, per the RFS requirement for biodiesel fuels life cycle reduction.)

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Gasoline for ethanol, diesel for biodiesel and renewable diesel.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Please select

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
14200000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Handling ethanol assumes a 20% reduction in life cycle emissions compared to gasoline, per the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) requirement for renewable fuels life cycle reduction. Handling biodiesel and renewable diesel assumes a 50% reduction in life cycle emissions compared to diesel, per the RFS requirement for biodiesel fuels life cycle reduction.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

---

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Renewable Natural Gas)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
RNG is a pipeline-quality natural gas that is interchangeable with conventional natural gas and thus can be transported, stored, and used in the same applications as natural gas. RNG is essentially upgraded biogas, the gaseous product of the decomposition of organic matter that has been processed to purity standards. In addition to serving as a way to produce a lower carbon fuel, the RNG production process captures greenhouse gases that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere or flared.

Since 2018, we have connected ten RNG sites to our pipeline systems that have a total takeaway capacity of approximately 36 MMcf/d of RNG, which, had we transported the full volume, would have accounted for nearly 9% of the RNG market share in 2022. The methane emissions from just one of these sites, which manages over 64 thousand cattle, is equivalent to approximately 1.4 MMcf/d of avoided methane emissions.

We expanded our RNG footprint in 2022 with our acquisitions of Mas Ranger and North American Natural Resources, Inc. These acquisitions, combined with the 2021 Kinetrex Energy acquisition, have RNG generation capacity of approximately 2.3 Bcf/yr with an additional 4.6 Bcf/yr in development. This equates to avoiding up to 3.9 million metric tons of CO2e annually.

We are a member of the Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas, or the RNG Coalition, that serves as the public policy advocate and education platform for the RNG industry in North America.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (EPA's Landfill Gas Energy Calculator)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Please select

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Please select

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
322000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

---

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Responsibly sourced natural gas)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Responsibly sourced natural gas, or certified natural gas, is conventional natural gas that has been certified as having met certain ESG standards. These standards typically focus on management practices for methane emissions, water usage, and community relations. As of March 2023, 38 natural gas producers were producing responsibly sourced natural gas, including members of ONE Future or producers obtaining MiQ, Equitable Origins, or Trustwell certifications. ONE Future's production segment members have a target methane emission intensity rate of 0.28% of production by 2025. In 2021, these members achieved an intensity of 0.15%. Given consumers' growing climate-related concerns, the market for responsibly sourced natural gas is expected to grow as natural gas consumers demand that their natural gas be responsibly produced and transported.

In July 2022, TGP received FERC approval for its responsibly sourced or producer certified natural gas pooling service. This service is designed to enable shippers on TGP to purchase and sell responsibly sourced natural gas at non-physical pooling locations, ultimately serving end-users such as utilities, power plants, and LNG facilities. Producers who have obtained certifications from qualified third-party organizations are supplying the gas for the pooling service and the supply is expected to grow.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Please select

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Please select

Functional unit used

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Please select

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

We continue to apply methane emission reduction strategies and report voluntary methane emission reductions as part of EPA's Natural Gas STAR and Methane Challenge programs and through the ONE Future Coalition.

We have implemented the following methane reduction strategies at one or more of our facilities including: perform maintenance and repairs on component leaks including those identified through annual methane leak surveys; communicate policies and procedures detailing program requirements to improve methane management.

Additional strategies used to minimize methane emissions from transmission pipeline blowdowns include using sleeves and composite wraps when repairing pipelines and performing hot taps to make new connections, eliminating the need for pipeline blowdowns and reducing the amount of gas within the pipeline, i.e., pumping down, so that less gas needs to be evacuated during certain repairs or testing.

Methane reduction strategies also include conducting performance-based monitoring and replacement for reciprocating compressor rod packing; using dry seals for new centrifugal compressor installations; converting our reciprocating engine and turbine gas starters to electric or air operated starters; cathodically protecting our pipelines which helps prevent pipeline degradation and leaks; installing electrically operated glycol pumps to replace natural gas-operated pumps; testing advanced methane emission reduction technologies and work practices such as aerial methane detection as well as laser absorption monitoring; installing low- or zero-bleed natural gas pneumatic devices on new facilities; and collaborating with customers, peers, and regulators on best practices and new technologies.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?
Yes

C-OG4.7a

(C-OG4.7a) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Since the inception of the EPA's GHGRP, our annual methane leak surveys have included natural gas processing plants and transmission and storage compressor stations subject to the EPA's GHGRP. At these facilities, we conduct methane leak surveys using OGI cameras or other EPA-approved technologies. We use EPA-approved methods, such as direct flow measurement, to estimate methane leak rates from compressors and other components. For compressor leaks, we use direct flow measurements to develop entity-specific emission factors. For these facilities, we conduct direct measurements at least annually for the following sources, when applicable: compressor unit rod packing vents, compressor unit blowdown and isolation valve vents, compressor wet seal oil degassing vents, atmospheric storage tanks, and equipment/pipeline components.

Monitoring frequency and methods vary depending on facility type, and surveys may be conducted monthly, quarterly, or annually. We conduct LDAR inspections and identify leaks using OGI, flame ionization detectors, and other technologies. When a leak is detected, our operations personnel are informed and the leak is added to a tracking schedule. Identified leaks are tracked and repaired as required under applicable regulations, or, for leaks identified under our voluntary detection program, reminders are sent quarterly until the leak is repaired.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

We have implemented strategies to reduce flaring emissions by: improving compressor reliability, re-injecting unprocessed gas when processing equipment is down for maintenance activities, automating gas control, improving flaring metering, reducing flare assist gas, and optimizing downtime.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquired Mas Ranger, LLC and its subsidiaries in July 2022. Assets include an RNG facility in Arlington, Texas and Medium British Thermal Units facilities in Shreveport, Louisiana and Victoria, Texas.

Acquired North American Natural Resources, Inc. and, its sister companies, in August 2022.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Acquired three landfill assets with the purchase of Mas Ranger, LLC and its subsidiaries from Mas CanAm, LLC in July 2022. Assets include an RNG facility in Arlington, Texas and Medium British Thermal Units facilities in Shreveport, Louisiana and Victoria, Texas.

Acquired seven landfill assets with the purchase of North American Natural Resources, Inc. and, its sister companies, North American Biofuels, LLC and North American-Central, LLC (NANR) in August 2022. Assets include GTE facilities in Michigan and Kentucky. A final investment decision was made to convert Autumn Hills, one of the seven landfill assets acquired, to an RNG facility and construction began in January 2023.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>		No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
US EPA Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
14900000

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15300000

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
15300000

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
16000000

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Our Scope 2 emissions consist of indirect emissions from purchased electricity.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
3100000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
3200000

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
2800000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
3100000

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
2900000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
3100000

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
3300000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
3400000

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Our Scope 1 and 2 emission sources exclude emissions from construction activities, wastewater treatment, fire suppression activities, chemical injection pumps, sulfur recovery units, refrigerants from mobile equipment where no fuel was purchased during the reporting year or not tracked in our fleet database, fugitive emissions from natural gas supply lines for the Terminals and Products Pipelines business segments, and insignificant emissions from small combustion activities. Also excludes Natural Gas Pipelines business segment LNG cold boxes, storage tanks at natural gas processing facilities, truck loading, and enclosed circuit breakers. Scope 2 excludes emissions from acquired and consumed steam, heat, and cooling.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Kinder Morgan does not operate franchises therefore emissions associated with this category are zero and not relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Scope 3 emissions are other indirect GHG emissions from sources upstream and downstream of our value chain that are not owned or controlled by us and are not included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are currently evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.003

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
18100000

Metric denominator
barrel of oil equivalent (BOE)

Metric denominator: Unit total
5200000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Reason(s) for change
Please select

Please explain

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (Barrel of oil equivalent (BOE))

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
0

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Reason for change

Comment
Scope 1 emission intensity - 0.003 metric tons CO2e per BOE throughput

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division
Midstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division
0.03

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

Details of methodology
The emission intensity rate is calculated by dividing our natural gas transmission and storage total methane emissions by our natural gas transmission and storage throughput. Methane emissions are calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 98 Subpart W.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	12000000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	100000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	0	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Upstream
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
400000

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Please select

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1600000

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Upstream
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1000000

Comment

Emissions category
Process (feedstock) emissions

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
600000

Comment

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11000000

Comment

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	14900000
Canada	0
Mexico	0

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
Please select

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	14900000	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)		<Not Applicable>	
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	3100000	3200000
Canada	0	0
Mexico	0	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
Please select

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?
No

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)			
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	3100000	3200000	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)			
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable>		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?
Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?
Don't know

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Please select
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Please select
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Please select
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Please select			
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	6800	7886000	7886000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	956	<Not Applicable>	
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>			

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Please select
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
Please select

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity			956	956
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Renewable energy mix, please specify

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
6800

Tracking instrument used
Other, please specify

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
In 2021, we entered into a two-year retail power agreement to purchase wind power in Texas. We also acquired an Emission-Free Energy Certificate, from PJM Emission Free Energy Certificates, which we have applied to the electricity consumption at three of our facilities in Pennsylvania. They define emission-free energy as electric power from a generating unit that does not directly produce any air emissions.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
7886000

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Other, please specify

Metric value
1465000000

Metric numerator
Discretionary capital to lower carbon fuels ($)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
136

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
As reflected in our RY2022 ESG Report, we allocated approximately $1,465 million, or 69%, of our 2022 discretionary capital to lower carbon fuels. The majority of our growth capital expenditures have been and are expected to continue to be allocated to assets that serve lower carbon fuels, such as conventional natural gas, responsibly sourced natural gas, RNG, LNG, renewable diesel, other biofuels, and biofuel feedstocks. This increase from 2021 is primarily due to acquisitions aligned with our strategy to invest in lower-carbon energy and are part of our Energy Transition Ventures group such as North American Natural Resources, Inc. and Mas Ranger.

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields				
Exploration of new natural gas fields				
Expansion of existing oil fields				
Expansion of existing natural gas fields				
Development of new coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Expansion of existing coal mines	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify	Basic academic/theoretical research		775000		The dollar amounts we have invested annually in research and development projects related to GHG emissions and climate change are provided below. The 2022 amount includes contributions for GHG-related projects through PRCI, ONE Future, and the Stanford Natural Gas Initiative. It also includes investments in the Cheniere Midstream QMRV GHG Project, the New York State's Emission Measurement project, and pipeline hydrogen feasibility studies.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No emissions data provided

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
See Appendix D of the Kinder Morgan RY2022 ESG Report, pages 136-147 for PwC's assurance letter.

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
See Appendix D of the Kinder Morgan RY2022 ESG Report, pages 136-147 for PwC's assurance letter.

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf

Page/ section reference
See Appendix D of the Kinder Morgan RY2022 ESG Report, pages 136-147 for PwC's assurance letter.

Relevant standard
Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Total gross Scope 1 emissions)	This metric's verification was conducted by PwC in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements, and standards established by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.	PwC has provided limited assurance for Total gross global Scope 1 emissions, total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions, and total gross global Scope 1 emissions by constituent (CO2, CH4, N2O, and HFCs). KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions and total gross global location-based Scope 2 emissions)	This metric's verification was conducted by PwC in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements, and standards established by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.	PwC has provided limited assurance for total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions, total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions, and total gross global location-based Scope 2 emissions. KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year emissions intensity figure	This metric's verification was conducted by PwC in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements, and standards established by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.	PwC has provided limited assurance for scope 1 and 2 emission intensity. KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Methane emission reductions and intensity)	This metric's verification was conducted by PwC in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements, and standards established by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.	PwC has provided limited assurance for methane emission reductions and natural gas pipelines business segment's transmission and storage assets methane intensity rate. KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	This metric's verification was conducted by PwC in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in AT-C section 105, Concepts Common to All Attestation Engagements, and AT-C section 210, Review Engagements, and standards established by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information. Those standards require that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether any material modifications should be made to management's assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.	PwC has provided limited assurance for total electricity consumption from continuing operations. KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Please select

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Other, please specify (We implemented a Scope 1 emission reduction strategy at one of our facilities that captured waste heat from certain processes to reduce fuel consumption for heating equipment.)

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

We primarily transport and store commodities for our customers, which include major oil and natural gas companies, energy producers and shippers, local distribution companies, and businesses across many industries. The impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on our customers often has an impact on our business.

Our customers have been increasingly setting climate targets and consequently, seeking to transport and store lower life-cycle emission products and products that are facilitating the energy evolution, including responsibly sourced natural gas, renewable natural gas, renewable diesel, and renewable feedstocks. While our principal business is the transport and storage of fossil fuels, we have been able to handle these renewable or lower emission products for our customers with our existing infrastructure and expect this infrastructure to remain essential in moving liquid and gaseous fuels in a lower carbon future. We also believe we have a competitive advantage in constructing and operating CO2 pipelines, which could be beneficial in a CCUS market. While transporting and storing these lower carbon fuels may not reduce our own operational GHG emissions, our assets are critical in facilitating the end-use of these products, which we believe will help reduce global GHG emissions.

We are facilitating greater renewable penetration in the power sector and supporting our LNG customers and pursuing opportunities internally and within the industry to reduce emissions by increasing efficiency along our and our customers' value chains.

Our energy transition ventures group identifies, analyzes and pursues commercial opportunities emerging from the transition to lower carbon energy. This group focuses on customer outreach and business development activities in pursuit of those new ventures, including services like CCUS, RNG production, blue and green hydrogen production or transportation, renewable power generation, electric transmission, and renewable diesel production.

In 2022, we joined a collaboration among Cheniere Energy, Inc., several other midstream operators, methane detection technology providers, and leading academic institutions on a project to quantify, monitor, report, and verify GHG emissions associated with the operation of natural gas gathering, processing, transmission, and storage systems.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to education customers about your climate change performance and strategy

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Kinder Morgan's new bi-monthly blog, Energy Delivered, offers insights into energy, technology and the people at Kinder Morgan who are working to create a better world. The blog is posted on our public website and is communicated to our customers. The first blog posting can be found at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Pages/Energy-Delivered/Energy-Reality-Hydrocarbons-will-fuel-the-world-for-a-long-time.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Our employees have undertaken leadership roles in the INGAA GHG Task Force, serving as co-chairs from late 2008 to 2011, and from 2013 through 2020. From 2021 to 2022, one of our employees served as Chair of the Environmental Committee, under which the GHG Task Force resides.

We have collaborated with the EPA, academic institutions, and other industry members on methane emission reductions and management strategies to identify the most effective means of implementing methane emission reductions at natural gas transmission and storage operations.

We continue to apply methane emission reduction strategies and report voluntary methane emission reductions as part of the EPA's Methane Challenge program and the ONE Future Coalition.

ONE Future is a coalition of members across the natural gas value chain focused on identifying policy and technical solutions for reducing methane emissions associated with the delivery of natural gas. ONE Future's members include some of the largest natural gas production, gathering and boosting, processing, transmission and storage, and distribution companies in the U.S. In 2022, these ONE Future companies accounted for approximately 25% of total natural gas production, 27% of the total gas processed, 63% of natural gas transmission pipeline miles, and 47% of the total U.S. natural gas delivered by local distribution companies.

In 2021, these ONE Future companies accounted for approximately 23% of total natural gas production, 56% of natural gas transmission pipeline miles, and 40% of the total U.S. natural gas delivered by local distribution companies. ONE Future members aspire to enhance the energy delivery efficiency of natural gas by: limiting energy waste, and achieving a cumulative methane emission intensity target, the "leakage" rate, for member companies of 1% or less of total natural gas production across the natural gas value chain by 2025. The ONE Future 2022 Methane Emission Intensities Report shows a methane emission intensity rate of approximately 0.462% for member companies, outperforming the 2025 target by 54%. ONE Future members collaborated with DOE's NETL on a methane emission life cycle analysis.

In 2022, we joined a collaboration among Cheniere Energy, Inc., several other midstream operators, methane detection technology providers, and leading academic institutions on a project to quantify, monitor, report, and verify GHG emissions associated with the operation of natural gas gathering, processing, transmission, and storage systems. Historically, emission inventories have been reported by aggregating activity-based data from equipment and applying calculated emission factors, for example, from the EPA's GHGRP. Factor-based reporting, which is sometimes referred to as "bottom-up" reporting, may result in over- or under-estimated emissions. Cheniere's QMRV program is intended to improve the understanding of GHG emissions and further the deployment of advanced monitoring technologies and protocols, such as aerial measurement, which are sometimes referred to as "top-down" techniques.

Cheniere and global emissions researchers from Colorado State University and the University of Texas designed a top-down measurement protocol to be field-tested at participating midstream operators' facilities. Select pipeline segments and compressor stations on our TGP, Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline, and Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America systems participated in this project.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement

As part of Kinder Morgan's Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect our suppliers to adhere to operating in a safe, compliant, efficient and environmentally sound manner and comply with all health, safety, security and environmental laws, rules and regulations. Suppliers will pursue the goal of not harming people, protecting the environment, using material, natural resources and energy efficiently and promoting best practices.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Certification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Other, please specify (New suppliers required to certify Supplier Code of Conduct)

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
In 2022, we reviewed the alignment between us and our trade associations, whose annual dues were greater than $25,000, where a portion of those dues went to lobbying. We reviewed each association's current policy statements, climate-related political lobbying efforts, and other publicly available information to determine their alignment with our ESG strategy. The results on whether or not these trade associations aligned with our lower carbon future and methane mitigation strategy are described below.

When determining alignment, we considered the following, which are part of our lower carbon future and methane mitigation strategy and described in greater detail in Section 1.0 of the Kinder Morgan RY2022 ESG Report:
Energy Transition and Lower Carbon Future – we support a lower carbon future, including helping our customers to meet their GHG goals through:
-expanding our natural gas transmission, responsibly sourced natural gas, RNG, and LNG businesses;
-investing in midstream assets that support the transportation and handling of renewable fuels, including renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel, and associated feedstocks;
-pursuing lower carbon commercial opportunities; and
-supporting the advancement of CCUS, hydrogen, and renewable opportunities.
Methane Mitigation – we recognize that methane emissions associated with the production, transportation, storage, and distribution of natural gas should be minimized so that those emissions do not diminish the climate advantage of natural gas over other fuels.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
American Gas Association

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Aligned - AGA is committed to reducing GHG emissions through smart innovation, new and modernized infrastructure, and advanced technologies that maintain reliable, resilient, and affordable energy service choices for consumers.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Maritime Partnership)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Aligned - American Maritime's Emission Reduction Goals: 1) Absolute GHG emission reduction of 50% by 2030, 2) Reducing the carbon intensity of maritime shipping - 40% by 2030 and 70% by 2050.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Gas Processors Association Midstream)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Partially aligned - GPA's comments on the EPA methane regulation were not fully consistent with our methane mitigation strategy. We will remain a member because GPA's advocacy on non-climate topics is important to us. GPA Midstream Association's mission is to responsibly serve and represent the midstream energy industry through collaborative expertise, safety and advocacy from its member companies and staff, focused on sustainability, to the benefit of all.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Interstate Natural Gas Association of America)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Aligned - INGAA's members recognize the need to build upon our efforts and to continue to act to address global climate change by advancing our commitment to minimize and reduce GHG emissions, including methane emissions. INGAA members are determined to lead the effort to modernize our nation's interstate natural gas delivery network infrastructure with a goal of reducing emissions and helping minimize the impact on our climate. Our commitments will include an active effort to do even more to address climate change by supporting renewables, as well as new and innovative technologies and process enhancements that will further reduce emissions. Working together, we are determined to support sound public policies that protect the environment while ensuring a safe, reliable and resilient energy transmission system that provides the affordable energy so many of our businesses and families need.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Liquid Energy Pipeline Association (formerly AOPL))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Aligned - LEPA recognizes climate change is a challenge and is committed to promoting innovations that minimize pipeline GHG emissions while meeting the world's energy needs.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Texas Oil & Gas Asocition)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Aligned - TXOGA members continue to have an essential role to play by delivering meaningful GHG emission reductions and innovative solutions. To further achieve climate progress, GHG emission-reduction efforts are a global responsibility with participation from all sectors and industries. TXOGA supports public policy that recognizes oil and natural gas are indispensable, facilitates meaningful GHG emissions reductions, and balances economic, environmental, energy and national security needs while promoting innovation. TXOGA seeks to be part of the solution to climate change. TXOGA is a member of the Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition established in December 2019 to develop solutions to reduce flaring and methane emissions with a goal to end routine flaring by 2030.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Texas Pipeline Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
Aligned - TPA is one of seven trade associations, along with more than 45 companies, who are part of the Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition, which is working to identify and promote operational and environmental recommended practices to minimize flaring and methane emissions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
Sections 3.0 Greenhouse Gas Emissions, TCFD Section 1.0 Governance, TCFD Section 2.0 Strategy, TCFD Section 3.0 Risk and Opportunity Management

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference
https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/ESG

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Comment
https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/ESG

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Other, please specify (ONE Future, METEC Industry Advisory Board)	Kinder Morgan is a founding member of ONE Future, a coalition of members across the natural gas value chain focused on identifying policy and technical solutions for reducing methane emissions associated with the delivery of natural gas. ONE Future's members include some of the largest natural gas production, gathering and boosting, processing, transmission and storage, and distribution companies in the U.S. In 2021, these ONE Future companies accounted for approximately 23% of total natural gas production, 56% of natural gas transmission pipeline miles, and 40% of the total U.S. natural gas delivered by local distribution companies. ONE Future members aspire to enhance the energy delivery efficiency of natural gas by: • limiting energy waste, and • achieving a cumulative methane emission intensity target, the "leakage" rate, for member companies of 1% or less of total natural gas production across the natural gas value chain by 2025. To put the current ONE Future target of 1% methane emission intensity into context, the natural gas value chain's methane emission intensity, based on the EPA's 2012 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, was 1.44% of total natural gas production. In order to meet the ONE Future 1% target, the natural gas industry required an additional 30% improvement in methane emission intensity across the natural gas value chain. The ONE Future 2021 Methane Emission Intensities Report shows a methane emission intensity rate of approximately 0.42% for member companies, outperforming the 2025 target by 58%. ONE Future members collaborated with DOE's NETL on a methane emission life cycle analysis. The NETL study, which was last updated in 2020, indicated that in 2017 the average life cycle methane emission rate for ONE Future members was 0.76%; below the 1.06% rate for the U.S. In 2022, we became a member of the Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center (METEC) Industry Advisory Board. The board provides baseline funding, guidance, and support to the methane emission test site discussed above. The funding goes toward staffing, facility maintenance, and developing classes and workshops to further understand next-generation leak detection methods. Guidance and support provided by the board may include input on expanding or modifying the test site to support emerging methane detection technologies, testing, or research.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our EHS leadership includes a standing EHS Committee of our Board. The EHS Committee's charter is available on our website at https://www.kindermorgan.com/WWWKM/media/Documents/Governance/KMI_EHS_COMMITTEE-CHARTER.pdf. The EHS Committee assists our Board in overseeing management's establishment and administration of our EHS policies, programs, procedures, and initiatives. Each of these items helps promote the health and safety of our employees, contractors, customers, the public, and the environment. Our Biodiversity Policy is available on our website at https://www.kindermorgan.com/WWWKM/media/Documents/External_Biodiversity_Policy.pdf, was approved by executive leadership and provided to the Board to review.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify (Our Biodiversity Policy is at https://www.kindermorgan.com/WWWKM/media/Documents/External_Biodiversity_Policy.pdf and our Indigenous Peoples Policy is at https://www.kindermorgan.com/WWWKM/media/Documents/Indigenous_Peoples_Policy.pdf.)	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (Kinder Morgan Biodiversity Policy)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Our Biodiversity Policy outlines the approaches we use to address our impacts on biodiversity in areas where we operate. We assess the environmental risk and impact from many of our new or existing project sites and where warranted, make adjustments to the location, scope, or timing of a new project in an effort to minimize or avoid impacts to critical habitats with high biodiversity value, including vulnerable species or sensitive ecosystems.

Prior to beginning a new construction or expansion project, we develop plans and procedures that consider a number of important factors that help: maintain operational efficiency, minimize our impact on biodiversity, and take into consideration our stakeholders' concerns. Our project development plans look at the overall impact of the project and may include: surveying, environmental and cultural impact avoidance, monitoring, mitigation, construction, revegetation, and operation.

To evaluate a proposed route for a new pipeline project, we conduct the following surveys: civil surveys that provide information on soil, topography, and land use; cultural surveys that provide cultural significance and archaeological information; and environmental surveys that provide information about water, vegetation, wildlife, and other important biodiversity considerations. In addition to the information collected in these surveys, our teams also consult with federal, state, and local stakeholders during development and pre-construction about project-specific considerations, including environmental issues. We consider and use this information to help us select facility sites and develop pipeline routes that avoid or minimize impacts on people, critical habitats, and land.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
We employ a variety of strategies to minimize our operating assets' impact on high conservation value or biodiversity areas, such as sensitive habitats and conservation areas with threatened or endangered species, wetlands, and waterbodies. Our integrity management teams assess whether our pipelines and facilities could affect commercially navigable waterways, populated areas, or environmentally sensitive areas. We work to meet or exceed the regulatory standards that protect these important areas.

Our PHMSA-regulated assets determined to be located within environmentally sensitive areas are subjected to more stringent and frequent integrity management measures to improve the assets' resilience and help protect the surrounding environment. Read more about our IMP described in Section 12.1 Asset Integrity Management of the Kinder Morgan RY2022 ESG Report. Based on the nature of the project and project area, our project framework requirements may include some or all of the following: designating an environmental inspector with wetlands or waterbody knowledge to verify that environmental conditions are met during construction; establishing baseline characteristics for high conservation value areas to help develop mitigation measures during a project; routing to avoid construction through or minimize disturbances to wetlands and waterbody crossings; establishing spill prevention and response procedures that provide for prompt and effective cleanup in the event of a spill; delineating wetlands and waterbodies; and developing detailed mitigation and avoidance plans for project areas identified as habitat for threatened or endangered species and fisheries.

When impacts to the environment cannot be completely avoided or minimized, we can employ measures to restore an ecosystem's composition, structure, and function. In some instances, we are able to improve habitats with our restoration work. For example, for some pipeline replacement projects we plant native vegetation, such as shrubs and seed mixes, to promote a healthy ecosystem that is expected to quickly adapt to local conditions, and then monitor its progress. In tandem with these efforts, we may also use weed control to minimize encroachment of invasive species. In other projects, we have constructed new habitats; preserved, restored, enhanced, or created wetlands; and improved existing conservation or preservation areas.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Protected conservation areas determined by WDPA. For Mexico operations, endangered species habitats are determined by IUCN endangered or critically endangered designations. For U.S. operations, used USFWS designated areas for endangered species.)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Proximity
Up to 5 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
The percentage of land we operate within or near areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat is provided in Section 6.1 of our RY2022 ESG Report. near designated areas defined as operated land within five kilometers of the boundary of a protected conservation area or endangered species habitat. Within designated areas defined as operated land within the boundary of protected conservation area or endangered species habitat.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Project design
Operational controls
Restoration
Biodiversity offsets

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
Our Biodiversity Policy outlines the approaches we use to address our impacts on biodiversity in areas where we operate. We assess the environmental risk and impact from many of our new or existing project sites and where warranted, make adjustments to the location, scope, or timing of a new project in an effort to minimize or avoid impacts to critical habitats with high biodiversity value, including vulnerable species or sensitive ecosystems. Prior to beginning a new construction or expansion project, we develop plans and procedures that consider a number of important factors that help: maintain operational efficiency, minimize our impact on biodiversity, and take into consideration our stakeholders' concerns.

We strive to minimize impacts on biodiversity in the areas where we work and operate. Land and habitat reclamation is a key component of our construction efforts, both when designing a new route for a pipeline project and when performing maintenance on facilities that have been in service for many years. We may employ construction and mitigative procedures to take into account biodiversity issues.

We employ a variety of strategies to minimize our operating assets' impact on high conservation value or biodiversity areas, such as sensitive habitats and conservation areas with threatened or endangered species, wetlands, and waterbodies.

When impacts to the environment cannot be completely avoided or minimized, we can employ measures to restore an ecosystem's composition, structure, and function. Post-construction actions for new projects include restoring the right-of-way, including landowner agreed-upon specifications, and restoring the land within our facility fence lines where appropriate. In some instances, we are able to improve habitats with our restoration work. For example, for some pipeline replacement projects we plant native vegetation, such as shrubs and seed mixes, to promote a healthy ecosystem that is expected to quickly adapt to local conditions, and then monitor its progress. In tandem with these efforts, we may also use weed control to minimize encroachment of invasive species. In other projects, we have constructed new habitats; preserved, restored, enhanced, or created wetlands; and improved existing conservation or preservation areas.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Other, please specify (Percentage of land operated within or near areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat, number and volume of hydrocarbon spills, hydrocarbon spill volume recovered, and environmental fines and penalties paid.)

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	Our biodiversity initiatives are included in Section 6.1 of our Kinder Morgan RY2022 ESG Report. KMI 2022_ESG_Report.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	VP - ESG & Financial Planning	Other, please specify (VP - ESG & Financial Planning)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	19200000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms