2024

Sustainability Report

Posted July 17, 2025

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
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Glossary

Company Abbreviations

KMI	=	Kinder Morgan, Inc., its operated subsidiaries, and its operated investees	NGPL	=	Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC
KMAP™	=	Kinder Morgan Assessment Protocol™	TGP	=	Tennessee Gas Pipeline

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to "KMI," "Kinder Morgan," "we," "us," "our," or "the company" are intended to mean Kinder Morgan, Inc., and its operated subsidiaries, and operated investees. All dollar amounts in U.S. dollars. Where applicable, values have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Unless stated otherwise, our reporting boundary for the data in this report is for the assets where we have operational control. For this Report, we do not consider the Jones-Act-qualified product tankers operated by Intrepid Ship Management to be under our operational control.

Common Industry and Other Terms

—	=	Represents data not disclosed	CCUS	=	carbon capture, utilization, and storage
°C	=	degrees Celsius	CEO	=	Chief Executive Officer
/bbl	=	per barrel	CER	=	Canadian Energy Regulator
/d	=	per day	CFO	=	Chief Financial Officer
/ft^3	=	per cubic foot	CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
/kg	=	per kilogram	CH_4	=	methane
/yr	=	per year	CISA	=	U.S. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
ACC	=	American Chemistry Council	CO_2	=	carbon dioxide
AI	=	Artificial Intelligence	CO_2e	=	carbon dioxide equivalent
API	=	American Petroleum Institute	COO	=	Chief Operating Officer
APS	=	Announced Pledges Scenario	CPO	=	Chief Project Officer
AR5	=	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014	DOE	=	U.S. Department of Energy
ASEA	=	National Agency for Safety, Energy and Environment of Mexico	DOT	=	U.S. Department of Transportation
BBbl	=	billion barrels	DRA	=	drag reducing agent
bbl or bbls	=	barrel or barrels	EBDA	=	earnings before depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses, including amortization of excess cost of equity investments
Bcf	=	billion cubic feet	EBITDA	=	earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses, including amortization of excess cost of equity investments
BLS	=	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	EDGAR	=	Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval
Board	=	Board of Directors	EEO-1	=	Employment Information Report
BOE	=	barrel of oil equivalent	e-fuels	=	Synthetic Natural Gas and Electro Fuels
CAO	=	Chief Administrative Officer	EHS	=	environmental, health, and safety
CCS	=	carbon capture sequestration	EIA	=	U.S. Energy Information Administration

Common Industry and Other Terms (continued)

EIC	=	Energy Infrastructure Council	LEED	=	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
EJ	=	exajoule	LEPA	=	Liquid Energy Pipelines Association
EOR	=	enhanced oil recovery	LMS	=	Learning Management System
EPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	LNG	=	liquefied natural gas
ESG	=	environmental, social, and governance	LTIR	=	lost time incident rate
EV	=	electric vehicle	MARPOL	=	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
ft^3	=	cubic feet	METEC	=	Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center
FERC	=	U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	MMBbl	=	million barrels
GAAP	=	generally accepted accounting principles	MMBtu	=	million British thermal units
GDP	=	gross domestic product	MMcf	=	million cubic feet
GHG	=	greenhouse gas	MWh	=	megawatt-hours
GHGRP	=	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program	N_2O	=	nitrous oxide
GIS	=	geographical information system	NGO	=	non-government organization
GRI	=	Global Reporting Initiative	NPMS	=	National Pipeline Mapping Systems
GROW	=	GHG Reduction Opportunities Working	NO_x	=	nitrogen oxides
GWh	=	gigawatt-hours	NZE	=	Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario
GWP	=	global warming potential	NZIP	=	Net Zero Infrastructure Program
HFC	=	hydrofluorocarbon	OGI	=	optical gas imaging
HMSDC	=	Houston Minority Supplier Development Council	OMS	=	Operations Management System
HR	=	Human Resources	ONE	=	Our Nation's Energy
IEA	=	International Energy Agency	OOOOb, OOOOc	=	Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Oil and Natural Gas Sector Climate Review
IFRS	=	International Financial Reporting Standards	OSHA	=	U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration
ILI	=	in-line inspection	PHMSA	=	U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
IMP	=	integrity management program	PM_{10}	=	particulate matter 10 micrometers or less in diameter
INGAA	=	Interstate Natural Gas Association of America	PPP	=	purchasing power parity
IPCC	=	United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	PRCI	=	Pipeline Research Council International, Inc.
ISO	=	International Organization for Standardization	PTO	=	paid time off
IT	=	information technology	PV	=	photovoltaic
kg	=	kilogram	PwC	=	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
LDAR	=	leak detection and repair	QMRV	=	quantification, monitoring, reporting, and verification
LED	=	light-emitting diode	RCP	=	Representative Concentration Pathway

Common Industry and Other Terms (continued)

RNG	=	renewable natural gas	TCFD	=	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
RP	=	recommended practice	TRIR	=	total recordable incident rate
RROG	=	reporting-regulated-only gathering	TSA	=	U.S. Transportation Security Administration
SASB	=	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board	U.S.	=	United States of America
SCADA	=	supervisory control and data acquisition	USCG	=	U.S. Coast Guard
scf	=	standard cubic feet	USFWS	=	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
SEC	=	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission	VOCs	=	volatile organic compounds
SIM®	=	Safety In Motion®	VP	=	Vice President
SO_x	=	sulfur oxides	WDPA	=	World Database on Protected Areas
STEM	=	science, technology, engineering, and math	WEO	=	World Energy Outlook

Our Report includes descriptions of our vision, mission and values, environmental and sustainability efforts and aspirations, and various policies, procedures, processes, standards, systems, programs, initiatives, assessments, technologies, practices, and similar measures related to our operations and compliance systems ("Policies and Procedures"). References to Policies and Procedures in our Report do not represent guarantees or promises about their efficacy, or any assurance that such measures will apply in every case, as there may be exigent circumstances or other factors or considerations that may cause exceptions or the implementation of other measures in specific instances.

Disclosure in our Report about GHG emissions and other environmental or sustainability matters (whether historical or forward-looking) may be based on reporting standards, internal controls, processes, estimates or assumptions that are still evolving and may change. See "*Kinder Morgan, Inc.'s Management Assertion for the Year Ended 2024,*" which is included in *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement*, for more information about estimates and assumptions we use to quantify emissions and the uncertainty inherent in determining emissions.

Inclusion of disclosure in this report is not intended to communicate that such information is material, as that term is defined under U.S. securities law, or required to be included in any of our disclosures filed with the SEC.

Our Report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements include any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts and include statements accompanied by or using words such as "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "plan," "projection," "forecast," "strategy," "outlook," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "may," "to," "will," "shall," and "long-term" or comparable terms. In particular, forward-looking statements in this Report include express or implied statements concerning the occurrence, timing or impact of future actions, conditions, or events, including our Policies and Procedures and their efficacy; our ability to avoid or reduce methane and other GHG emissions on an economic basis or at all; our ability to identify additional opportunities to reduce GHG emissions; long-term demand for our assets and services; the timing and extent of the energy transition; the resilience of our assets and business strategy under climate change scenarios discussed in this Report; and energy transition-related risks and opportunities, including the role of natural gas and other hydrocarbons in the energy transition, and opportunities related to lower carbon fuels, CCS, and CCUS; anticipated energy demand growth and associated natural gas demand; our project backlog; expected costs, completion timing and benefits of capital projects; our future operating and financial results; expected sustaining and discretionary capital expenditures; and our financing and capital allocation strategy.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees or assurances of performance. Forward-looking statements are included for the purpose of providing management's current expectations and plans for the future, based on the beliefs and assumptions of management and the information currently available to them. Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. There is no assurance that any of the actions, conditions, events, or results of the forward-looking statements will occur, or if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations or financial condition. Because of these uncertainties, you are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statement.

Future actions, conditions, or events and future results of operations may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these outcomes are beyond our ability to control or predict. These statements are necessarily based upon various assumptions involving judgments with respect to the future, including, among others: the timing and extent of changes in the supply of and demand for the products we transport and handle; competition; economic, political, and regulatory conditions and developments at the national, international, regional, and local level; our ability to identify, and the economic and technological viability of, energy-transition related opportunities, including alternative uses for our existing assets; the timing and success of business development efforts; the timing, cost, and success of expansion projects and acquisitions of additional assets; the development and performance of new technology and products, services, and programs, particularly those related to energy efficiency and emission reductions; evolving standards relating to tracking and reporting GHG emissions; commodity prices; counterparty financial risk; the condition of capital and credit markets; inflation rates; interest rates; the political and economic stability of oil- and natural gas- producing nations; energy markets; federal, state, or local income tax legislation; changes in laws, regulations, or government policies applicable to our business; weather conditions; environmental conditions; uncertainty and changes affecting foreign trade and taxation, including tariffs, potential retaliatory trade measures and potential adverse effects on financial and economic conditions; uncertainty arising from the current administration's shift in domestic energy policy and related proposed changes to laws and regulations; legal decisions regarding challenges to proposed regulations; our competitors' response to new legal requirements; terrorism; cyber-attacks; and other uncertainties. The foregoing and the other risks and uncertainties described in this Report and in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Exchange Act reports filed with the SEC, including under the headings "Risk Factors," "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and elsewhere, could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by forward-looking statements. Our SEC reports are available through the SEC's EDGAR system at https://www.sec.gov, and on our website at https://www.kindermorgan.com.

Forward-looking statements in this Report speak only as of the date they were made, and except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement because of new information, future events, or other factors.

Our Report contains references to KMI's website. These references are for readers' convenience only. We are not incorporating our Report by reference into any other document posted on https://www.kindermorgan.com or https://www.sec.gov and are not incorporating any other document posted on either website into this Report.

Our Report also includes links to websites owned and operated by third parties, which are provided for readers' information and convenience only. We are not responsible for these websites or their content. Further, we disclaim any responsibility for any third-party disclosure that references KMI or any portion of this Report.

Certain data included in our Report has been derived from a variety of sources, including government publications, independent industry publications, and other published independent sources. Although we believe that such third-party sources are reliable, we have not independently verified, and take no responsibility for, the accuracy or completeness of such data.

Part of our report includes descriptions of climate warming scenarios prepared by third parties using a variety of estimates and assumptions, including assumptions related to energy demand. These scenarios are highly uncertain and should not be considered a forecast or prediction; nor should our inclusion of any scenario in this Report be considered an endorsement by us. In addition, the regulatory environment with respect to climate and energy has been affected by significant uncertainty due to the number and pace of proposed changes introduced by the U.S. Presidential administration since January 2025, many of which have been subjected to legal challenges. We cannot predict the outcomes of these various proposed changes and legal challenges; therefore, the analysis presented in Part 2 speaks as of the end of 2024, the year covered by this Report, generally without attempting to update the analysis for developments under the current administration.

Except where and how specified in *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement*, our Report and the data presented in it have not been externally audited, assured, attested, or verified by a third party. We make no warranty, express or implied, regarding the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, legality, reliability, or usefulness of our Report.

A Message from Our CEO

What does it mean to be sustainable? At its core, it means to be capable of being maintained at a steady rate or level of activity. Our business model focuses on stable energy infrastructure assets, anchored by long-term take or pay and fee-based contracts. We consistently exercise disciplined capital allocation with attractive return thresholds, while maintaining a strong balance sheet. We own or operate a portfolio of assets that would be almost impossible to replicate. We strive to provide our services in a safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner and look for economic ways to reduce environmental impacts. We believe our assets will continue to be critical – transporting and storing the commodities in use today and those of the future – in other words, sustainable.

Growing Demand

Reliable access to electricity is essential for economic growth, improving living standards and reducing poverty. U.S. natural gas exports help meet global demand from emerging economies in need of affordable, modern energy. Total U.S. LNG feedgas demand is forecasted to increase 119% by 2030. We currently have long-term contracts to transport approximately 7 Bcf per day of LNG feedgas, which we expect to increase to approximately 11 Bcf per day by the end of 2027.

U.S. demand for natural gas is projected to grow by 22 to 28 Bcf per day by 2030, nearly 20%. Natural gas provides crucial backup for renewable energy, and dependable natural gas-fired power is essential for must-run data centers, the need for which continues to grow with the emergence of generative Artificial Intelligence. In addition, continued reshoring of industrial manufacturing facilities will significantly increase the need for dependable, high-capacity power. Our assets and infrastructure are positioned to support this natural gas demand growth. We own or operate approximately 67,000 miles of natural gas pipelines, over 700 Bcf of working natural gas storage capacity, and RNG generation capacity of approximately 6.9 Bcf per year of gross production.

While our primary focus is natural gas, we are also the largest independent refined products transporter and terminal operator in the U.S., transporting approximately 1.7 million barrels per day of refined product volumes and providing total liquids storage capacity for another 135 million barrels. We also have approximately 1,500 miles of CO_2 pipelines with a total transport capacity of approximately 1.5 Bcf per day.

At present, our infrastructure is highly utilized, and new investments will be needed to meet projected incremental demand. In 2024, we placed $1.2 billion of projects into service, and added more than $6.3 billion to our project backlog, including $5.8 billion of pipeline, terminal, and associated infrastructure, with 90% of our total backlog being investments in natural gas.

Ravolla Compressor Station

Using our Assets in the Energy Evolution

We remain confident that the best way to serve growing energy markets will be through an all-of-the-above energy mix – adding new sources of energy while continuing to use existing sources. Most of our recent growth capital expenditures have been allocated to assets that serve lower carbon fuels, primarily conventional natural gas.

We continue to explore opportunities beyond our core businesses through our energy transition ventures group. We have invested in a lower carbon future by growing our natural gas transmission and storage, responsibly sourced natural gas, RNG, and LNG businesses, as well as in renewable fuel assets. We are also evaluating CCUS and hydrogen opportunities. In addition, we are leveraging our existing assets to handle liquid biofuels and feedstocks. As always, we remain disciplined and focused on attractive returns when evaluating new opportunities.

Tucson Terminal

Emission Reductions

For more than 30 years, we have worked to minimize methane emissions from our operations. Several of our asset management strategies also help us reduce or avoid methane and GHG emissions at our facilities, primarily in our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment. In 2024, we avoided or reduced approximately 4.1 million metric tons of CO_2e. Since 1993, our initiatives have resulted in approximately 155 Bcf of methane emission reductions from our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage assets, equivalent to approximately 84 million metric tons of CO_2e. These results reflect our focus on both the economic incentive to keep natural gas in our pipelines and storage facilities and the environmental benefit of minimizing and preventing methane emissions.

In 2023, we established the GROW group, a cross-company, cross-functional working group, to focus on identifying and evaluating additional GHG emission reduction opportunities throughout our business over time. The GROW group is tasked with a number of objectives, including working with third parties developing cost-effective technologies or other economic solutions that would help reduce GHG emissions from our assets. In 2024, we invested in Flyscan Systems, whose aerial patrol technology can, among other things, detect leaks of liquids and methane on our pipelines.

Employee Development and Support

We use a strategic approach to building an inclusive, collaborative, and respectful workplace that helps us attract and retain talented employees. We are extremely fortunate to have a large pool of long-serving employees whose contributions include helping to prepare the next generation. In 2024, we piloted a mentorship program that pairs employees with mentors who model our company values, encourage career development, and provide an avenue for meaningful connection.

When natural disasters significantly affect our offices or operations, employees in impacted areas may apply to the Kinder Morgan Foundation for disaster relief assistance. In 2024, the Foundation provided $875,000 in disaster relief assistance to employees affected by hurricanes Beryl and Helene as well as the derecho that brought tornadoes and damaging winds to the Houston area.

What Sustainability Means to Us

The world continues to be subject to challenges – natural disasters, ongoing wars, and economic, political, and regulatory uncertainties. The energy landscape continues to evolve, producing its own challenges and opportunities. While we are attentive to external forces, we remain focused on the fundamentals of our business and the values by which we operate. We are dedicated to conducting our business in a safe, economic, and environmentally sound way to improve lives and create a better world for the benefit of our stakeholders, including our stockholders, bondholders, customers, employees, and the communities in which we live and work.

Kimberly Dang, Chief Executive Officer

Part 1 – Sustainability Report

1.0 Introduction

(SASB Midstream EM-MD-110a.2, SASB Exploration & Production EM-EP-110a.3, SASB Marine Transportation TR-MT-110a.2, GRI 2-3, GRI 2-9, GRI 2-13, GRI 2-14, GRI 3-1, IFRS S1.27, IFRS S1.28, IFRS S2.6, IFRS S2.8)

Our Sustainability Strategy

Our vision is to deliver energy to improve lives and create a better world. We do this by pursuing our mission to provide energy transportation and storage services in a safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner for the benefit of people, communities, and businesses. Our sustainability strategy is based on our vision and mission.

Environmental

While delivering the secure and reliable energy the world needs, we also pursue opportunities that contribute to the global effort to address climate change. We continue to support a lower carbon future and enable our downstream customers to meet their GHG goals through:

- expansion of our conventional natural gas, responsibly sourced natural gas, renewable natural gas, or RNG, and liquified natural gas, or LNG, businesses;
- pursuing lower carbon commercial opportunities through our energy transition ventures group;
- supporting the transportation, storage and handling of renewable fuels, including renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel, and associated feedstocks, with our midstream assets; and
- evaluation of CCUS and hydrogen opportunities.

We seek to minimize our environmental impact by considering ways to:

- reduce methane and other GHG emissions from our operations; and
- employ strategies to lessen our impact on areas such as:
    - sensitive habitats and conservation areas for threatened or endangered species,
    - wetlands, and
    - waterbodies.

Social

It is important to us to build and maintain healthy relationships with our employees, contractors and suppliers, and the communities where we operate and have expansion projects. We work to attract, develop, and retain a talented, collaborative, inclusive, and respectful workforce. We support our employees' career development goals through workforce training, tuition reimbursement, and other development programs. We look for opportunities for our employees to get involved in community programs and strengthen their relationships with our stakeholders. We expect our consultants, contractors, suppliers, vendors, and business partners to adhere to standards of conduct consistent with our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, or "Code of Conduct," and our Supplier Code of Conduct when conducting company-related business activities. We recognize the importance of identifying project stakeholders, determining and monitoring their needs and expectations, and then working with them to address those needs and expectations as appropriate before, during, and after project completion.

Governance

Our Board of Directors oversees our management of risks and opportunities through recurring meetings of the Board and its committees. Likewise, our management team convenes a series of regularly scheduled meetings to engage our CEO, President, COO, business segment presidents and COOs, corporate function heads, and subject matter personnel on day-to-day issues related to our business. We use these meetings to monitor our progress and performance and to identify, evaluate, and address risks and opportunities, including, where appropriate, climate-related risks and opportunities.

Oversight of Sustainability Reporting

Our Board and its standing EHS Committee exercise oversight of the establishment of and performance under our sustainability-related environmental and safety metrics. These metrics are reviewed and discussed in our regularly scheduled meetings with senior management. Certain EHS-related sustainability 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 natural gas and CO_2 operations. Minimizing natural gas releases helps us avoid GHG emissions in both business segments and meet the GHG target adopted for our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment. Our GHG target and performance against that target are described in *Section 3.4.1 Short-Term GHG Targets* of the *Sustainability Report*.

The EHS committee assists our Board in overseeing management's establishment and administration of our EHS policies, procedures, programs, and initiatives. Each of these items helps promote the health and safety of our employees, contractors, customers, the public, and the environment. The EHS Committee's charter is available on our website at http://ehscommitteecharter.kindermorgan.com.

Our Board has delegated the review and approval of our Report to the EHS Committee. Our Report has also been reviewed by and received input from each business segment and our Sustainability Disclosure Committee, which consists of our:

- CEO,
- President,
- COO,
- CFO,
- CAO,
- General Counsel,
- Corporate Secretary,
- Treasurer,
- business segment presidents, and
- other corporate officers.

Our Report

Our Report is comprised of "*Part 1 – Sustainability Report"* and "*Part 2 – TCFD Report*." Beginning this year, we have elected to issue our *"Part 2 – TCFD Report"* every other year. We post on our website a spreadsheet of our sustainability policies and metrics, titled "2024 Sustainability Data, Activity Metrics, and EIC Template." This summary spreadsheet also includes the Energy Infrastructure Council/GPA Midstream ESG Reporting template. These disclosures can be found on our Sustainability webpage at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/Sustainability/Sustainability-Reports.

In this Report, we reference SASB's 2023 standards and primarily include metrics from the SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector Oil & Gas – Midstream Standard (EM-MD, Version 2023-12)

as well as the TCFD recommendations. This year we have added references to the IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures. These references are included to assist readers in understanding the applicable standard or framework to which content relates, although our content may not fully align with a particular standard or framework.

We also incorporate metrics from GRI, as well as other SASB sectors applicable to our business, noting both the topic standard reference number and Oil & Gas Sector Standard reference numbers, where applicable. In developing our Report, we use third-party guidance, including investor-published guidance on engagement priorities.

New to our Report
In this year's report, we have added disclosure on how we audit our energy use and expanded our pipeline incidents reporting to include Type R gas gathering pipeline incidents. We also have updated our disclosure on our GHG Reduction Opportunities Working, or GROW, group's emission reduction initiatives.

Description of Appendices
In *Appendix A.1 – Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Accounting Metrics*, we summarize the sustainability metrics included throughout the Report. *Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics* summarizes our GHG metrics. In *Appendix A.3 – 2024 EEO-1 Report Submission,* we include the 2024 EEO-1 Report as submitted to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In *Appendix B – Activity Metrics*, we include a set of metrics that quantify the scale of our business. These activity metrics are intended to allow users of our Report to normalize data and facilitate comparisons in conjunction with our sustainability accounting metrics.

In *Appendix C – Sustainability Content Index*, we include a cross-reference table of sustainability topics covered in our Report and other Kinder Morgan-published documents, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2024 Form 10-K) and the proxy statement for our 2025 annual meeting of stockholders (2025 Proxy Statement), to the corresponding SASB Sustainable Industry Classification System™ code, and GRI disclosure code. This cross-reference table also includes the relevant page number in the Report and other Kinder Morgan-published documents.

In *Appendix D – Methane Emission Reduction Methodologies*, we include references to the methodologies used to calculate the methane emission reductions in *Section 3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment* of the *Sustainability Report*.

In *Appendix E – Trade Association Alignment*, we outline the alignment of our energy transition and lower carbon future and methane mitigation strategy with trade associations to whom we paid annual dues greater than or equal to $25,000, where a portion of those dues went to lobbying.

In *Appendix F – Summary of Scenarios and their Underlying Assumptions and Indicators*, we provide data from the International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook that are considered in our Transition Risk analysis.

In *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement*, we include the Report of Independent Accountants for our Report provided by PwC, an independent registered public accounting firm. PwC performed a limited assurance engagement on specific metrics included in our Report for 2024.

As indicated in *Appendix A.1 – Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Accounting Metrics, Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics,* and *Appendix B – Activity Metrics,* certain of the 2024 company-wide quantitative metrics disclosed throughout this Report have either undergone third-party assurance by PwC or were tested by our Internal Audit department. The testing process by our Internal Audit department includes reviewing and re-performing the processes and procedures for compiling and calculating the metric and performing sample testing of supporting documentation to check accuracy. Tick marks in the Appendices indicate which metrics were assured by PwC or tested by our Internal Audit department.

2.0 Overview of Business

(GRI 2-1, GRI 2-6, GRI 203-1/11.14.4)

We are committed to providing energy transportation and storage services in a safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner for the benefit of people, communities, and businesses. To meet this commitment, our employees and representatives are expected to act in accordance with our core values of:

- integrity,
- accountability,
- safety, and
- excellence.

We are one of the largest energy infrastructure companies in North America. Our four business segments are:

- Natural Gas Pipelines,
- Products Pipelines,
- Terminals, and
- CO_2, which includes our energy transition ventures group.

As of December 31, 2024, we owned an interest in or operated approximately 79,000 miles of pipelines, 139 terminals, approximately 700 Bcf of working natural gas storage capacity, and RNG generation capacity of approximately 6.1 Bcf/yr of gross production.

Our pipelines transport:

- natural gas,
- refined petroleum products,
- crude oil,
- condensate,
- CO_2,
- renewable fuels, and
- other products.

Pipelines are the safest, most efficient, and least costly method of transporting natural gas and petroleum products compared to other modes of transportation such as rail, barge, and truck.[1,2,3] The industry's

[1] PHMSA. "General Pipeline FAQs." *PHMSA*, 6 Nov. 2018, www.phmsa.dot.gov/faqs/general-pipeline-faqs.
[2] Liu, Henry. "Pipeline." *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 29 Mar. 2024, www.britannica.com/technology/pipeline-technology.
[3] INGAA. "Natural Gas Pipeline Safety." *INGAA*, 10 Jan. 2024, https://ingaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/INGAA-Pipeline-Safety-Fact-Sheet.pdf.

safety performance in recent years continues to improve and the total number of incidents and incidents impacting people or the environment continues to decline.[4]

Our terminals store and handle various commodities including:

- gasoline,
- diesel fuel,
- jet fuel,
- chemicals,
- metals,
- petroleum coke, and
- ethanol and other renewable fuels and feedstocks.

We are also one of the largest transporters of CO_2 in North America for use by us and others in enhanced oil recovery, or EOR, projects in the Permian Basin.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "KMI." For more information about us, please see our 2024 Form 10-K, which can be found at https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/1506307/000150630725000008/kmi-20241231.htm.

2.1 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our Code of Conduct establishes the standards of ethical conduct that our employees and representatives, including contract security providers, are expected to meet and outlines how everyday behavior should align with our core values.

Our Board's Audit Committee has responsibility for:

- oversight of the implementation and administration of our Code of Conduct;
- review and assessment, at least annually, of the effectiveness of our Code of Conduct; and
- recommendations to the Board of suggested changes to our Code of Conduct.

We maintain programs to prevent and detect potential violations of our Code of Conduct. Annually, each of our employees, including management, is required to demonstrate an understanding of or undergo additional training on our Code of Conduct, including sections on anti-corruption, human rights, and information governance. The training explicitly promotes an open feedback culture. Our Internal Audit department administers an annual Code of Conduct questionnaire to both employees and contractors, providing an opportunity to report violations, in addition to the reporting channels discussed below. Our Internal Audit department evaluates the questionnaire responses and oversees follow-up as necessary.

We encourage employees to speak up, seek guidance, and report issues or concerns through appropriate channels and grievance mechanisms. Employees and contractors can report concerns about ethics or compliance, including safety, harassment, and human rights violations or other matters, through several channels, including the Kinder Morgan Ethics Hotline, a third-party platform. Our ethics hotline allows reports to be made confidentially and anonymously. Reported concerns and grievances are evaluated and investigated, as appropriate, by our Internal Audit, HR, EHS, or Legal Departments. Our Code of Conduct also summarizes our policy regarding workplace violence. For more information, see our Code of Conduct at http://conductandethics.kindermorgan.com.

[4] API-LEPA. "2023 Performance Report & 2023-2025 Pipeline Excellence Strategic Plan." *API-LEPA*, 6 May 2024, pp. 30–54. www.api.org/~/media/files/misc/2024/2023-performance-report-and-api-lepa-2023-2025-pipeline-excellence-strategic-plan.

2.2 Management System

Management System Overview
We value the safety of our workforce and integrate a culture of safety, emergency preparedness, and environmental responsibility through our operations management system, or OMS. Our OMS conforms to API RP 1173 Pipeline Safety Management Systems and establishes a framework that we use to direct and control work to achieve objectives in an intentional and continual manner in order to:

- provide employees and contractors with a safe work environment;
- comply with laws, rules, regulations, policies, and procedures; and
- identify opportunities to improve through a regular process of goal setting, action, assessment, and management review.

Specifically, our OMS provides a detailed road map to build and sustain a culture focused on safety and environmental compliance. Employees demonstrate an understanding of or undergo additional training on our OMS annually, and we evaluate and drive improvements in each business segment's implementation of our OMS. The main components of our OMS include:

- stating goals and policies for our physical operations;
- describing our approach to sound operations;
- setting forth the roles and responsibilities for conducting sound operations;
- establishing a set of processes to be followed in our operations;
- incorporating our EHS requirements; and
- providing for audits, assessments, and periodic changes to improve and maintain compliance with our OMS.

We strive to be a good neighbor and contribute to responsible development through our systematic approach to EHS management. This approach supports our ability to:

- comply with laws and regulations; and
- strive to improve our environmental, health, and safety performance.

As part of our OMS, our employees are expected to help us meet our goals and expectations, identify and address risks to people and the environment, and identify opportunities for improvement. Our employees participate in periodic safety culture surveys, are required to complete training, and are encouraged to share information on incidents. Our employees and contractors have the ability and responsibility to stop work if an activity is not well understood or could lead to potential harm, and we regularly communicate that they have that responsibility.

Management of Change
We review, approve, and implement policy and procedural changes primarily through our management of change process. Through this process, our Sustainability Disclosure Committee or select members of our senior management reviews or approves sustainability-related policies, including but not limited to our:

- Code of Conduct,
- Human Rights Statement,
- EHS Policy Statement,
- Biodiversity Policy,
- Indigenous Peoples Policy,
- Community Relations Policy, and
- Supplier Code of Conduct.

Audit Program

We maintain an operations audit program that monitors, among other things, our environmental and safety practices. Our operating facilities with site-specific requirements, permits, or plans are audited every three to five years, depending upon the nature of the facility. Audits are performed by qualified third parties or internal personnel not involved in the operations being audited. The audit results are used to develop and implement corrective measures where warranted.

Incident Management

Our policies and procedures require the internal reporting of incidents and investigation of significant incidents. Our employees and contractors are required to report and document workplace incidents, including illnesses and injuries. Our incident management system provides us with the capability to:

- gather incident data and impacts;
- identify and analyze immediate or root causes, or both;
- determine corrective actions and deadlines;
- verify corrective actions have been completed; and
- identify trends and share preventive actions.

Our senior management plays a vital role in fostering a strong safety culture and values the insights gained from our safety performance metrics relative to our targets and incident investigations. Weekly senior management meetings, chaired by our CEO, include reports and discussions of notable workplace incidents and near misses that may have occurred during the previous week. Our senior management, with input from our corporate and business segment COOs, has established detailed safety performance metrics at the business segment level to focus performance on factors related to both safety and operational reliability. These metrics are reviewed during each business segment's quarterly business review.

Incidents, including injuries, are regularly reviewed by our business segments to identify any potential trends. Identified trends are communicated to appropriate persons within the company, who meet regularly to share information about incidents and related improvements. Any such trends are included in discussions at weekly safety meetings, monthly operations meetings, and other regular operations meetings. In addition, management has periodic discussions with union representatives about health and safety.

Lessons Learned

Sharing lessons learned from internal and external incidents is an integral part of our OMS and reinforces our commitment to performance improvement. Our emphasis on timely incident assessment, information sharing, and tracking corrective actions reinforces our employees' understanding that risk management is a top priority. Sharing lessons learned not only helps our employees understand the importance of continuous learning and improvement, it also helps protect against complacency. Equally important is that everyone understands that sharing and voicing concerns is not only encouraged but is considered a responsibility. Our lessons learned processes contribute to an environment in which employees and contractors are comfortable identifying and speaking up about risks and help emphasize the urgency of communicating risk information up, down, and across the organization.

Asset Integrity Management – Pipelines

For most of our pipelines, where appropriate, we have established an integrity management program, or IMP, that incorporates integrity assessment measures intended to:

- identify, analyze, and prioritize potential threats to our pipelines, including actual and potential precursor events that can result in pipeline incidents;

- use a comprehensive and integrated process for examining, prioritizing, and comparing the spectrum of risks and risk reduction activities available;
- implement structured and easily communicated methods for selecting and implementing risk reduction activities, including integrity assessments, remediation, and preventive measures;
- track system performance with the goal of improving performance; and
- communicate emerging needs and new technology application opportunities to senior management to provide timely resource allocation.

We conduct pipeline assessments using various methods including:

- in-line inspections, or ILIs;
- non-destructive testing;
- above-ground surveys;
- hydrostatic integrity tests; and
- direct assessments.

These inspection methods help us determine the physical condition of the pipelines and gather information to assist us in keeping them safe and operational. For our inspections, where possible, we prefer to utilize ILI technology, referred to as smart pigs, which provides more detailed data about corrosion or other anomalies, if any.

In our ongoing pursuit of operational excellence, we developed KMAP™, a patented, innovative pipeline integrity solution designed to search for flaws in longitudinal welds. KMAP™ is a unique analytical process that we employ to provide additional analysis beyond traditional ILI analytical methods. We developed KMAP™ as a proactive solution for conducting more thorough inspections of our pipelines. We have been successfully using this technology since 2011.

Environmental, Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training

We use a learning management system, or LMS, to provide and track training for our employees who take required and voluntary online courses covering technical development, leadership, safety, environmental, and corporate policies, including our OMS and Code of Conduct. Our operations employees receive initial environmental, health, safety, and emergency response training and subsequent recurring training, appropriate for their positions. Training can be individually tailored by an employee's supervisor or the employee, who can self-register for any course in our LMS.

Employees receive position-relevant training on environmental topics such as:

- environmental awareness;
- waste management procedures;
- spill control procedures;
- environmental sampling procedures; and
- stormwater runoff handling procedures, such as water treatment.

For employees who are likely to respond to emergencies, we provide emergency response training consistent with the USCG, EPA, DOT, CER, and ASEA requirements. We also have an extensive pipeline operator qualification program.

Annually, we strive to have 100% of the training courses assigned through our LMS completed by the end of the year. In 2024, our employees completed 100% of the assigned courses. We have processes in place to help employees complete their training timely, including email reminders and training administrators who monitor completion of training. We also report overdue training to management monthly.

For more information, see our *Section 7.2 Employee and Contractor Safety Statistics and Average Hours of Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training* of the *Sustainability Report* and our OMS webpage at http://oms.kindermorgan.com.

2.2.1 Third-Party Certifications

ACC Responsible Care® Program
Our Terminals business segment has participated in the American Chemistry Council, or ACC, Responsible Care® Program since 2010. The Responsible Care® Program is an EHS and security performance initiative that includes a management system framework and allows members to demonstrate their commitment to the health and safety of their employees, contractors, the communities in which they operate, and the environment. As part of the Responsible Care® program, once every three years, a third party audits our Terminals business segment headquarters in Houston, Texas and each of the participating terminals to verify and attest to our EHS performance.

Fifteen of our terminals, including our largest, participate in the program. In 2024, the ACC awarded eleven of our terminals certificates for their strong safety performance. Those eleven terminals received an "Excellence in Safety" designation, which recognizes facilities with zero deaths, zero days away from work cases, and zero job transfer or restriction cases among both employees and contractors during the prior year. In addition, one terminal received the "Honor in Safety" designation, which recognizes facilities with zero deaths, zero days away from work cases, and zero job transfer or restriction cases for employees during the prior year.

3.0 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

3.1 Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, Percentage Methane, Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations

(SASB EM-MD-110a.1, SASB EM-EP-110a.1/110a.2, GRI 305-1/GRI 11.1.5, GRI 305-2/ 11.1.6, IFRS S2.29(a))

Our Scope 1 emissions reported below include:

- facilities and GHG emission sources applicable to the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, or GHGRP;
- facilities that are exempt from the EPA's GHGRP because they emit less than 25,000 metric tons of CO_2e/yr; and
- sources that are exempt from the EPA's GHGRP, such as mobile equipment and refrigerants.

Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company. Examples of our Scope 1 emission sources by emission type include:

- flared hydrocarbons – flaring from processing, gathering, and other operations;
- other combustion – engines and turbines that drive compressors, boilers and heaters, stationary and fleet vehicle engines, and vapor combustion devices; this includes emissions from methane slip, i.e., natural gas fuel that is not fully combusted;
- process emissions – dehydration and gas sweetening processes;
- other vented emissions – blowdowns and compressor starts; and
- fugitive emissions – equipment component and pipeline leaks, refrigerants, and vapor handling systems.

Our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment contributes 91% of our 2024 Scope 1 GHG emissions. "Other combustion" is our largest emission type, comprising approximately 75% of our 2024 total Scope 1 emissions, of which approximately 79% is from our natural gas-fired compressors. See *Section 3.4 GHG Reductions and Targets* and *Section 3.4.3 Decarbonizing our larger Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission sources* of the *Sustainability Report* for a discussion of our natural gas-fired compressors and factors used in our analysis of the feasibility of replacing natural gas-fired compressors with electric or dual-drive compressors.

"Other vented emissions" is our second largest emission type, at 10%, and primarily includes emissions from blowdowns for maintenance, integrity testing, and emergency activities at our pipelines, compressors, and compressor stations. We have committed to a methane emission intensity target of 0.31% for our natural gas transmission and storage operations by 2025 as further described in *Section 3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment* of the *Sustainability Report.*

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the reporting company. Our Scope 2 emissions consist almost exclusively of emissions from purchased electricity. Emissions from purchased electricity accounted for approximately 18% of our 2024 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. We report our Scope 2 emissions in the table below using the market-based method. These emissions are calculated using a combination of contractual instruments, such as energy attribute certificates, residual mix emission rates, supplier specific emission rates, and regional emissions factors. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are provided in *Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics*.

Our strategies to manage our methane and other GHG emissions are described in *Section 3.2 Strategy to Manage Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions* of the *Sustainability Report*.

Our gross global operational control Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions and GHG emission intensity are provided below and include the emissions from assets we operate, including the emissions from those assets where we own less than a 100% interest. The emissions from the assets we operate and where we own less than a 100% interest are reported in full and not reported at the percent of our ownership.

Our gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions, which include our share of emissions from assets in which we own an interest of less than 100% regardless of whether we operate the assets, were 16.8 million metric tons CO_2e in 2024 and are included in *Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics.*

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Operational Control	**(In million metric tons of CO_2e, except percentages and emission intensity)**		
Scope 1 emissions			
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions(a)(b)(c)	14.8	15.4	15.4
Percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions by emission type			
Flared hydrocarbons	3 %	3 %	3 %
Other combustion	75 %	74 %	75 %
Process emissions	3 %	4 %	4 %
Other vented emissions	11 %	12 %	10 %
Fugitive emissions from operations	8 %	8 %	8 %
Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations(d)	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage methane(e)	19 %	20 %	18 %
Scope 2 emissions			
Total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions(a)(c)(f)	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions	18.0	18.6	18.6
GHG emission intensity			
Company-wide BOE throughput (MMBbl/yr)(g)	5,600	5,700	6,100
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emission intensity (metric tons CO_2e per BOE throughput)(a)(g)	0.003	0.003	0.003

(a) GHG emission calculations generally conform to the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard,* and EPA or industry guidance. Emissions are categorized using the SASB EM-MD-110a.1. Emissions are reported for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFCs from direct and indirect sources. The IPCC AR5 GWPs were used to convert CH_4 (28) and N_2O (265), and HFC emissions to CO_2e. Gross emissions are GHGs emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar mechanisms that have reduced or compensated for emissions. Emission values displayed as zero are less than 50,000 metric tons. Scope 1 and 2 emissions for our operations in Canada and Mexico are less than 500,000 metric tons.

(b) Excludes 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 emissions from LNG cold boxes, truck loading, portable flares, gas releases combusted on the pipeline right-of-way, equipment leaks at air blending compressor stations, and enclosed circuit breakers as well as tank venting emissions from the CO_2 business segment's CO_2 production and pipeline assets where the emissions contain less than 1% methane.

(c) Emissions from divestitures, per transaction, accounted for less than 5% of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the calendar year in which the divestitures occurred. Emissions from these divestitures are included.

(d) Includes GHG emissions from facilities that are subject to cap-and-trade schemes, carbon tax/fee systems, or GHG limits required by permit or regulatory requirements. Does not include emissions from individual sources subject to regulations that require leak detection and repair or GHG emissions limits, e.g., EPA's 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts OOOOa, OOOOb, and OOOOc.

(e) Scope 1 percentage of methane emissions is calculated as the Scope 1 methane emissions in metric tons of CO_2e divided by the total gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e.

(f) Scope 2 emissions include indirect emissions from purchased electricity that were calculated using the market-based method and exclude emissions from acquired and consumed steam, heat, and cooling. Location-based emissions are included in *Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics*.

(g) ONE Future's definitions are used for annual throughput. If no ONE Future definition applies, throughput is generally defined as product receipt, or for our production assets, the volume of oil or gas produced. As a result, there is a potential for throughput to be counted multiple times depending on how many movements it makes through our pipeline system receipt points. Throughput is converted to MMBtu using product-specific heat content, obtained from the EIA, EPA, or business segment data. This is then converted to BOE by dividing by 5.8 MMBtu/bbl of crude oil. The CO_2 that we transport does not have a heating value and therefore has a BOE equal to zero.

On May 6, 2024, the EPA issued a final rule to the GHGRP, which took effect January 1, 2025 with respect to reporting of 2025 emissions. The final rule includes multiple changes to existing emission estimation methodologies, including increasing the emission factor for fuel that is not combusted in reciprocating compressor engines, i.e., methane slip. The final emission factors increased between 45%

and 600% depending on the type of engine. Changes to these rules are being considered by the current U.S. Presidential administration.

PwC provided limited assurance on specific metrics in our Report for 2024 including the emissions reported to the EPA's GHGRP. The assurance statement for 2024 is included in *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement*. In addition, Scope 1 emissions submitted to the EPA's GHGRP undergo additional electronic validation and verification checks. The EPA notifies us if any potential errors are identified, and we resolve the issue either by providing an acceptable response describing why the flagged issue is not an error or by correcting the flagged issue and resubmitting the annual GHG report.

3.2 Strategy to Manage Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

(SASB EM-MD-110a.2, SASB EM-EP-110a.3, GRI 2-12, GRI 305-2/GRI 11.1.6, GRI 305-5/11.2.3, IFRS S2.14(a))

3.2.1 GHG Emission Reduction Efforts

Our management team annually reviews, reassesses, and discusses with the Board our emissions profile and opportunities to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and the feasibility of setting medium- and long-term GHG reduction targets for our operations. As described further in this Report, we conduct thorough analyses to understand the sources of our emissions and the available alternatives that exist to reduce these emissions. This analysis includes assessing factors such as the potential reduction in GHG emissions, reliability of our operations, replacement costs, government incentives, and our engagement with customers, among other factors. It also includes relevant risks that our business might be exposed to, such as potential litigation, regulatory challenges, or reputational risks. Each year, changes in the regulatory or economic environment, technological advancements, customer behavior, and other factors may impact this analysis. Some of our efforts to reduce methane and other GHG emissions are described in the sections below.

3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment

(GRI 2-28)

In this Report, ***GHG or methane emission reductions*** are defined as emissions mitigated or avoided for any reason that would otherwise have been emitted. Reducing GHG or methane emissions may not be the primary incentive for the reduction activity. Economic or operational factors may serve as the primary driver for implementing an activity that results in lower GHG or methane emissions.

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. We have an economic incentive to minimize methane emissions because pipeline quality natural gas has a methane content of approximately 95%. Minimizing our methane emissions also maximizes the amount of natural gas kept in our pipelines and delivered to our customers. For more than 30 years, we have worked to minimize methane emissions from our operations. We also support performance-based federal regulations that allow companies flexibility in determining how they will meet applicable standards.

Our methane emission reduction initiatives, which are described further below, have resulted in approximately 155 Bcf of methane emission reductions from our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage assets since 1993, which is equivalent to approximately 84 million

metric tons of CO_2e. These results reflect both the environmental benefit of minimizing and preventing methane emissions, and the economic incentive to keep natural gas in our pipelines and storage facilities.

ONE Future – Founding Member

We are a founding member of Our Nation's Energy Future, or 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. As referenced in ONE Future's 2024 Annual Report, these ONE Future member companies accounted for approximately 23% of total natural gas produced, 40% of natural gas gathered, 26% of the total gas processed, 62% of natural gas transmission pipeline miles, and 41% of the total U.S. natural gas delivered to end users.[5]

ONE Future members aspire to:

- limit energy waste; and
- achieve a cumulative methane emission intensity target, or "leakage" rate, for member companies of 1% or less of total natural gas production across the natural gas value chain by 2025.

ONE Future recently partnered with ICF International, Inc., or ICF, to conduct its marginal abatement cost study related to methane emissions, prevention, detection, and abatement activities and technologies. The results of this study will inform new, post-2025, targets across the natural gas value chain and its individual segments.[6]

The ONE Future 2024 Methane Emission Intensities Report shows a methane emission intensity rate of approximately 0.331% for member companies, a 21% decrease from the prior year, outperforming the 2025 target by 67%.

Since 2016, we have participated in the EPA's Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program under the ONE Future Emission Intensity Commitment Option for our natural gas transmission and storage assets. This program concluded as of the end of 2024.

Our target and performance are described in greater detail in *Section 3.4.1 Short-Term GHG Targets* of the *Sustainability Report.*

Methane Emission Reduction Strategies

The following asset management strategies also reduce or avoid methane emissions at a number of our facilities, primarily in our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment:

- communicate policies and procedures detailing program requirements to improve methane management;
- perform maintenance and repairs on component leaks, including those identified through methane leak surveys performed at least annually;
- use sleeves and composite wraps when repairing pipelines and performing hot taps to make new connections, eliminating the need for pipeline blowdowns;
- reduce the amount of gas within the pipeline, i.e., pumping down, so that less gas needs to be evacuated during certain repairs or testing;

[5] ONE Future Coalition. "2024 Annual Report on Calendar Year 2023 Methane Intensities." *ONE Future Coalition*, 11 Dec. 2024, https://onefuture.us/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/ONEFuture_AnnualReport_Spreads.pdf.

[6] ONE Future Coalition. "ONE Future Engages ICF for Marginal Abatement Cost Study." *ONE Future Coalition*, Oct. 2024, https://onefuture.us/press/one-future-engages-icf-for-marginal-abatement-cost-study/.

- conduct performance-based monitoring and replacement for reciprocating compressor rod packing;
- convert our reciprocating engine and turbine gas starters to electric or air operated starters;
- cathodically protect our pipelines to help prevent pipeline degradation and leaks;
- utilize electric glycol pumps in lieu of natural gas operated pumps;
- test advanced methane emission reduction technologies and work practices such as aerial methane detection and laser absorption monitoring;
- increase the number of measurements from vapor recovery units to improve methane emission factors used in our GHG inventory;
- install low- or zero-bleed natural gas pneumatic devices at new facilities; and
- collaborate with customers, peers, and regulators on best practices and new technologies.

We quantify the methane emissions reduced or avoided from the activities described above using methodologies specified by ONE Future guidance and the now defunct EPA Natural Gas STAR and EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge programs. The volume and CO_2e of these methane emission reductions are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Methane emission reductions (million metric tons CO_2e)(a)(b)	3.5	4.5	4.1
Volume of methane emission reductions (Bcf)(c)	6.6	8.4	7.7

(a) Reductions are emissions mitigated or avoided for any reason that would otherwise have been emitted. Reductions are quantified for compressor station leak repairs, pipeline pumpdowns, gas turbine installations, electric motor installations, and use of pipeline sleeves, which reduce the need for pipeline blowdowns.

(b) The reported CO_2e is based on a GWP of 28 if the methane were directly emitted to the atmosphere (IPCC AR5). Calculation is from 40 CFR Part 98.233, Equation W-36: methane (scf) multiplied by 0.0192 kg/ft^3 (methane density) multiplied by 0.001 metric tons/kg (kg to metric tons conversion) multiplied by 28 metric tons CO_2e per metric ton methane.

(c) Methane content of pipeline quality natural gas is estimated at 95% per the defunct EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program guidance. GHG reduction calculations use methodologies specified by ONE Future and the now defunct EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge and EPA Natural Gas STAR programs. More information about these methodologies is provided in *Appendix D – Methane Emission Reduction Methodologies.*

For more examples of how we implement our methane emission reduction strategies, see *Our Commitment to Reducing Methane Emissions* case study video and fact sheet at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/ESG/Case-Studies.

Methane Emission Measurement and Detection Technologies

We engage with peer companies and customers to share experiences and strategies concerning methane detection technologies and best practices, both of which are evolving rapidly. We are using innovative technologies and evaluating emerging technologies and approaches in various ways, including:

- testing different configurations of infrared and laser absorption sensors;
- contracting with service providers who use sensors mounted on helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to conduct aerial methane detection surveys. In 2024, we conducted such surveys on approximately 1,600 miles of our natural gas pipelines;
- evaluating continuous methane detection technologies;
- using optical gas imaging, or OGI, cameras or other EPA-approved technologies to verify suspected leaks; and
- investing in Flyscan Systems to help accelerate its entry into the natural gas detection and quantification market.

Certain facilities in each of our business segments are subject to GHG reporting programs with the EPA or ASEA, as applicable, and to federal and state leak detection and repair, or LDAR, regulations. We monitor and quantify GHG emissions to satisfy the requirements of these rules using our emissions monitoring equipment. We also use monitoring tools to conduct leak surveys for both regulatory and voluntary programs.

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. Additional rules regulating methane leaks have been published by the EPA, which may be changed by the current U.S. Presidential administration, and various state environmental agencies. These rules require applicable facilities to conduct leak surveys at either quarterly or monthly intervals, compared to the EPA's GHGRP rule, which requires surveys at reportable facilities on an annual basis.

We conduct annual methane leak surveys using OGI cameras or other EPA or state-approved technologies at 100% of our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment natural gas compressor stations. When required, we perform annual direct flow measurements at applicable facilities for the following sources and may use these measurements to develop company or entity-specific emissions factors:

- compressor unit rod packing vents,
- compressor unit blowdown and isolation valve vents,
- compressor wet seal oil degassing vents, and
- atmospheric storage tanks.

Where we conduct LDAR inspections, we use OGI, flame ionization detectors, and other technologies to identify leaks. If 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.

We use various methods to determine our methane emissions. One approach involves using actual or estimated activity data, such as equipment counts, fuel usage, and operating hours, and then applying emission factors or engineering estimates. Alternatively, we may measure methane emissions directly. As regulations develop and methane emission detection and measurement technology improves, we expect how we determine our methane emissions to change.

In December 2024, we made an investment in Flyscan Systems. Flyscan's technology enables detection of liquid hydrocarbons and automated visual inspection of rights-of-way from patrol planes. Flyscan is expanding its services to include methane detection. Our investment is intended to help Flyscan accelerate commercialization and scale-up of its operations, including its entry in the natural gas detection and quantification market.

The percentage of our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's methane emissions, as reported in *Section 3.1 Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, Percentage Methane, Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations* of the *Sustainability Report* and *Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics*, and how those emissions are determined are presented below.

	Year End December 31,	
	2023	2024
	(Percentage of methane emissions)	
Using actual activity data and:(a)(b)		
Measurement or company specific emission factors(c)	30 %	38 %
Engineering estimates(d)	48 %	43 %
Industry/EPA emission factors(e)	14 %	18 %
Using estimated activity data and:(b)(f)		
Company specific emission factors or engineering estimates(c)(d)	0 %	0 %
Industry/EPA emission factors(e)	8 %	1 %

(a) "Actual" data uses some combination of direct measurements, leak surveys, actual component counts, actual operating data, or other similar data elements directly used in the emissions calculation.
(b) Calculated by taking the methane emissions from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, as determined by the specified calculation methodology, and dividing by the total methane emissions from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, measured in metric tons.
(c) Measurement or company specific emission factors are either based on direct leak measurements or calculated using source-specific averaged data from existing leak measurements.
(d) Engineering estimates primarily use emissions modeling software, mass balances, or pipeline parameters to calculate GHG emissions.
(e) Emission factors from U.S. EPA or industry standards are used to calculate emissions.
(f) "Estimated" data uses assumptions to determine emissions where actual operating data, component counts, or measurement data is not readily available.

The EPA has finalized multiple regulations to reduce air pollution emissions, including methane, from the oil and natural gas sectors. These rules, often referred to as subparts OOOOb and OOOOc, include requirements to implement direct measurement on wet and dry seals on our centrifugal compressors and rod packing from reciprocating compressors as well as to increase the frequency of leak surveys on certain methane sources from annually to quarterly. The EPA has finalized amendments to the GHGRP, which include multiple changes to existing emission factors and estimation methodologies, including allowing the use of empirical data, i.e., the use of measurement or company-specific emission factors for some sources. These rules may be changed under the current U.S. Presidential administration.

We participated in two studies to evaluate methane detection and measurement technologies: New York State's Emission Measurement Project in 2022 and the Cheniere Midstream quantification, monitoring, reporting, and verification, or QMRV, GHG Program in 2022 and 2023. The results of these studies indicate that it is difficult to aerially monitor or measure methane emissions from natural gas-fired compressor stations because they are commonly housed in buildings. Measuring and monitoring the various sources of methane at a natural gas-fired compressor station is also made difficult because those sources are often at different heights. The studies are described in *Section 3.2.2 Research and Development* of the *Sustainability Report*. We will continue to evaluate participating in additional voluntary methane emission measurement and detection studies or programs, such as the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0, or obtaining third-party certifications from companies such as MiQ or Equitable Origins.

3.2.1.2 Other GHG Emission Reduction Efforts

In addition to methane emission reductions, we have implemented one or more of the following Scope 1 emission reduction strategies at one or more of our facilities:

- reduced idle time of our equipment;
- optimized temperature controls and preventative maintenance to reduce fuel consumption;
- shut in oil production wells during routine maintenance;
- captured waste heat from certain processes to reduce the fuel consumption of heating equipment;
- used vapor recovery units in lieu of vapor combustion units; and
- reduced flaring emissions by:

- improving compressor reliability,
- re-injecting unprocessed gas when processing equipment is down for maintenance,
- automating gas control,
- improving flaring metering,
- reducing flare assist gas, and
- optimizing downtime.

Efficient equipment uses less energy to maintain equivalent output. We continue to evaluate new ways to reduce our emissions by increasing the efficiency of our equipment.

At our Snyder Gas Plant, rather than venting CO_2 removed by amine units to the atmosphere, we capture the CO_2 for use in our EOR operations. In 2024, we captured and injected approximately 120,000 metric tons of CO_2e through this process.

To reduce the GHG emissions related to individual personal vehicles, we offer employees in our Houston corporate headquarters a 100% transportation subsidy to encourage the use of local public transportation. Our current flexible and hybrid work schedules also help to reduce GHG emissions from employees' commutes.

3.2.2 Research and Development

Below are a few examples of how we actively engage with various associations and regulatory entities to share data, our experience with emissions monitoring and management, and best practices for achieving emission reductions.

- *METEC Industry Advisory Board*
  In 2022, we became a member of the Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center, or METEC, Industry Advisory Board. The board provides baseline funding, guidance, and support to a methane emission test site run by Colorado State University, which simulates actual natural gas leaks that might occur at production and gathering facilities and underground pipelines. 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.

  In 2024, METEC was awarded $25 million from the DOE and industry partners.[7] Over the next five years, this funding will be used to modernize testing equipment and further support research collaborations between industry and academia working to reduce methane leaks. Specifically, METEC's capabilities will be updated to support testing at onshore midstream gas transmission facilities as well as offshore facilities where test conditions can differ significantly. Funding will also be used to help develop portable testing systems, improve modeling and data collection capabilities, and support testing methane-sensing satellites.

[7] Colorado State University. "Department of Energy Awards $25M to Spur Partnership and Research at CSU Methane Detection Facility." *Colorado State University*, 4 Apr. 2024, https://engr.source.colostate.edu/department-of-energy-awards-25m-to-spur-partnership-and-research-at-csu-methane-detection-facility/.

- *Cheniere Midstream QMRV GHG Program*[8]
  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 Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company, L.L.C., or TGP; Kinder Morgan Louisiana Pipeline LLC; and Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC, or NGPL, systems participated in this project.

  One of the project goals was to use full-facility GHG estimates derived from top-down techniques to evaluate and improve the bottom-up GHG emission inventories from midstream natural gas facilities in the U.S. The results of the study showed significant variance between the results of the top-down aerial measurement and the bottom-up GHG inventory method, as well as disparities depending on which top-down measurement technique was used.[9] These differences may be due to our compressors being inside buildings, numerous gas-fired sources at the compressor station, or the compressor exhaust. The study indicated that when aerial measurements, or other top-down techniques, are used to inform inventories, additional screening and measurement of all emission sources will be required, and that top-down measurement methods will require additional testing and improvement before they can be reliably used in complex midstream facilities. The project concluded that simply deploying a "top down" survey does not automatically generate actionable, trusted information to improve inventories and it is clear that measurement-informed inventories require additional refinement for planning "top down" surveys, assessing estimates from those surveys, and providing a well-defined process for using the resulting data.[10]

- *New York State's Emission Measurement Project*
  We participated 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 was 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 included 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. The study concluded that

[8] Brown, Jenna, et al. "Informing Methane Emissions Inventories Using Facility Aerial Measurements at Midstream Natural Gas Facilities." *ChemRxiv*, 15 Feb. 2023, https://chemrxiv.org/engage/chemrxiv/article-details/63e6b8aafcfb27a31f8ec5b9.
[9] Brown, Jenna, et al. "Evaluating development of empirical estimates using two top-down methods at midstream natural gas facilities." *ChemRxiv*, 12 Oct. 2023, https://chemrxiv.org/engage/chemrxiv/article-details/652712ca45aaa5fdbbcc6934.
[10] Brown, Jenna A., and Daniel J. Zimmerle. "Integrating Technical Economic and Management Requirements for Successful Measurement Informed Inventory: A Case Study." *ACS ES&T Air*, 18 Mar. 2025, https://doi.org/10.1021/acsestair.4c00191.

continuous monitoring systems should be employed cautiously at midstream oil and gas facilities and more analytical capacities are needed for these systems to be useful.[11,12]

- *Pipeline Research Council International*
  PRCI is comprised primarily of energy pipeline companies and develops programs devoted to identifying, prioritizing, and implementing the pipeline industry's core research objectives. It produces a collaborative research program aligned with the industry's priorities through an annual voting ballot. Members allocate funds to projects of importance to their operations and drivers of their businesses.

- *Stanford Natural Gas Initiative*
  We are an affiliate member of this industry collaboration with more than 40 research groups at Stanford University drawn from engineering, science, policy, geopolitical, and business disciplines. This initiative works with a consortium of industry partners and other external stakeholders to generate the information needed to use natural gas to its greatest social, economic, and environmental benefit. As an affiliate member, we have access to informed research and the ability to interact with Stanford faculty and industrial colleagues on issues related to natural gas.

- *Net Zero Infrastructure Program*
  In 2024, we began participating in the NZIP, a research collaboration designed by GTI Energy. NZIP is focused on accelerating the transition to net-zero emissions by understanding how today's natural gas infrastructure can evolve to advance the development of integrated energy systems. NZIP will provide decision-makers in government, companies, and communities with better data, actionable insights, realistic cost estimates, and opportunities for increased collaboration. We sit on the board of NZIP and provide input to its technical committees.

The dollar amounts we have invested annually in research and development projects related to GHG emissions and climate change are provided below. The 2024 amount includes contributions for GHG-related projects through PRCI and PRCI's Emerging Fuel Institute, ONE Future, and the Stanford Natural Gas Initiative. It also includes investments in the METEC Industry Advisory Board and the Gas Technology Institute.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In thousands)		
Research and development investments in GHG emissions and other climate change-related projects	$ 775	$ 433	$ 428

CCUS
We participate with other organizations to advance CCUS policy and technology, such as our collaboration with the Carbon Management Alliance, an energy group focused on CCUS advancement and advocacy. The group meets regularly to discuss and advocate for CCUS matters at the federal level.

[11] Yang, Shuting Lydia, and Arvind P. Ravikumar. "Assessing the Performance of Point Sensor Continuous Monitoring Systems at Midstream Natural Gas Compressor Stations." *ACS ES&T Air*, 4 Mar. 2025, https://doi.org/10.1021/acsestair.4c00227.

[12] Ravikumar, Arvind, et al. "Developing Measurement-Informed Methane Emissions Inventory Estimates at Midstream Compressor Stations." *ChemRxiv*, 12 Feb. 2024, https://chemrxiv.org/engage/chemrxiv/article-details/65c674d266c13817294db299.

3.2.3 Energy Management
(GRI 2-1, GRI 302-1/GRI 11.1.2, GRI 302-4)

Managing our energy consumption, primarily from fuel and purchased electricity, helps reduce our overall emissions. Using our OMS, which is described in greater detail in *Section 2.2 Management System* of the *Sustainability Report*, we strive for continuous improvement in our energy efficiency and have implemented several energy management initiatives. We also have implemented certain strategies to reduce our fuel usage as described in *Section 3.2.1.2 Other GHG Emission Reduction Efforts* of the *Sustainability Report*. As described further below, we employ energy management personnel who oversee multiple programs and strategies to both minimize energy costs and monetize our reductions in energy usage.

Demand Response
By analyzing our operations and energy consumption at a detailed level, we are able to reduce the amount of electricity we pull from local electric grids at the request of local electric grid operators during times of constrained capacity. We participate in curtailment, demand response, load management, and utility reliability programs including the Base Interruptible Program in California and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas Emergency Response Service program. We also participate in the Four Coincident Peak program in Texas, which relies on incentives to reduce load when available capacity is low.

Engineering Design
We have reduced fuel and electricity consumption by optimizing our pipeline and facility design to utilize devices that use less energy while maximizing output. For example, we use variable frequency drives on many of our pumps to improve pipeline flow control and increase energy efficiency. Variable frequency drives also allow us to monitor pump efficiency, control pump speed, and reduce surges to nearby power suppliers.

DRA
We use drag-reducing agents, or DRA, to reduce energy consumption in some of 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 2024, our deployment of DRA in our Products Pipelines business segment avoided approximately 353 GWh of electricity consumption, which equates to the use of 32 main line pumps.[13] This energy savings is roughly equivalent to 237,000 metric tons of CO_2e emissions avoided, which is comparable to the electricity used by approximately 49,000 homes for one year or the carbon sequestered by 238,000 acres of forest in one year.[14]

Offices and Buildings
We continue to seek ways to improve our energy efficiency in the office buildings we own. Our Houston headquarters building is LEED Gold certified. Most of the lighting in our Houston headquarters building, and in several of our leased office spaces, is on automated timers that turn off lights when not in use. Two

[13] To calculate the avoided energy consumption in each pipeline, actual hourly operational performance data is compared to estimated energy usage with untreated friction loss. Main line pumping unit refers to a 2,000 horsepower pump with 85% utilization for the year.
[14] The equivalent number of homes and tree acreage is calculated using EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator. EPA. "Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator." *EPA*, Nov. 2024, https://epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator.

of our office facilities use LED lighting and we have ongoing initiatives to replace compact fluorescent bulbs with LED lighting at many of our other facilities to further reduce energy consumption.

Energy Audits

When we conduct an energy audit, we utilize both third-party and in-house resources to audit electricity consumption with the goal of managing costs and assessing efficiency. We analyze and validate data from utility invoices and in some cases include real-time consumption data and settlement prices. Our business segments present cost and efficiency data, along with any reduction recommendations, to segment senior leadership and in some cases to the CEO and President. We continuously seek opportunities to implement audit findings to optimize operations and make economic and energy-efficient decisions when installing new or replacement equipment.

Clean Power Electricity Consumption[15]

In 2021, we entered into a two-year retail power agreement to purchase wind power in Texas. This agreement was renewed in 2023 and extends through May 2027. We also acquired Emission-Free Energy Certificates, from PJM-Environmental Information Services, which we have applied to our electricity consumption at multiple facilities in Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. PJM-Environmental Information Services, the issuer of the certificates, defines 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 61 GWh of carbon-free power in 2024. We continue to explore additional opportunities to purchase clean power.

Our purchased electricity consumption is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
		(In GWh)	
Total purchased electricity consumption(a)(b)	7,886	7,793	7,934

(a) Total purchased electricity consumption is from purchased power for the assets we operate.
(b) Electricity consumption from divestitures, per transaction, accounted for less than 5% of total electricity consumption for the calendar year in which the divestitures occurred. Electricity consumption from these divestitures is included.

Renewable Energy

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.

3.3 Scope 3 Emissions

(GRI 305-3/GRI 11.1.7, IFRS S2.29(a))

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

[15] Clean power refers to electricity that is generated through methods that do not directly emit greenhouse gas emissions.

employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future depending on regulatory requirements.

We continue to increase our handling of lower carbon fuels like RNG, biofuels, and biofuels feedstocks that contribute to lower global emissions. In 2024, our activities, i.e., handling ethanol, renewable diesel and biodiesel, and RNG transport and production, contributed to the avoidance or reduction of approximately 28 million metric tons of CO_2e. In addition, we have announced projects starting in or after 2025 that, once in service, could potentially contribute to the avoidance or reduction of an additional 3.5 million metric tons of CO_2e annually. These activities are described in *Section 2.3.1 Transition Risk Analysis* of the *TCFD Report*.

3.4 GHG Reductions and Targets

3.4.1 Short-Term GHG Targets
(GRI 305-5/11.2.3, IFRS S2.33-36)

Methane Emission Intensity Target
Methane emission intensity is a measure of methane emissions as a percentage of total volumes of throughput. Through ONE Future, we committed to achieving a methane emission intensity target of 0.31% for our natural gas transmission and storage operations by 2025, which represents an approximate 31% reduction from the 2012 baseline transmission and storage industry segment intensity of 0.45%.[16] We committed to reducing methane emissions and meeting our methane intensity target, while maintaining pipeline integrity and safety and minimizing customer impacts.

Our methane emission intensity target and progress toward achieving this target are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Methane emission intensity rate target	0.31 %	0.31 %	0.31 %
Methane emission intensity rate(a)	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.02 %
Methane emission intensity rate – ONE Future(b)(c)	0.03 %	0.04 %	—

(a) 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. Throughput refers to the total volume of natural gas transported by the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage pipelines. The throughputs submitted through the Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Form F 7100.2-1 is used to determine throughput at the transmission pipeline entity level.

(b) 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 the ONE Future Protocol, which utilize AP-42 emissions factors.

(c) The methane emission intensity rate – ONE Future will be calculated by ONE Future in the third quarter of 2025.

In 2022, 2023, and 2024, we performed better than our transmission and storage methane emission intensity target of 0.31%. In 2024, our methane emission intensity rate was approximately 92% lower than our target and 95% lower than the 2012 transmission and storage industry segment rate of 0.45%.

As discussed above, ONE Future coalition recently announced plans to update its post-2025 targets.

[16] ONE Future Coalition. "Methane Emissions Estimation Protocol v.4." *ONE Future Coalition*, Dec. 2021, https://onefuture.us/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/ONE-Future-Protocol-2021.pdf.

3.4.2 Medium- and Long-Term GHG Emission Reduction Targets

We believe that our assets are both valuable to our business and vitally important to an energy mix that provides stakeholders in the U.S. and around the world with reliable, affordable, and clean energy during the energy transition to, as well as in, a low-carbon world. Our opportunities to participate in the energy transition are described in *Section 2.3 Resilience of Our Strategy* of the *TCFD Report.* Our *Statement on Climate Change* can be found at http://climatechange.kindermorgan.com.

Our management philosophy is to establish and communicate goals only if we believe they are reasonably achievable so that we and our stakeholders can be confident in our ability to meet the goals that we set. We believe that any near-, medium-, or long-term GHG emission reduction targets that we set need to be reasonably achievable through actions within our control, based on currently available and economic technology, and achievable in a manner that allows us to serve the interests of our stockholders by responsibly maintaining and growing our business. Our Board's oversight includes an annual discussion with management regarding the feasibility of setting medium- and long-term GHG reduction targets for our operations.

Demand for natural gas produced in the U.S. is expected to grow substantially in the coming years. Given our position as a leading energy infrastructure company, we expect to build additional natural gas pipelines and storage facilities to meet this additional demand and achieve attractive returns. While this additional natural gas demand may help replace coal-fired power production or other uses that reduce worldwide emissions, these facilities are likely to increase our own GHG emissions. At present, we do not believe that existing technology and economic circumstances allow us to set medium- and long-term Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction targets on either an absolute or intensity basis. However, we do believe that reducing GHG emissions in our operations is important and have taken and are committed to taking tangible actions to further reduce our methane emissions, as described above in *Section 3.2 Strategy to Manage Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions* of the *Sustainability Report.* As discussed further below, we will continue to seek opportunities within our control to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

GHG Reduction Opportunities Working Group

In 2023, we established a cross-company, cross-functional working group to focus on identifying and evaluating additional GHG emission reduction opportunities throughout our business over time. This group, known as the GROW group, is governed by an executive management steering committee that provides direction to the group. The GROW group seeks and evaluates opportunities such as new technology, clean power, gas and liquids modernization and optimization, methane reduction opportunities and methane measurement technologies, and government incentives. Management reports the group's key initiatives and findings to the Board.

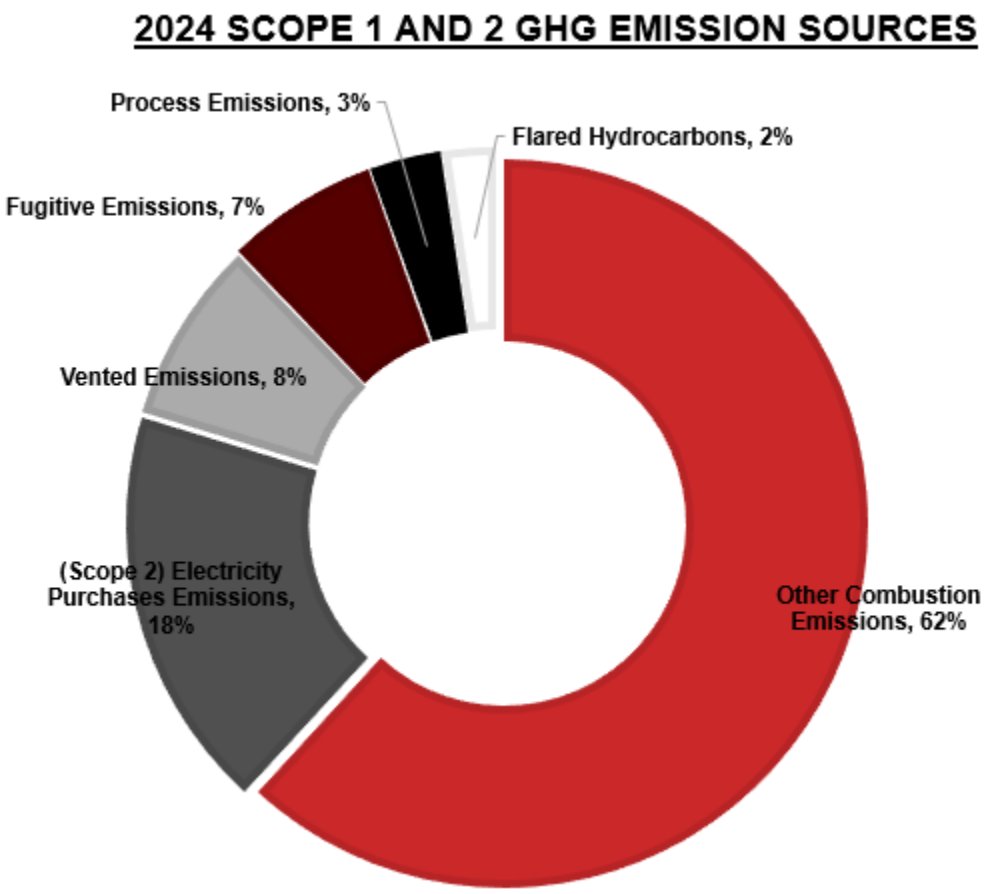
The GROW group is tasked with meeting some of our commitments, including:

- looking for opportunities to reduce our Scope 2 emissions, such as, where appropriate, increasing our use of clean power when renewing power purchase agreements;
- evaluating government incentives for opportunities to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions;
- working with third parties that are developing cost-effective technologies or other solutions to reduce GHG emissions from our assets; and
- annually reassessing the feasibility of setting medium- and long-term GHG reduction targets for our operations, as new and cost-effective technologies are developed.

GROW Group Initiatives

- Invested in Flyscan Systems, a company developing technology to detect methane leaks on pipelines. See *Section 3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment* of the *Sustainability Report* for more information on this investment.
- Partnered with two technology companies to reduce methane emissions at our compressor stations. These technologies were awarded EPA Methane Emission Reduction Program grants and are planned to be tested at our facilities.
    - Radical Combustion Technologies – This technology reduces NO_x and methane emissions by enhancing the four major processes that affect combustion on an engine: 1) ignition system; 2) fuel-air mixing; 3) air for lean burn; and 4) engine controls for safety and reliability.
    - Cooper Machinery Services – This is an ultra-low methane emission retrofit system, expected to reduce engine methane emissions to less than 0.5% of the methane supplied in the fuel and eliminate normal compressor vent gas emissions.
- Supported thermal methane oxidation technology partner in applying for a government grant.
- Engaged with a third party to consider the installation of an Organic Rankine Cycle, or ORC, system at one of our compressor stations which is expected to generate clean power from waste heat. This project has the potential to create approximately 34,800 MWh/yr of clean power.
- Ran an employee wide contest to solicit ideas for reducing GHG emissions across the organization. The contest resulted in over 150 ideas submitted, some of which are being evaluated by the applicable GROW subgroups.
- Installing additional vapor recovery units at three of our Products Pipelines terminals; these units are expected to be in service by 2025 and reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by over 8,000 metric tons of CO_2e annually.

3.4.3 Decarbonizing our larger Scope 1 and 2 GHG emission sources



Combustion – Natural Gas-Fired Compressors
The reliability of our natural gas pipeline systems is fundamental to our business and depends on our natural gas compressors. In 2024, 62% of our combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions came from combustion emissions, mostly from combusting natural gas to power our natural gas-fired compressors. Approximately 79% of our 2024 combustion emissions came from the compressor engines and compressor turbines at our nearly 400 natural gas-fired compressor stations.

Compressors are integral to our ongoing operations as well as expansions of our assets to meet growing demand. Generally, it is more emissions efficient to increase transportation capacity by constructing greenfield infrastructure. However, greenfield construction has become increasingly difficult and cost prohibitive in many parts of the country due to challenges related to permitting, right-of-way access, and community opposition. As a result, we and others in our industry have focused on expansion projects involving smaller capacity increases achieved by adding compression to an existing pipeline. Expanding pipeline capacity by adding compression generates greater GHG emissions per unit of incremental capacity because more horsepower is required than would be needed for equivalent capacity on a greenfield project. Compression-only expansion projects can sometimes have higher than average GHG emission intensity levels. We try to build more efficient, higher pressure pipeline systems, which typically have lower than average GHG emission intensity levels, whenever permitting and economics allow.

Currently, the primary alternative to lower our Scope 1 emissions from our natural gas-powered compression is electric compression. When assessing the feasibility of reducing these emissions by electrifying our natural gas-fired compressor stations, we evaluate:

- replacement cost,
- reliability of operations, and
- potential reduction in GHG emissions.

Further discussion of these factors is below.

- *Replacement cost*
  Our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's natural gas-fired compressors have a combined output of over 6.5 million horsepower. In 2023, we estimated that replacing all our gas-fired compressors with electric compressors could cost in excess of $20 billion. Specifically, we estimated that the cost to replace our natural gas compression fleet with electric compression at our facilities would average $3,200 to $4,800 per horsepower, which includes estimated costs for new or upgraded electric power facilities to service the electric compression. These costs have likely increased since this estimate was completed. There may be additional costs for the electricity provider, not included in these estimated costs, to upgrade their facilities to service this electric compression. The cost per horsepower to install replacement compression depends on several variables, including compressor size, number of units replaced, available facility space, commercial power availability, and other factors. There would be additional costs and operational complexities with this switch, as discussed further below.

  Many of our facilities are located in rural areas where the local utility does not have the capacity to provide the large amount of electricity needed to power our compressor stations. These smaller power providers typically expect us to pay in advance for additional facilities needed to achieve the required capacity, as opposed to recovering their costs over time through rates charged to us.

  The shift to using external power for electric-powered compressors also requires significant annual electricity costs, which would contribute to higher operating costs. We have no assurance that our customers or regulators would find these higher electric operating costs reasonable, prudently incurred costs that should be recovered through our rates.

  Replacing gas-fired compressors with electric compressors would also further stress the supply chain for ordering and receiving such units, resulting in further cost increases and significant disruption and delay.

- *Reliability of operations*
  Our natural gas-fired compressors have access to fuel that is abundant, reliable, and inexpensive because they are fueled by a portion of the natural gas flowing through our pipelines. In contrast, electric compressors would increase our operating costs because of higher costs to procure electricity. In addition, electric compressors would depend on the reliability of local utilities that may, in turn, be dependent on natural gas supplies from our pipelines to generate electricity. This interdependence could pose serious reliability concerns as electric compressors would cease to operate during a power failure, resulting in a decrease in the natural gas supply to the utility and the utility's inability to produce electricity. If our compressor stations were converted to electric, then the compressors that power our natural gas pipelines, which provide reliable energy to backstop intermittent sources like wind and solar, would themselves become less reliable. This could adversely affect power generation as well as residential and industrial customers.

- *Potential reduction in GHG emissions*
  We believe that, in most cases, switching from natural gas-fired compression to electric compression would simply exchange Scope 1 emissions for Scope 2 emissions and we would anticipate a relatively small, incremental reduction, if any, in our total GHG emissions as a result. Further, depending on the source, the Scope 2 emissions from the electricity purchased may be greater than the Scope 1 emissions generated by our natural gas-fired compressors. To have a positive impact on reducing our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, any conversion to electric compression would also require identifying and procuring sources of electricity with lower GHG emissions per kilowatt hour than those of our natural gas-fired compressors. The available lower emission electricity sources may be limited in supply and, as noted above, less reliable. Another option would be to purchase renewable energy credits. However, renewable energy credits may not reduce carbon emissions, may not be available in sufficient quantities, and may carry costs that outweigh their benefits.

- *Evaluation of installing electric compression*
  Based on our analysis, we determined that replacing our natural gas-fired compression with electric compression, on a large-scale or otherwise, is not prudent, economically feasible, or operationally desirable for us at this time. We reached this conclusion based on the estimated cost, the uncertainty of obtaining a return on our investment, the potential impact on our operations and operating expenses, and the relatively small, incremental reduction, if any, in our GHG emissions that is likely to result.

  Given the expected substantial growth in natural gas demand in the U.S., we are investing in projects that include additional compression, both to increase capacity on existing pipelines and as part of new pipeline projects. This additional compression is expected to increase our emissions on an absolute or intensity basis. We believe that any emission target we set should not limit growth opportunities for our operations, in particular our transportation and storage of natural gas, which we believe contribute and are critical to the reduction in overall global GHG emissions because of natural gas's demonstrated ability to displace coal for electricity generation facilities and to backstop renewable energy sources.

  However, we remain committed to evaluating the economic feasibility of installing electric compressors on a case-by-case basis when investing capital to install, upgrade, retrofit, or replace natural gas-fired compressors in our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment.

  We continue to refine our internal process to consistently evaluate the cost of using electric or dual-drive compressors versus natural gas fired compressors. Our evaluations to date have generally resulted in findings that electric compression would not be appropriate for reasons of operational or economic feasibility. Given the operational complexities and risks involved, we believe it would not be prudent to commit to a specific rate of gas-to-electric compressor conversions or an associated GHG reduction target.

  As part of our regular analysis of our emissions profile and reduction opportunities, we will continue to assess the feasibility of electrifying more of our compressor stations. We do expect that, in time, third parties will develop cost-effective technologies or other solutions to reduce or capture CO_2 emissions from our natural gas-fired compressor stations and potentially use or sequester those emissions in an environmentally friendly and economically beneficial way. In the meantime, we will continue to focus on further reducing methane emissions from our natural gas pipeline operations as discussed below.

Vented and Fugitive Emissions

Vented emissions that primarily result from natural gas pipeline, compressor, and compressor station blowdowns and fugitive emissions that primarily result from component leaks in our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, comprise 10% and 8%, respectively, of our 2024 Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions inventory. In the short term, reducing these methane emissions is important to combat climate change because uncombusted methane released into the atmosphere is 84 times more potent than CO_2 on a 20-year time horizon and 28 times more potent on a 100-year time horizon.

To safely perform work on a section of our natural gas pipelines, we must first remove the gas. This can be accomplished by venting the gas to the atmosphere, referred to as "blowing down," or by pumping the gas to another section of pipe, referred to as "pumping down." While pumping down is more time-consuming and expensive than blowing down the gas, it produces lower GHG emissions. This remains true even though pumping down requires venting a small amount of residual gas at the completion of the process. We plan to continue to prioritize our use of pumpdowns over blowdowns prior to planned work on our natural gas pipelines, such as expansion or maintenance projects, hydrostatic integrity testing, and anomaly digs. We also undertake natural gas pipeline blowdowns involving smaller volumes or for unplanned events when necessary for safety or emergency reasons.

We perform leak surveys at compressor stations in our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment to help identify fugitive emission sources. These leak surveys are currently conducted at least annually. Performing maintenance and repairs on leaks identified during the leak survey reduces GHG emissions from fugitive sources. Increasing the frequency of leak surveys may lead to increased GHG emission reductions because leaks would be identified and repairs may be completed sooner.

We conduct quarterly or more frequent surveys at our natural gas compression stations in New Mexico, New York, and other states depending on regulatory requirements. In 2024, we conducted quarterly leak surveys at 108, or 27%, of our natural gas compressor stations. From 2022 to 2024, we have reduced our absolute methane emissions by approximately 1% and our company-wide methane emission intensity by approximately 10%.[17]

Scope 2 Emissions

Purchased electricity, our main source of Scope 2 emissions, accounted for approximately 18% of our 2024 combined Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions. While we plan to look for opportunities, where appropriate, to increase our green or carbon-free power utilization when renewing power purchase agreements, our Scope 2 emissions are largely driven by the sources of electricity that supply the electric grid. For example, Texas, which is among the states with the highest renewables penetration, generated over 60% of its power from hydrocarbons in 2023, with 51.4% and 13.1% being generated by natural gas-fired and coal-fired power plants, respectively.[18] While these percentages may change over the long term, this mix is driven by factors beyond our control, which contributes to the difficulty of setting a forward-looking target for our Scope 2 emissions at this time.

[17] Company-wide methane emissions are calculated by multiplying total gross global Scope 1 emissions in CO_2e by the methane percentage. The methane emissions intensity is then derived by dividing total methane emissions by BOE throughput. Both metrics are reported in *Section 3.1 Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, Percentage Methane, Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations.*

[18] EPA. "Summary Data eGRID with 2023 Data." *EPA*, 17 Jan. 2025, www.epa.gov/egrid/summary-data.

4.0 Air Quality

(SASB EM-MD-120a.1, SASB EM-EP-120a.1, GRI 305-7/11.3.2)

We are committed to minimizing our emissions by operating our facilities in a manner consistent with air quality control standards. To manage our air permitting and compliance program in each of our business segments, we conduct the following activities:

- monitor, record, and report emissions and pay permit fees per federal, state, provincial, or local requirements;
- identify and maintain a list of stationary air emission sources;
- quantify emissions when changes or modifications occur at a facility to determine if the facility permitting status is affected;
- manage permit requirements in our compliance tracking system along with required actions, deadlines, and designated responsible persons; and
- provide regular training to increase our operations, engineering, and maintenance employees' understanding of permit requirements.

We also have initiatives in place to reduce our NO_x, SO_x, VOCs, PM_{10}, and other relevant air emissions by enhancing processes that improve efficiency, reduce leaks, and reduce fuel usage. We implement the following practices on a case-by-case basis:

- reducing idle time on our equipment;
- minimizing tank roof landings;
- optimizing temperature controls to reduce fuel consumption;
- installing additional controls, such as low NO_x technologies like Clean Burn Conversion, on our compressor engines;
- using vapor recovery units in lieu of vapor combustion units;
- replacing existing equipment, including engines and turbines, with newer, more efficient equipment; and
- reducing flaring by:
    - improving compressor reliability,
    - automating gas control,
    - improving flaring metering, and
    - optimizing downtime.

Air Emissions Reduction Initiatives

- *New York Engine Modification Project on TGP*
  We have conducted two research and development projects on TGP with the aim of reducing NO_x emissions from some of our older engines by modifying the engines' combustion chambers to more efficiently combust natural gas. The research and development phase was successfully completed in 2023. We anticipate beginning implementation of the NO_x emission reduction technology at three of our compressor stations after we receive regulatory approval.

- *Vapor Recovery Unit Installation at Pasadena and Galena Park Terminals*
  In 2024, five vapor recovery units became fully operational at our Pasadena and Galena Park terminals. These vapor recovery units serve as each facility's primary control device in lieu of existing vapor combustion units and have led to a reduction in combustion-related criteria pollutants including NO_x, SO_x, and PM_{10} associated with vapor combustion unit waste gas.

Our criteria air pollutant emissions that are reportable to regulatory agencies are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In thousand metric tons)		
Air emissions(a)(b)			
NO_x (excluding N_2O)	50.0	51.7	45.9
SO_x	0.2	0.3	0.3
VOCs	12.3	12.3	11.3
PM_{10}	1.2	1.3	1.3

(a) Includes emissions that are reportable to a U.S. state, U.S. federal, or Mexican federal agency. For 2024, emissions were calculated or reported as of March 17, 2024. Due to timing of regulatory agency submittals, these emissions may differ from what is reported to a regulatory agency.

(b) For locations that report emissions less frequently than annually, emissions are included from emission fee estimates or from the most recent agency submittal.

5.0 Water Management

(GRI 303-1/11.6.2, GRI 303-2/11.6.3)

Water resources are important to the ecosystems and communities in which we operate. Our commitment to efficient operations includes responsibly managing our water consumption, our wastewater effluent, and disposal of the water we use. We have policies and procedures to meet or exceed water and wastewater effluent monitoring, measurement, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. While certain sectors of the energy industry can be relatively water intensive, our primary business is in the energy infrastructure sector where water usage is less intensive. Because of this, we can readily build and operate pipelines and terminals without creating an undue burden on the water supply, even in water-stressed areas. Although our operations' water-related risks are low, we are nevertheless committed to responsibly managing the consumption and disposal of the water we do use.

Our water uses are primarily for:

- cooling for our CO_2 business segment power plant,
- hydrostatic integrity testing of new and existing pipelines and related equipment prior to operation,
- processing in natural gas processing facilities,
- dust control, and
- cleaning our equipment.

Our water management practices also apply to produced water, a by-product of our CO_2 business segment's EOR projects. Produced water is either re-injected into an oil-producing formation or disposed of by injecting it into a non-oil-producing formation.

One of the ways we reduce our water usage and wastewater effluent is when performing hydrostatic integrity testing on large segments of pipe we often test in smaller sections and reuse the same water from one section to the next. This minimizes both the amount of water used and the amount requiring disposal. We also collect condensation from the air conditioning units at our Houston headquarters to irrigate the building's flowerbeds.

We monitor our stormwater and wastewater discharge and, if necessary, treat it prior to release in order to meet water quality standards that protect human and aquatic life. In addition, our operations follow procedures to minimize the risk of accidental discharges. In the event of a non-permitted wastewater

discharge, we have response and incident management procedures and reporting processes. Significant discharge incidents are investigated, and corrective actions are implemented, if necessary, to address causes.

5.1 Water Usage

(SASB EM-EP-140a.1, GRI 303-3/11.6.4, GRI 303-5/11.6.6)

Water Usage from our CO_2 Business Segment

Our CO_2 business segment operates multiple gas processing plants and a power plant that powers equipment in the SACROC oil field. These plants use fresh water for cooling and steam, supplied from local water utilities and groundwater sources. Less frequently, fresh water is trucked to our operations located in remote areas. The amount of fresh water used during the CO_2 business segment's EOR process is relatively insignificant compared to the amount used at the gas processing plants and power plant. We assume fresh water withdrawn is equal to fresh water consumed because the majority of fresh water used in our CO_2 business segment operations evaporates.

The amount of fresh water withdrawn, fresh water consumed, and fresh water withdrawn intensity for our CO_2 business segment are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
	(In thousand cubic meters, except water withdrawn intensity)		
Fresh water usage for CO_2 business segment			
Withdrawn(a)(b)	1,459	1,304	1,380
Consumed(a)(c)	1,459	1,304	1,380
Withdrawn intensity (thousand cubic meters of fresh water consumed per BOE throughput)(a)(d)	0.03	0.02	0.03

(a) Fresh water usage for 2022, 2023, and2024 is limited to our SACROC operations and excludes all other CO_2 business segment facilities. In 2024, SACROC operations were about 98% of total fresh water usage for the CO_2 business segment. Fresh water usage is based on meter readings, where available. Fresh water usage for SACROC's cooling towers was estimated based on historical metered usage. For 2024, estimated water usage accounted for approximately 11% of fresh water usage.

(b) Fresh water withdrawn is defined as water obtained from underground wells and water utilities, and water that is purchased and delivered by trucks.

(c) Fresh water consumed is defined as water that evaporated during withdrawal, usage, or discharge or is indirectly incorporated into the product or service.

(d) Fresh water withdrawn intensity is calculated by dividing CO_2 business segment fresh water withdrawn in thousand cubic meters by CO_2 business segment BOE throughput in bbls/yr.

Hydrostatic Integrity Testing

As part of our asset IMP, described in *Section 12.1 Asset Integrity Management* of the *Sustainability Report*, we conduct regular testing of new and existing pipelines and tanks. For some of these tests, we use hydrostatic integrity testing, i.e., injecting water into a tank or pipeline to test its integrity. Often a portion of the hydrostatic integrity test water used is returned to the source and is available to be used again. In some hydrostatic integrity tests, we use water from non-fresh water sources.

The volume of fresh water we used for hydrostatic integrity testing of our in-service PHMSA-regulated pipelines and tanks is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In thousand cubic meters)		
Fresh water withdrawn for hydrostatic integrity testing(a)(b)(c)	76	56	80

(a) Fresh water is from groundwater, surface water, and municipal water, including purchased and non-purchased volumes.
(b) In 2024, we updated our methodology for calculating fresh water withdrawn for hydrostatic integrity testing. For pipelines, water volumes are calculated using pipeline dimensions. Water volumes for pipelines may not account for water reuse or water loss. For tanks, water volumes are calculated using tank dimensions, strapping tables in accordance with API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, 14.10, 2nd Edition, 2.2D, and other available documentation. Tanks using non-fresh water for testing are excluded. Previously reported volumes for 2022 and 2023 have been restated to reflect this methodology change.
(c) We determined given the amount of effort needed and low stakeholder interest, not to report at this time the water volumes related to hydrostatic integrity testing of pipelines not regulated by PHMSA and new pipelines as placed into service.

Water usage can vary year-over-year depending on the pipeline and tank integrity assessment methods and reassessment intervals. It also depends on the size of pipe or tank being tested. Where possible and allowed by the regulations, we use ILI technology to assess the integrity of pipelines in lieu of hydrostatic testing. ILI technology does not use water and provides a more detailed assessment of the integrity of the pipeline.

6.0 Ecological Impacts

6.1 Environmental Management Policies and Practices for Active Operations

(SASB EM-MD-160a.1, SASB EM-EP-160a.1, GRI 2-29, GRI 101-2 /11.4.3 /11.4.4)

Our Biodiversity Policy outlines the approaches we use to address our impact 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 project in an effort to minimize or avoid impacts to critical habitats with high biodiversity value, including vulnerable species or sensitive ecosystems.

Project Development

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,
- reduce our impact on biodiversity, and
- take into consideration 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.

Pre-construction and Construction

To evaluate a proposed route for a new pipeline project, we may conduct one or more of the following surveys, as appropriate for the scope of the project:

- 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. As specified in our Biodiversity Policy, we may 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. Economic or operational factors may serve as the primary driver for implementing an activity that also mitigates impacts on biodiversity.

When designing a new route for a pipeline project and when performing maintenance on existing facilities, we may employ avoidance and construction procedures such as:

- routing to avoid construction through or minimize disturbances to delineated wetlands and waterbody crossings,
- establishing baseline characteristics for high conservation value areas to help develop mitigation measures during projects,
- developing erosion and sediment control plans to stabilize soil and prevent sediment flow into sensitive areas,
- establishing spill prevention and response procedures that provide for prompt and effective cleanup in the event of a spill,
- developing plans to promote successful revegetation of soils disturbed by project-related activities,
- implementing techniques to allow for the movement and protection of wildlife and livestock during construction,
- employing horizontal directional drilling technology when installing pipelines to minimize or eliminate impacts to sensitive areas,
- creating traffic plans to keep affected roadway crossings safe and accessible,
- developing mitigation and avoidance plans for project areas identified as habitats for threatened or endangered species and fisheries, and
- designating an environmental inspector to verify compliance with environmental procedures.

Post-construction and Restoration

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 fenced facilities where appropriate. In some instances, we are able to improve habitats through 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 we 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.

Our restoration, revegetation, and reclamation efforts may include, where appropriate:

- grading construction right-of-way to restore pre-construction contours and leave the soil in the proper condition for planting;
- stabilizing streambeds and banks, natural drainage ways, and steep grades to meet permit requirements;

- establishing successful revegetation of areas disturbed by project-related activities;
- working with affected landowners to restore structures, fences, hedges, or other property displaced or damaged during construction;
- implementing measures to control for noxious weeds; and
- coordinating ongoing environmental monitoring to identify and address progress toward restoration, revegetation, or reclamation success criteria.

Our PHMSA-regulated hazardous liquid assets determined to be located within environmentally sensitive areas are subject to more stringent and frequent integrity management measures to improve the assets' resilience. Annually, our integrity management team assesses the effect of our pipelines and facilities on these areas.[19] We work to meet or exceed the regulatory standard that protects these important areas. Read more about our IMP described in *Section 12.1 Asset Integrity Management* of the *Sustainability Report*.

Biodiversity Enhancement Initiatives

We are involved in a number of projects designed to enhance biodiversity within our operating areas. We have made long-term commitments to managing biodiversity and participate in conservation education and community outreach initiatives, our 2024 initiatives are described below.

- *Trees for Tucson*
  We are a designated Tree Champion by the Tucson Clean and Beautiful organization for our ongoing commitment to the Trees for Tucson program that plants trees to increase shade, mitigate extreme heat, sequester CO_2, and improve the environment in support of the City of Tucson's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan and Arizona's Climate Change Action Plan. Since 2017, we have contributed to planting approximately 4,260 trees in the Tucson metro area, including 572 new trees in 2024.

- *Sixth Louisiana Resources, LLC Mitigation Credit Supply Agreement*
  TGP required additional temporary workspace outside of the original construction easement to perform a horizontal directional drill under the Red River in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. The additional temporary workspace encompassed palustrine forested wetlands which were cleared and matted to perform the drill. TGP purchased 1.5 acres of mitigation credits to offset temporary conversion of 0.18 acres of palustrine forested wetlands to emergent wetlands through the Center Bayou Mitigation Bank, located in the Red River Basin. Upon completion of the project, the additional temporary workspace was restored to pre-construction contours and will be allowed to naturally revegetate.

- *ODC Network, Macatawa Wetland Mitigation Bank*
  As part of a renewable natural gas project in Michigan, we purchased 0.06 acres of mitigation credits to offset 0.03 acres of wetland impacts.

- *Tennessee Mitigation Fund*
  As part of a natural gas pipeline project in Tennessee, we purchased 1.44 acres of mitigation credits in the Lower Cumberland River Service Area through the Tennessee Mitigation Fund to offset 0.69 acres of temporary wetland impacts and 0.03 acres of permanent wetland impacts.

[19] Environmentally sensitive areas in the U.S. are defined by the 49 CFR 195.6 designation of unusually sensitive areas. Canada's CER rules define environmentally sensitive areas in the GeoGratis database published by Natural Resources Canada.

In 2024, the KM Conservation Area at our Elizabeth River Terminal in Chesapeake, Virginia achieved the Wildlife Habitat Counsel's Certified Silver designation after achieving certifications for grassland, wetlands, and living shoreline projects. The Certified Silver designation signifies leadership among the over 600 Certification programs. The creation of the KM Conservation Area illustrates our commitment to supporting sustainable ecosystems and the communities that surround our operations. Since 2017, 139 unique bird species have been documented in the conservation area.[20]

For more information, see our EHS Policy Statement and our Biodiversity Policy at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/Sustainability/Environmental. For examples of how we operationalize our Biodiversity Policy, see the case studies described on our Sustainability webpage at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/Sustainability/Case-Studies.

6.2 Percentage of Land Owned, Leased, and/or Operated within Areas of Protected Conservation Status or Endangered Species Habitat

(SASB EM-MD-160a.2, GRI 11.4.2, GRI 11.4.4)

Areas of Protected Conservation Status or Endangered Species Habitats

The percentage of land we operate within or near areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Percentage of land operated within or near areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat(a)			
Near designated areas(b)	31 %	29 %	30 %
Within designated areas(b)	3 %	3 %	3 %
Within or near designated areas(b)	34 %	32 %	33 %

(a) The acreage of land used in this analysis is based on acreage where we have active operations. We may own or lease, but do not operate, additional land that is not included in this analysis. This calculation assumes that the acreage operated for pipelines includes land within the 50-foot corridor of a pipeline's centerline and excludes non-PHMSA jurisdictional gathering lines in the CO_2 business segment. Acreage operated for a facility includes land within the facility's security fence line for the Natural Gas Pipelines, Terminals, and CO_2 business segments and acreage we own, within and outside the security fence line, for the Products Pipelines business segment. We use WDPA determinations for the areas characterized as protected conservation areas. For our Mexico and Canada operations, we assume all operations are areas designated as protected conservation areas or endangered species or critically endangered habitats. For our U.S. operations, we used the USFWS designated areas for endangered species instead of the International Union for Conservation of Nature designations, recommended by SASB EM-MD-160a.2, because we believe the USFWS dataset better reflects the biodiversity risk for our operations. For the 2024 reporting year, we downloaded the USFWS dataset and the WDPA dataset in the fourth quarter of 2024 and used our GIS datasets as of the fourth quarter of 2024 to complete our analysis.

(b) Within designated areas is defined as operated land inside the boundary of a protected conservation area or endangered species habitat and near designated areas is defined as operated land within five kilometers of the boundary of a protected conservation area or endangered species habitat.

6.3 Hydrocarbon Spills

(SASB EM-MD-160a.4, SASB EM-EP-160a.2, GRI 306-3/11.8.2)

According to data from PHMSA and FERC, 99.999% of crude oil and petroleum products transported by pipelines reach their destinations safely and uneventfully.[21]

[20] Gibson, Dave. "The Kingfisher and I." *Elizabeth River Bird Blog*, 21 Oct. 2022, https://birdpartner.com/2022/10/21/the-kingfisher-and-i.

[21] API-LEPA. "2023 Performance Report & 2023-2025 Pipeline Excellence Strategic Plan." *API-LEPA*, 6 May 2024, pp. 10-11. www.api.org/~/media/files/misc/2024/2023-performance-report-and-api-lepa-2023-2025-pipeline-excellence-strategic-plan.

We work to prevent liquid hydrocarbon releases from our operations, but sometimes such releases do occur. They are usually:

- below reportable quantities;
- contained in secondary containment facilities; and
- promptly remediated, if necessary.

Our emergency response procedures are designed to promptly limit the impact to the environment if a release occurs or migrates outside of containment. Although measures are in place to prevent environmental contact, there are infrequent cases where some volume of hydrocarbon migrates outside containment. Hydrocarbon spills reported in sites with high biodiversity significance, as defined in the footnote of the table below, may not necessarily impact a site with high biodiversity significance if the spill occurred within our facility fence line and did not reach the site with high biodiversity significance.

The number and volume of hydrocarbon spills, volume of spills in sites with high biodiversity significance, and recovered volume of hydrocarbon spills are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
	(In barrels, except percentages and number of spills)		
Number of hydrocarbon spills(a)(b)(c)	29	35	29
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills(a)(b)(c)	2,966	239	847
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills in sites with high biodiversity significance(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)	2,644	95	78
Volume recovered(b)(c)(f)	2,900	202	410
Percentage recovered	98 %	85 %	48 %

(a) Values as of March 2025 for 2024 data, February 2024 for 2023 data, and April 2023 for 2022 data. A spill is defined as greater than one barrel of hydrocarbon liquid released to surface water, soil, groundwater, or ice-covered surfaces. This excludes spills contained within impermeable or sufficiently impervious secondary containment. Impermeable or sufficiently impervious secondary containment includes containment with earthen berms that utilize liners (e.g., earthen berm with gunite lining).

(b) We do not operate in the Arctic and therefore have nothing to report for SASB EM-MD160a.4.

(c) On October 2, 2024, in Reeves County, Texas, there was a loss of well control on a well that a KMI predecessor company had drilled and then plugged and abandoned in the 1960s. The volumes associated with this incident are not included.

(d) Includes spills, as defined in footnote (a), in sites with high biodiversity significance which, as defined by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring (UNEP-WCMC) Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts, are protected conservation areas, habitats of threatened species, and critical habitats. The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), a joint project between UNEP and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), are used to identify protected conservation areas. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) Threatened & Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report is used to identify habitats of threatened species. In 2024, the UNEP-WCMC Critical Habitat Screening Layer was added to identify areas that are potentially or likely classified as a critical habitat. The updated methodology was driven by the 2023 revision of SASB EM-MD 160a.4. The values for 2022 and 2023 were not revised.

(e) UNEP-WCMC Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts suggests adding an area of influence around the location of a spill to determine sites with high biodiversity significance. We have implemented steps to confirm that hydrocarbon spills reported did not migrate outside of the coordinates used to determine the location of the spill.

(f) The volume of spills recovered is the amount of spilled hydrocarbons removed from the environment through short-term spill response activities, excluding amounts that were recovered during longer-term remediation at spill sites and amounts that evaporated, burned, or were dispersed. The volume recovered is reported for the year the associated spill occurred.

6.4 Marine Transportation Spills and Releases to the Environment

(SASB TR-MT-160a.3)

We own a fleet of 16 medium-range Jones Act-qualified product tankers, each with 330,000 bbls of cargo capacity. The fleet is the largest and most modern in the industry and transports crude oil, condensate, and

refined products under long-term contracts.[22] In 2024, 14 of our product tankers were operated on our behalf by Intrepid Ship Management, a subsidiary of Crowley Maritime Corporation, a leading operator and technical manager in the U.S. maritime industry. The remaining two product tankers are under bareboat charters to third parties for their own use. Consistent with our own philosophy, one of Intrepid's goals is to operate with no harm to people, property, or the environment.

Intrepid's management system is designed to fulfill the requirements of:

- International Safety Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention,
- ISO 9001:2008 Quality management system, and
- ISO 14001:2004 Environmental management systems.

As indicated in the table below, there were no marine spills or releases to the environment from our Jones Act-qualified product tankers operated by Intrepid Ship Management during the reported period.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Number of marine spills and releases to the environment	0	0	0
Aggregate volume of marine spills and releases to the environment (cubic meters)	0	0	0

Marine Environmental Award

In 2024, our 14 product tankers operated by Intrepid Ship Management received the Chamber of Shipping of America's Annual Environmental Achievement Award. Three of our product tankers have received this award fourteen years in a row. Criteria to receive this award include:

- no reportable spills,
- no USCG citations for MARPOL violations,
- no Port State citations for MARPOL violations, and
- no violations of state or local pollution regulations.

6.5 Environmental Fines and Penalties

(GRI 307-1)

In line with our OMS, we strive to comply with applicable environmental regulations. Notwithstanding our efforts, we occasionally receive environmental fines and penalties for alleged releases, permit violations, and similar events. Payments for environmental fines and penalties may not occur in the same year of the incident and may occur several years after an incident.

Our environmental fines and penalties paid are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
		(In thousands)	
Environmental fines and penalties paid(a)	$ 192	$ 32	$ 710

(a) Environmental fines and penalties paid include monetary fines, penalties, and settlements greater than $5,000 paid to environmental regulatory agencies and excludes the costs of supplementary environmental projects, any work we were mandated to complete as part of the enforcement action, and the amounts paid to non-environmental regulatory agencies. Environmental fines and penalties are reported based on the year the payment was made. The year when the payment was made may differ from the year the incident took place.

[22] Fleet age assessment, average ship age, and number of latest generation vessels owned is based on Appendix A of the Wilson Gillette December 2024 report of operational Jones Act product tankers and large oceangoing barges.

7.0 Employee and Contractor Health and Safety

7.1 Discussion of Safety Management Systems to Integrate Culture of Safety and Emergency Preparedness

(SASB EM-MD-540a.4, SASB EM-EP-320a.2, GRI 403-1/11.9.2, GRI 403-4/11.9.5, GRI 403-6/11.9.7, GRI 403-8/11.9.9, GRI 403-9/11.9.10)

Our employee and contractor safety management systems are integrated into our OMS, which governs our health and safety strategy and is overseen by our CEO and business segment management. An overview of our OMS, including our health and safety training, are described in *Section 2.2 Management System* of the *Sustainability Report.* Additional details about our contractor safety policies are also provided in *Section 8.0 Supply Chain Management* of the *Sustainability Report*.

Safety Initiatives

Our safety initiatives are managed at the business segment level and safety programs are tailored to specific operations.

- *Safety In Motion®*

  In 2019, our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment began implementing the Safety in Motion, or SIM® program and in 2024 finished expanding it to all divisions. The CO_2 business segment also began implementing this program in 2024. The SIM® program offers a multifaceted approach to eliminating sprain and strain injuries using an action and education process that has a track record of preventing, reducing, or managing strain, pain, and musculoskeletal injuries. The process includes a training program that, through physical demonstrations during training, allows employees to experience how small changes in physical techniques significantly reduce the risk factors that lead to unnecessary stress and strain. The SIM® system encompasses:
    - ergonomics;
    - body mechanics;
    - fitness; and
    - auditing, observation, coaching, and medical management.

  In 2024, the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment formed a steering committee, led by safety professionals and the SIM® consultant, to discuss soft tissue injury trends and related incident investigations. This business segment also implemented 11 SIM-Fit® warm-up exercises and created over 50 demonstration posters that illustrate safer ways to perform certain job activities to reduce soft tissue injuries. The posters, along with short videos, are presented by trainers and reviewed weekly by employees in the operating areas.

  Since the program's deployment in 2019, the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment has had a meaningful decrease in soft tissue injuries.

- *Hazard Recognition Training*

  The ability to recognize and mitigate hazards in the workplace prior to and during work reduces the likelihood of an employee injury. Our business segments have developed training programs designed to provide employees with real world scenarios to help improve their hazard identification skills.

- *Incident Investigation Training*
  We have a training module designed to help employees who conduct incident investigations understand the importance of evaluating the processes and systems linked to the work or task being conducted at the time of the incident. By identifying where there may be opportunities for improvement within our processes and systems, we are better able to provide our employees with the training and knowledge that they need to perform their jobs safely and successfully.

- *Safety Culture Surveys*
  Periodically, our full-time business segment employees and contractors participate in confidential safety culture surveys. These surveys are designed to engage with our employees and contractors and collect information about our safety culture.

- *Heat-Stress Campaigns and Awareness*
  To combat the risk of heat stress-related workplace injuries and illnesses that may occur in heat-intensive summer months, each of our business segments have promoted initiatives designed to heighten employee awareness of the hazards of heat stress, such as dehydration, that can result from higher temperatures and increased outdoor exposure. These initiatives include communications to employees about procedures they can follow to minimize this type of risk and stay safe.

- *Safety Meeting Packets*
  Our business segments periodically hold meetings and distribute safety materials with the goal of fostering a culture of continuous improvement and providing consistent safety messaging. The materials include lessons learned from internal and external incidents.

Additional contractor safety initiatives are described in *Section 8.0 Supply Chain Management* of the *Sustainability Report*.

7.2 Employee and Contractor Safety Statistics and Average Hours of Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training

(SASB EM-EP-320a.1, GRI 403-2/11.9.3, GRI 403-5/11.9.6, GRI 403-7/11.9.8, GRI 403-9/11.9.10)

We strive for continuous improvement in our safety performance. Although our ultimate target is zero incidents, we also have other safety performance targets that we establish at the beginning of each year. The first is to outperform the annual industry average TRIR and the second is to outperform our own three-year TRIR average.

Employee Safety Metrics

In 2020, we established a longer-term, company-wide employee TRIR target to improve our TRIR to 0.7 by 2024 compared to the baseline of 1.0 in 2019. This target was established to drive improvement in our safety performance and represents a TRIR reduction of 30% over a five-year period. We reached our target of 0.7 in 2023 but fell short in 2024, reporting a TRIR of 0.9. Our 2025 company-wide TRIR target is 0.8, which is the average of the baseline years 2022, 2023, and 2024.

Employee incident rates, employee incident rate targets, and the number of employee work-related fatalities are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In number of recordable incidents per 100 full-time workers, except fatalities)		
Employee total recordable incident rate(a)(b)(c)	0.8	0.7	0.9
Target – employee TRIR industry three-year average(d)	1.4	1.4	1.5
Target – employee TRIR three-year average(e)	0.8	0.7	0.7
Number of employee fatalities(b)(c)	0	0	1

(a) TRIR calculation: total number of recordable incidents multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of employee hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 employees worked per year. 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates.

(b) Employee TRIR and fatalities includes regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees. It also includes Natural Gas Pipelines and Terminals business segment contractors we supervise on a day-to-day basis. This is consistent with OSHA reporting which differs from employee classes included in the SASB EM-EP-320a.1.

(c) 2022, 2023, and 2024 employee rates and fatalities are calculated using incident classifications as of February 28, 2023, January 10, 2024, and March 30, 2025, respectively. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.

(d) The BLS typically publishes incident rate data for a given year in the fourth quarter of the following calendar year. We use the most recent BLS data available at the beginning of each year. We calculate the industry average using the weighted average of BLS industry rates based on codes from the North American Industry Classification System applicable to our facilities. For 2024, these include 4862-pipeline transportation of natural gas, 49319-other warehousing and storage, 2111-oil and gas extraction, and others. The 2022, 2023, and 2024 target industry rates are an average of the most recent three-year period. For example, to calculate our 2024 target industry TRIR, we first calculate the 2024 industry rate by weighing the 2022 BLS industry rates using our 2023 employee hours and then, to calculate our 2024 three-year average target industry TRIR, we averaged the annual industry TRIR values that were calculated for 2022, 2023, and 2024.

(e) The three-year target is based on the sum of the injuries for the prior three years and the sum of the employee work hours for the prior three-year period.

In December 2024, there was an employee fatality that occurred while excavating product from the hull of a ship.

Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training Hours

Our health, safety, and emergency response training programs are described in *Section 2.2 Management System* of the *Sustainability Report.*

In 2024, our employees completed approximately 129,000 hours of health, safety, and emergency response training through our LMS, with each employee taking an average of 12 hours of training. This is equivalent to a roughly $7.9 million annual investment in training for health, safety, and emergency response.[23]

The average number of employee hours spent on health, safety, emergency response, and other safety training topics not required under OSHA 1910, are provided below.

[23] This is calculated by multiplying our total training hours by our employees' hourly median salary, calculated from the annual employee median salary disclosed in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Average hours per employee of health, safety, and emergency response training(a)(b)	13	12	12

(a) Training time is assigned to the business segment the employee was active under at the end of the calendar year.

(b) Our health, safety, and emergency response training covers topics required under the U.S. 29 CFR Part 1910 OSHA standards; Canada Labour Code; and Mexican, state, and provincial equivalent programs, including training on: confined spaces, crane safety, electrical safety, emergency response, fall protection, fire protection, hazard communication, lockout/tagout, personal protective equipment, process safety management, and respiratory protection. This metric also includes position-relevant training on other safety topics that are not explicitly required under OSHA 1910, such as: safe driving, which addresses hazards such as distractions while driving and adverse weather conditions; back safety, which explores the factors that lead to back injuries such as physical activity, posture, and load positioning; and ergonomics, which explains how various postures and movements affect the body and how to mitigate ergonomic hazards.

Contractor Safety Metrics

Our contractor incident rates, contractor incident rate targets, and the number of contractor work-related fatalities are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In number of recordable incidents per 100 full-time workers, except fatalities)		
Contractor total recordable incident rate(a)(b)	0.2	0.6	1.0
Target – contractor TRIR industry three-year average (c)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Target – contractor TRIR three-year average(a)(b)(d)	0.4	0.3	0.3
Number of contractor fatalities(b)(e)	0	3	0

(a) TRIR calculation: total number of recordable incidents multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of employee hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 employees worked per year. 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates. Contractor rates are based on injuries or illnesses contractors incurred while doing work for us on a defined major project. Major projects are capital expansion projects that are active and meet a minimum total estimated project cost in the current year or prior years. Injuries or illnesses for the contractor's employees operating our marine product tankers are not included in the contractor rates but are included in the marine LTIR in *Section 7.3 Marine Transportation Lost Time Incident Rate* of the *Sustainability Report*.

(b) 2022, 2023, and 2024 contractor rates and fatalities are calculated using incident classifications as of January 24, 2023, January 15, 2024, and January 24, 2025, respectively. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.

(c) We calculate the industry average using BLS industry rates based on codes from the North American Industry Classification System associated with major projects.

(d) Based on the average TRIR for the prior three-year period.

(e) Contractor fatalities are reported company-wide and are not limited to those that occur on major projects as defined in footnote (a).

7.3 Marine Transportation Lost Time Incident Rate

(SASB TR-MT-320a.1, GRI 403-9/11.9.10)

As described in *Section 6.4 Marine Transportation Spills and Releases to the Environment* of the *Sustainability Report,* Intrepid Ship Management operates our Jones Act marine transportation product tankers that are not on a bareboat charter to a third party. Intrepid maintains processes and procedures for reporting, investigating, and recordkeeping and determines the classification for each case of injury or illness related to our product tankers, which they operate. In the event of a marine injury or illness, Intrepid engages contracted medical services as needed, including:

- physician advice at sea,
- maritime telemedicine,
- physician and nurse case management, and
- arrangement and management of shore side medical services.

Intrepid has initiatives and programs for fleet safety officers and training focused on safety leadership, sharing best practices, and additional crew training on job safety, work permits, and housekeeping. Intrepid has also initiated job safety training programs to improve hazard recognition and incident prevention, and to prevent common musculoskeletal injuries.

We do not include Intrepid's incidents or hours worked in our contractor safety rates in *Section 7.2 Employee and Contractor Safety Statistics and Average Hours of Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training* of the *Sustainability Report*.

Intrepid's LTIR on our product tankers are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
	(In number of lost time incidents per 1,000,000 hours worked)		
Marine lost time incident rate(a)	0.7	1.0	2.1

(a) Marine LTIR calculation: total number of lost time injuries multiplied by 1,000,000 divided by number of employee hours on-board per Oil Companies International Marine Forum Marine Injury Reporting Guidelines.

8.0 Supply Chain Management

(GRI 204-1/11.14.6, 407-1/11.13.2)

We have 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 the following topics:

- environmental, health, and safety;
- freedom of association and collective bargaining;
- forced labor;
- living wages and remuneration;
- working conditions;
- transacting business; and
- anti-corruption.

We encourage our suppliers to communicate our Supplier Code of Conduct expectations throughout their own business operations and supply chains. We use a software system to monitor new vendor registration. In 2024, 95% of new procurement vendors that conducted business with us acknowledged review of our Supplier Code of Conduct, as part of our vendor registration process.

Please see our Supplier Code of Conduct for more details on the expectations we have for our consultants, contractors, suppliers, vendors, and business partners located at http://social.kindermorgan.com.

Supplier Due Diligence

We conduct due diligence on potential new suppliers and regularly check our existing suppliers to monitor their compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct. Potential and existing suppliers are checked to verify whether they are excluded from receiving federal contracts, certain subcontracts, and certain types of federal financial and non-financial assistance and benefits.

We do not enter into new contracts with suppliers that have an active company-wide exclusion in the U.S. Government's System for Award Management. Suppliers can be excluded for the following reasons:

- fraud,
- bribery,
- corruption,
- failure to pay minimum wage,
- violating federal criminal laws, and
- unfair trade practices.

If we identify an active exclusion for an existing supplier, we contact the supplier to inquire about the nature of the exclusion and to initiate reductions or terminations in our business with them. If, in response to our inquiries, a supplier can resolve its active exclusion with the U.S. Government, it may then continue to serve as our supplier.

We screen service suppliers during our selection process using ISNetworld, a nationally recognized contractor management firm. We require service suppliers to provide documentation including:

- safety performance,
- environmental performance,
- operator qualifications,
- insurance,
- drug and alcohol tests results, and
- a management system questionnaire.

We manage service supplier compliance with our requirements using a risk-ranking scorecard to grade each supplier as recommended, acceptable, or at-risk. Suppliers considered at-risk must go through a variance process and improve their grade, or the suppliers are not approved for work.

Supplier Demographics

We aim to build relationships with a variety of suppliers including minority-owned, women-owned, veteran-owned, Indigenous Peoples, and small businesses. We seek to have a broad supplier and contractor network to provide a wide range of service providers and reduce our reliance on any single supplier.

We are members of the Houston Minority Supplier Diversity Council, or HMSDC, whose mission is to bring together major corporations and certified Minority Business Enterprises. We also participate in the Supplier Diversity Advisory Committee, which provides corporate members input into HMSDC initiatives. Through this organization, we are introduced to Minority Business Enterprises who have earned a designation from HMSDC verifying their ability to meet corporate standards and business requirements within their category or field. We believe these relationships facilitate our ability to develop a broad supplier base.

We encourage diverse suppliers to bid on our projects. In 2024, our procurement team hosted a Supplier Diversity Day to facilitate employee engagement with the program. The event attracted more than 150 employees and featured exhibits from four of our current diverse suppliers.

Our small business, minority-owned, women-owned, and veteran-owned supplier procurement spend as well as our local procurement spend is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In millions)		
Total supplier procurement spend(a)	$ 3,234	$ 4,662	$ 4,633
Small business spend(b)	321	400	386
Minority-owned supplier spend(b)(c)	70	78	72
Women-owned supplier spend(b)(c)	131	157	169
Veteran-owned supplier spend(b)(c)	16	22	33
Local procurement spend(d)	$ 3,225	$ 4,651	$ 4,600

(a) Expenditures in the procurement spend category are related to the purchase of goods and services under the purview of our Procurement department. This excludes legal costs, benefit costs, payments to joint venture partners and intercompany payments, payments to customers, and other expenditures outside the scope of our Procurement department, e.g., royalties, tax assessments, and permit fees.

(b) Small business, minority-owned, women-owned, and veteran-owned supplier categories are based on supplier diversity status as designated by Supplier.io as of Q1 2024 for 2022 and 2023 data and as of Q2 2025 for 2024 data.

(c) Minority-owned, women-owned, and veteran-owned supplier spend is calculated by counting the amount of vendor spend by their diversity designation. For vendors with multiple diversity designations, their spending is included in each applicable category. Vendors with multiple diversity designations represent 6.2% of our diverse supplier spend.

(d) Local procurement spend is with companies headquartered in the U.S. This was 99.3% of total procurement spend in 2024.

Service Supplier Safety

We use a multi-faceted approach to foster a culture of safety among our service suppliers, i.e., contractors. Our approach begins with our due diligence processes, described above. Additional actions we undertake to integrate a culture of safety with our service suppliers include:

- facility safety orientations;
- field, project, and desktop audits;
- job evaluations;
- benchmarking and safety statistical analysis;
- safety inspector placement and training; and
- training, such as:
    - KMCore – encompassing topics such as first aid, incident reporting, fire prevention and protection, hazard awareness, energy isolation and control, personal protective equipment, and driving safety;
    - site specific orientation or training qualifications;
    - Contractor Environmental Safety Manual training; and
    - role-specific training, i.e., fire watch.

Our contractor safety statistics are included in *Section 7.2 Employee and Contractor Safety Statistics and Average Hours of Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training* of the *Sustainability Report*.

For more information, see our Contractor Environmental and Safety Manual at http://contractorsafetymanual.kindermorgan.com.

Supplier Audits

We monitor our service suppliers' environmental and safety performance through multiple audit programs. We conduct both random and prioritized audits based on a supplier's past performance and the amount of risk a project presents. Our field audits follow our Field Audit Network process, which describes the steps for preparing for the audit, conducting the audit, and uploading the findings and recommendations to our internal tracking systems. Audits may be completed by our internal auditors or

by third-party auditors. If audits identify areas of improvement that are not addressed timely by the supplier, their account may be placed into an At-Risk status and be unable to work for us until the issue is rectified.

In addition to our regular service supplier audits, we maintain other risk-specific supplier audits such as audits of asbestos remediation contractors and waste treatment, storage, disposal, and recycling facilities.

Our supplier monitoring statistics are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Service supplier monitoring(a)			
Percentage of service suppliers subject to performance audits	100 %	100 %	100 %
Number of service suppliers audited(b)	501	563	570
Percentage of service suppliers audited(b)	14 %	17 %	17 %

(a) Includes field and desktop audits.
(b) Includes active, medium- and high-risk service suppliers. Audits are generally not performed for inactive, low-risk, or minimal-risk service suppliers.

9.0 Waste Management

(SASB Refining & Marketing EM-RM-150a.1, GRI 306-2/11.5.3, GRI 306-3/11.5.4, GRI 306-4/11.5.5)

We are committed to managing our hazardous and non-hazardous waste through multiple strategies for both environmental and economic benefits. Our routine business operations generate various types of waste including:

- municipal waste,
- construction and demolition debris,
- exempt oil and gas exploration and production waste, and
- hazardous liquid and solid waste.

Our employees receive position-relevant training about:

- products we handle and use;
- safe practices for working with hazardous waste;
- site-specific emergency plans;
- spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plans; and
- documentation methods.

We seek to reduce the amount of waste generated throughout our operations by:

- reducing sources of waste,
- substituting less hazardous or non-hazardous products, and
- reusing materials.

Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste is shipped to permitted facilities for recycling, energy recovery, treatment to remove the hazardous constituents, or disposal. We profile, manage, and track our hazardous waste. By tracking hazardous waste from generation or recovery to disposal, we reduce the likelihood of environmental impacts and potential long-term liabilities. We use software to track and internally report the amount of hazardous waste generated and recycled as well as third-party transportation, treatment, and disposal details.

The amount of hazardous waste generated and the percentage recycled are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In metric tons, except percentages)		
Amount of EPA-designated hazardous waste generated(a)(b)(c)	3,437	4,761	5,812
Percentage EPA-designated hazardous waste recycled(a)(b)(c)(d)	56 %	45 %	35 %
Amount of state-designated hazardous waste generated(a)(c)	—	1,899	939
Percentage state-designated hazardous waste recycled(a)(c)(d)	—	92 %	67 %
Amount of universal hazardous waste generated(e)	—	14	19

Note: A dash, or "—", represents data that is not measured or disclosed. Zero, or "0", represents that data was collected and the disclosed value is or rounds to zero.

(a) Hazardous waste values are as of March 2025 for 2024 data, March 2024 for 2023 data, and April 2023 for 2022 data. Hazardous waste weights are reported in the year the waste was shipped. We only report hazardous waste generated for U.S. operated assets during the time they are under our operational control. Universal waste is reported separately. Hazardous waste generated from Canada and Mexico assets under our operational control is excluded.

(b) In 2024, our methodology was revised to include only hazardous waste shipped from our sites with an assigned permanent EPA ID number and excludes hazardous waste shipped from a site with a provisional or no EPA ID number. For comparability, we have revised previously reported 2022 and 2023 EPA-designated hazardous waste generated metrics.

(c) States must follow U.S. EPA hazardous waste classifications although they may create regulations for additional state specific hazardous waste. EPA-designated hazardous waste includes waste classified by the EPA as hazardous. State-designated hazardous waste includes waste classified by the generating state as hazardous, excluding any EPA-designated hazardous waste.

(d) Hazardous waste recycled from U.S. operations includes shipments with the reclamation and recovery handling type and the handling codes H010, H020, H039, H050, and H061, as defined by the U.S. EPA's Hazardous Waste Report Instructions and Forms (EPA Form 8700-13 A/B).

(e) Universal waste values are as of March 2025 for 2024 data and March 2024 for 2023 data. Universal waste weights are reported in the year the waste was shipped. We only report universal waste generated for U.S. operated assets during the time they are under our operational control. Universal waste generated from Canada and Mexico assets under our operational control is excluded. Universal waste includes EPA-designated and state-designated universal waste. State-designated universal waste includes waste classified by the generating state as universal.

Due to the uneven nature of hazardous waste generation in our operations, there can be large changes in the amount of hazardous waste generated and recycled year-over-year. The primary factors that can affect waste generation during a given year include the number and size of construction, remediation, and maintenance activities.

Non-Hazardous Waste Management – Business Waste Recycling

Our efforts to reduce non-hazardous waste include business waste recycling programs in our Houston headquarters building and educating our employees about recycling opportunities. The recycling program at our Houston headquarters is a single-stream program that includes office paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, and aluminum. Company-wide, we send our retired or unused IT equipment to third-party companies who break it down into materials that can be recycled. When we close or reduce square footage in existing offices, we inventory furniture and send items to nearby offices or donate it to local non-profit organizations.

The amount of recycled business waste from our Houston headquarters is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In tons)		
Recycled aluminum, cardboard, glass, paper, and plastic	72	81	72

Chemical Management
As part of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Tier II reporting, we maintain an inventory of hazardous chemicals stored at a number of our facilities. Our facilities that exceed reporting thresholds submit annual reports documenting the quantity and type of hazardous material on site. These reports help agencies such as local fire departments, local emergency planning committees, and state emergency response commissions prepare for chemical emergencies. More information about how we work with first responders to prepare for emergencies is described in *Section 12.3 Business Continuity Planning and Emergency Preparedness* of the *Sustainability Report*.

10.0 Competitive Behavior

(SASB EM-MD-520a.1, GRI 206-1/11.19.2)

Our policies prohibit improper conduct that is intended to impede competition, eliminate a competitor, or control prices or services in a market. We strive to compete fairly and honestly in each phase of our business and to conduct our operations in compliance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and foreign antitrust laws.

Some of our U.S. natural gas, refined petroleum products, and crude oil transmission pipelines are subject to regulation by FERC under the U.S. Natural Gas Act, the U.S. Natural Gas Act of 1978, or U.S. Interstate Commerce Act, or by various state regulators including the Railroad Commission of Texas. These regulations set forth the rules and regulations governing the services we provide, and in many instances require that we maintain posted tariffs that set forth the rates we charge for providing transportation and storage services on our regulated pipelines.

Our Mexico assets are regulated by various Mexican regulatory agencies and operate under a permit that establishes certain conditions and specifications, including for maintenance, safety, and economics.

For more information, see our Code of Conduct at http://conductandethics.kindermorgan.com.

Our monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage, rate, access, and pricing regulations are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In millions)		
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage rate, access, and pricing regulations(a)	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 1.4

(a) Excludes legal fees and FERC rate settlements. Includes the amount of fines or settlements associated with the enforcement of federal pipeline and storage regulations, related to rates, pipeline access, price gouging, or price fixing, enacted by FERC, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, U.S. Federal Trade Commission, CER, Mexico Energy Regulatory Commission, or civil actions (e.g., civil judgment, settlements, or regulatory penalties), or criminal actions (e.g., criminal judgment, penalties, or restitutions) asserted by an entity, whether a regulatory agency, business, or individual.

The monetary loss we incurred in 2024 was due to a FERC audit of NET Mexico Pipeline Partners, LLC relating to the years 2020 through 2022, prior to our December 2023 acquisition of the company that owns an interest in and operates NET Mexico. The FERC audit found that, from June 2022 to April 2023, NET Mexico had charged a customer a gas blending fee that was not included in its FERC-approved Statement of Operating Conditions. Although the Statement of Operating Conditions afforded NET Mexico discretion to undertake gas blending arrangements with shippers, FERC found that the blending fee was

required to be in the Statement of Operating Conditions. FERC required NET Mexico to refund the gas blending fee with interest to the shipper.

11.0 Prevention of Corruption and Bribery throughout the Value Chain

(SASB EM-EP-510a.2, GRI 205-2/11.20.3)

Our policies prohibit us and our employees from engaging in corrupt practices and provide guidelines on acceptable behavior. Our employees, directors, agents, contractors, business partners, and third-party representatives are prohibited from giving or accepting bribes, kickbacks, or other improper payments in connection with our business. While the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act contains a narrow exception that allows for small-dollar facilitation payments to be made to a foreign official in order to expedite routine governmental actions that are non-discretionary in nature, our policies do not allow facilitation payments of any kind.

As part of our management system for preventing corruption and bribery, our internal controls require that transactions be:

- accurately described with an explanation of the purpose of the transaction;
- sufficiently supported by documentation; and
- appropriately approved by the required level of management, based on the dollar value of the transaction, prior to entering into a commitment and again before processing for payment.

Additionally, we have internal controls for adding payees to our accounting system and for approving payments to vendors. Our controls require review and approval by one or more individual(s) a level higher in our accounting system reporting chain than the person requesting the new payee or payment.

The amount of legal or regulatory fines, settlements, or penalties associated with bribery and corruption is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Legal or regulatory fines, settlements, or penalties associated with bribery and corruption	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

For more information, see our Code of Conduct at http://conductandethics.kindermorgan.com.

12.0 Operational Safety

12.1 Asset Integrity Management

We work to provide safe, reliable, and efficient system operations. Our management uses our OMS to assess operational risks related to our assets. We develop programs, policies, and procedures to address those risks. Our primary tools for maintaining safe operations include our asset IMPs.

Pipelines and Liquids Terminals

We conduct activities to monitor the integrity of our transmission pipelines and facilities and liquids terminals, including:

- monitoring transmission pipelines and liquids terminals 24 hours a day, seven days a week by

trained personnel using SCADA computer systems;
- visually inspecting pipeline rights-of-way by air or ground on a regular basis;
- performing internal transmission pipeline inspections periodically using ILI technology, referred to as smart pigs;
- using cathodic protection to protect pipelines, storage tanks, and storage wells from external corrosion;
- evaluating new technologies for maintenance and integrity testing;
- using our public awareness program, described in *Section 16.1.1.1 Public Awareness Program* of the *Sustainability Report*, to communicate with stakeholders in an effort to prevent third-party damage to our pipelines;
- participating in the Pipeline Safety Management Systems Group to share best practices for safe operations;
- working to develop and improve our business processes, operational procedures, and risk and opportunity assessments;
- maintaining and improving our integrity management procedures in compliance with applicable regulations;
- maintaining roles and responsibilities as defined in our OMS and integrity management procedures;
- providing employee training; and
- executing quality assurance programs such as third-party audits and application of performance metrics.

Our OMS addresses the oversight of and fosters a culture of excellence and continuous improvement of our asset IMP. It includes annual, quarterly, and monthly reviews for each business segment.

- The annual review is attended by our COO, each business segment President and COO, and senior pipeline integrity management team members. The review may include any known threats for each business segment and covers assessment methodologies, effectiveness, repair criteria and reassessment needs, and the adequacy of the IMP. This review may include new technology that could enhance pipeline safety, if applicable.
- The quarterly and monthly reviews include progress and plans for reducing risks associated with high consequence assets and operations within each business segment.

More information on how we use ILI technology as part of our IMP can be found on our *Maintaining our pipelines' integrity through in-line inspections* case study video and fact sheet at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/Sustainability/Case-Studies.

Underground Natural Gas Storage Facilities

We maintain risk management programs and monitoring systems for well and reservoir integrity and deliverability at each of our underground natural gas storage facilities. Our operations and maintenance procedures are subject to periodic reviews and audits by regulators and our own internal auditors that are independent of the business segments. We have procedures in place to meet or exceed regulations to maintain the safety and reliability of our underground natural gas storage facilities over the long term.

We collaborate with industry regulators and other stakeholders to improve standards for and reliability of underground natural gas storage by:

- participating on PHMSA's Integrity of Underground Natural Gas and Hydrogen Storage team that recommends funding of research projects to enhance the reliability and safety of underground natural gas storage in aquifers, depleted reservoirs, and salt caverns; and

- sharing best practices with industry groups such as the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, or INGAA, and PRCI.

12.2 Damage Prevention

Because one of the greatest operational risks to our pipelines is line strikes by third parties, we support organizations whose mission is to promote safe digging, including:

- *Common Ground Alliance* – we are a platinum-level sponsor and regularly promote Common Ground Alliance's message to "call 811 before you dig" on our website and social media channels;
- *Pipeline Ag Safety Alliance* – a member-driven organization whose mission is to prevent damage to buried pipelines through education and improved communication with agricultural communities;
- *Drain Tile Safety Coalition* – a nonprofit coalition sponsored by pipeline and utility operators and One Call Centers committed to improving drain tile safety and preventing accidents involving underground infrastructure; and
- Area Damage Prevention Councils, State One Call Centers, and One Call Boards in the states where we operate.

12.3 Business Continuity Planning and Emergency Preparedness

Our business continuity plans are intended to help us respond quickly in an emergency. They also address preparations for and recovery of functions to manage potential business or supply chain disruptions.

We maintain site-specific emergency response plans for notifying and communicating with external stakeholders, including regulatory agencies, and actions to respond quickly and efficiently in an emergency. We have backup control centers in different parts of the country so we can relocate our critical control room personnel and maintain operations during emergencies. Our corporate Crisis Support Team augments our business segments' existing emergency response procedures and capabilities with additional resources as needed. We monitor events that present risks to our assets by utilizing GIS platforms and other tools to identify potential operational disruptions. We provide certain employees and contractors with emergency response training. Our emergency response personnel are trained to use the National Incident Management System Incident Command System and to respond to emergencies by:

- securing the safety of our employees, the public, and the environment;
- promptly notifying governmental response organizations and agencies;
- engaging with the local utility provider;
- managing the emergency;
- coordinating response activities; and
- restoring service.

First Responder Joint Exercises

To better prepare personnel and practice our emergency response, we regularly conduct joint mock emergency exercises with first responders. By conducting these exercises, employees and emergency responders are not only able to test their equipment, personnel, and procedures, but also to meet and work together face-to-face prior to an actual emergency.

Example drill scenarios include, among others, the following:

- pipeline ruptures, releases, and line strikes;
- tank releases and fires;
- man overboard;
- severe weather events, e.g., hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and blizzards;

- wildfires; and
- security incidents, including physical or cyber-attacks.

Natural Disaster Preparedness and Response
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, run 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.

In 2024, we experienced a number of severe weather events that impacted our assets including hurricanes Beryl, Debby, Francine, Helene, and Milton as well as the May derecho that significantly affected downtown Houston. We were able to deploy our Incident Response process to safely recover our operations with zero recordable incidents, minimal operational impacts, and expedite service restoration to the energy markets we serve.

Emergency Response Notifications
We maintain an emergency response line, or ERL, to inform internal support personnel and enable efficient communication and decision-making in response to emergency events, including reporting to regulatory agencies. Our process facilitates real-time communication of emergency events to our personnel with incident response or reporting responsibilities. Once an incident has ended, we determine and document lessons learned and track corrective actions, if any, to completion.

Emergency Response Supply Chain Support
We endeavor to maintain a reliable supply chain to operate under various conditions. For planning prior to an emergency, we maintain:
- lists of emergency response contractors, supply vendors, transportation and fuel sources, and our emergency response equipment;
- redundant resources in critical areas of our emergency response supply chain; and
- procedures to temporarily raise spending authority to assist affected employees and increase security resources.

12.4 Reportable Pipeline Incidents
(SASB EM-MD-540a.1)

One of our primary goals is to prevent pipeline incidents. Should an incident occur, we investigate the causes and contributing factors in an effort to prevent similar incidents going forward. Despite our prevention efforts, incidents occurred in the reporting period.

The number of reportable pipeline incidents and percentage of reportable pipeline incidents that are significant are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Number of reportable pipeline incidents(a)(b)(c)	39	37	36
Percentage of reportable pipeline incidents that are significant(c)(d)	56 %	49 %	56 %

(a) Reportable hazardous liquid pipeline incidents include explosions or fires not intentionally set by the operator, releases of five gallons or more (excluding releases of less than five bbls associated with pipeline maintenance activities), a fatality, an injury necessitating hospitalization, or estimated property damage, including cost of clean-up and recovery, value of lost product, and damage to the property of the operator or others, or both, exceeding jurisdictionally defined property damage thresholds for pipeline incident/accident reporting in the local currency, which is $50,000 in the U.S.

(b) Reportable gas gathering, transmission, storage, and distribution incidents include: (1) an event that involves a release of gas from a pipeline, gas from an underground natural gas storage facility, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, refrigerant gas, or gas from an LNG facility, and that results in one or more of the following consequences: (i) a death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; (ii) estimated property damage of $129,300 as of July 2022, $139,700 as of July 2023, and $145,400 as of July 2024, including loss to the operator and others, or both, but excluding cost of gas lost; (iii) or unintentional estimated gas loss of 3 MMcf or more; (2) an event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility, except where the emergency shutdown system is activated for reasons other than an actual emergency, which does not constitute an incident; and (3) an event that is significant in the judgment of the operator, even though it did not meet the criteria of item (1) or (2) of this definition.

(c) The number of pipeline incidents and significant incidents reported for 2022, 2023, and 2024 uses data as of March 2023, March 2024, and March 2025, respectively.

(d) Significant reportable pipeline incidents are defined by PHMSA as an incident that includes any of the following conditions: (1) a fatality or injury requiring in-patient hospitalization; (2) $50,000 or more in total costs, measured in 1984 dollars; (3) Highly volatile liquid releases of five bbls or more or other liquid releases of 50 bbls or more; or (4) Liquid releases resulting in an unintentional fire or explosion. Gas distribution incidents caused by a nearby fire or explosion that impacted the pipeline system are excluded from this definition. For highly volatile liquid and CO_2 releases, PHMSA combines the unintentional and intentional release volumes to determine if the incident meets the significant liquid release threshold.

In each year presented above, the most frequent reason that reported incidents were categorized as significant was due to total incident costs exceeding the monetary threshold of $50,000 in 1984 dollars.

Reporting-Regulated-Only Gathering and Type R Pipeline Incidents

In 2021, PHMSA implemented two significant reporting rules for gathering lines. The RROG rule for hazardous liquid gathering lines took effect on January 1, 2021, and extended the annual, accident, and safety-related condition reporting requirements to all hazardous liquid gathering lines. The Type R Reporting-Regulated Gas Gathering rule for natural gas gathering lines became effective on November 15, 2021. While these rules mandate reporting, other requirements of PHMSA 49 CFR 195, for hazardous liquids, and 49 CFR 192, for natural gas, do not apply to these gathering lines. Consequently, incidents involving these lines are reported separately to maintain regulatory distinction.

The number of reportable RROG and Type R pipeline incidents and percentage of reportable RROG and Type R pipeline incidents that are significant are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Number of reportable RROG pipeline incidents(a)(b)	11	14	7
Percentage of reportable RROG pipeline incidents that are significant(b)(c)	18 %	0 %	0 %
Number of reportable Type R pipeline incidents(b)(d)	—	1	1
Percentage of reportable Type R pipeline incidents that are significant(b)(c)	—	100 %	100 %

(a) Reportable RROG hazardous liquid pipeline incidents include explosions or fires not intentionally set by the operator, releases of five gallons or more (excluding releases of less than five bbls associated with pipeline maintenance activities), a fatality, an injury necessitating hospitalization, or estimated property damage, including cost of clean-up and recovery, value of lost product, and damage to the property of the operator or others, or both, exceeding $50,000.

(b) The number of reportable RROG and Type R pipeline incidents as well as related significant incidents reported for 2022, 2023, and 2024 is based on data as of March 2023, March 2024, and March 2025, respectively.

(c) Significant reportable pipeline incidents are defined by SASB EM-MD-540a.1 as an incident that includes one of the following conditions: a liquid release volume greater than or equal to 50 bbls, a highly volatile liquid release greater than five bbls, a fatality, an injury necessitating hospitalization, liquid releases resulting in an unintentional fire or explosion, or total cost that exceeds jurisdictionally defined property damage thresholds for pipeline incident/accident reporting in the local currency, which is $50,000 in 1984 dollars in the U.S. For highly volatile liquid and CO_2 releases, the unintentional and intentional release volumes were combined to determine whether the incident meets the significant liquid release threshold. These incidents are not classified as significant by PHMSA.

(d) Reportable Type R pipeline incidents include: (1) an event that involves a release of gas from a pipeline, gas from an underground natural gas storage facility, liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, refrigerant gas, or gas from an LNG facility, and that results in one or more of the following consequences: (i) a death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; (ii) estimated property damage of $139,700 as of July 2023 and $145,400 as of July 2024, including loss to the operator and others, or both, but excluding cost of gas lost; (iii) or unintentional estimated gas loss of three MMcf or more; (2) an event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility, except where the emergency shutdown system is activated for reasons other than an actual emergency, which does not constitute an incident; and (3) an event that is significant in the judgment of the operator, even though it did not meet the criteria of item (1) or (2) of this definition.

12.5 Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Inspection

(SASB EM-MD-540a.2)

We aim for safe operations and zero pipeline incidents. As described in *Sections 2.2 Management System* and *12.1 Asset Integrity Management* of the *Sustainability Report*, we use risk management programs and state-of-the-art technology for maintenance and integrity testing at our transmission pipelines and facilities and liquids terminals facilities. We work to meet or exceed the regulatory requirements for testing and inspecting our pipelines, find opportunities to improve, and apply sound integrity management principles and technologies.

The number of inspections we make varies from year to year depending on our annual requirements of our integrity program.

The percentage of natural gas pipelines and hazardous liquid pipelines inspected through ILIs, pressure tests, direct assessments, or other technologies are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of natural gas pipelines inspected(a)(b)	27 %	25 %	25 %
Percentage of hazardous liquid pipelines inspected(a)(b)	38 %	35 %	37 %

(a) For segments of pipe that are inspected more than once for the same types of anomalies during the same calendar year, the mileage inspected used in this calculation is counted once. In some limited instances where multiple inspections for different types of anomalies are conducted on the same segment in the same year, the mileage for each inspection is counted separately.

(b) For 2024, the GIS pipeline mileage used to calculate the percentage of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines inspected is as of the fourth quarter of 2024. It excludes production and flow lines in the CO_2 business segment.

From 2022 through 2024, approximately 46,550 miles of our natural gas pipelines and 13,320 miles of hazardous liquid pipelines were assessed using ILIs, pressure testing, or direct assessments.

13.0 Management of the Legal and Regulatory Environment

(*SASB EM-EP-530a.1)*

Our businesses are regulated by multiple government agencies, including the EPA, PHMSA, FERC, CER, ASEA, OSHA, USCG, TSA, and other federal, state, provincial, and local agencies. To identify, assess, and manage new sustainability regulatory risks and opportunities, we maintain a process for identifying, communicating, and verifying compliance with changes in applicable regulatory requirements. Dedicated internal regulatory personnel work with internal and third-party subject matter specialists, industry trade groups, and agency personnel to identify changes in the following topics that may affect our operations:

- environmental, personal safety, process safety, and pipeline safety, hazardous material transport, climate change, cyber and physical security regulatory requirements, interpretations, and guidance;
- industry codes and standards; and
- external incident reports, including:
    - U.S. National Transportation Safety Board and Chemical Safety Board incident investigations,
    - CER and PHMSA advisory bulletins and failure reports, and
    - ASEA and CISA reports.

We distribute a monthly regulatory update of proposed and final published rules to internal personnel with compliance roles and responsibilities. Our compliance and business segment personnel evaluate which proposed requirements warrant providing our feedback, assess the potential impact of proposed rules and develop feedback as appropriate, and coordinate potential compliance approaches once final rules are issued.

In the U.S., we engage with policy makers from both major political parties at the federal, state, and local levels. We generally advocate for fair and transparent policies that are practical, economical, and have a positive benefit to our stakeholders and customers. The focus of our engagement is on policy that impacts our business including, but not limited to, permitting reform, pipeline safety policies, environmental and safety regulations, methane regulation, cybersecurity policies, and corporate taxation. We also engage in and support incentives that could help advance the use of CCUS, RNG, renewable diesel, and hydrogen.

We comment on the formulation of legislative and regulatory policies at the federal, state, provincial, and local levels at times as an individual company and, more often, through trade associations. These trade associations primarily include Interstate Natural Gas Association of America, Energy Infrastructure Council, GPA Midstream Association, American Gas Association, Liquid Energy Pipelines Association, and the International Liquids Terminals Association. We prefer that the trade associations and other business organizations with which we work take positions, such as those related to climate change, that are consistent with our own. We recognize that this may not always be possible due to the variety of companies and other stakeholders that work with these organizations. However, we continue to work with these groups to develop solutions and find common ground on issues that are relevant to our industry.

In 2024, we were members of the following trade associations, which are 501(c)(6) organizations under the Internal Revenue Code, with dues in excess of or equal to $25,000. Our employees served on the board of directors of the trade associations marked with an asterisk in 2024:

- American Biogas Council,*

- American Gas Association,
- American Maritime Partnership,*
- Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas,
- Colorado Chamber of Commerce,
- Colorado Oil and Gas Association,*
- Energy Infrastructure Council,*
- GPA Midstream Association,*
- Illinois Chamber of Commerce,
- International Liquid Terminals Association,*
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America,*
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America Foundation,
- Liquid Energy Pipeline Association,*
- New Mexico Oil and Gas Association,*
- Pipeline Research Council International,
- Southern Gas Association,*
- Texas Oil and Gas Association,* and
- Texas Pipeline Association.*

Our Board oversees our participation in national trade associations through periodic reports by our COO to our Board's EHS Committee.

We generally find that it is more effective to take a collaborative approach in identifying and addressing proposed regulatory changes related to our assets and operations. We often share data with industry groups and regulatory agencies and engage in discussions with both about potential regulatory changes and compliance strategies.

We track applicable final regulations, interpretations, and guidance in our internal database. Using the database, business segment and corporate compliance professionals verify that they have reviewed the updated regulations, interpretations, and guidance that may impact their business and completed the necessary compliance activities. The COO and business segment COOs review progress quarterly. The COO briefs our Board's EHS Committee on the most significant proposed and final regulatory changes, any comments we have provided on proposed regulations, and any resulting compliance activities.

13.1 Political Contributions and Lobbying Expenses
(GRI 415-1/11.22.2)

As outlined in our Code of Conduct, it is our policy to not sponsor employee-funded political action committees nor make contributions to political parties or candidates for public office. This policy extends to 527 groups, 501(c)(4) groups, and independent political spending.

Contributions we make toward ballot measures, lobbying or lobbying groups, and trade associations are intended to promote the interests of our company and its stockholders and are made without regard to the private political preferences of our executives. Any lobbying expenditures, including by trade associations, are limited to expenses related to advocating on matters of public policy and are not made to political campaigns, candidates, or political parties. Our CEO, President, or General Counsel signs-off on and oversees any contributions made toward ballot measures, lobbying, or lobbying groups.

We encourage employees, contractors, and others affiliated with us to vote and keep informed on political matters and to support, with their own funds and on their own time, the candidates, or parties of their

choice. Employees may not use the company's funds to contribute to political parties or candidates for public office. We also encourage and support employees who take a role in community affairs in accordance with our Code of Conduct.

While we made no contributions to political campaigns, candidates, or parties, the payments we made to lobbyists or lobbying organizations, our trade associations dues, the portion of our trade association dues attributed to lobbying, and payments made in relation to ballot measures are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In thousands)		
Contributions to political campaigns, candidates, and parties	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Payments to lobbying organizations(a)(b)	$ 846	$ 991	$ 1,252
Trade association dues(c)(d)	$ 2,169	$ 2,310	$ 2,513
Non-deductible portion of trade association dues attributed to lobbying and political expenditures(c)(d)	$ 182	$ 250	$ 279
Payments made in relation to ballot measures	$ 0	$ 25	$ 0

(a) These are not payments for political expenditures, i.e., political campaigns, candidates, and parties.
(b) Payments reported as defined by state-specific or federal regulations.
(c) Includes only 501(c)(6) organizations under the Internal Revenue Code for which our dues were greater than or equal to $25,000 for the calendar year.
(d) Excluded from this metric are associations whose function is solely damage prevention, research, education, training, oil spill response or similar, or associations established by law firms, or non-U.S. entities.

Climate-Related Lobbying and Trade Associations

Direct Lobbying

We direct our lobbying efforts toward matters applicable to our business, including non-climate issues like taxes and pipeline safety. We do not believe any of our 2024 direct lobbying efforts were contrary to the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global average temperature rise. Examples of our direct climate-related lobbying activities include the following:

- Advocated for legislation that would direct PHMSA to modify its rules to permit the use of new technology that avoids blowdowns instead of venting methane from pipelines prior to integrity testing.
- In concert with a coalition of stakeholders, advocated for legislation to increase the use of CCS to help reduce CO_2 emissions.
- Through our LEPA trade association, we advocated for new PHMSA regulations regarding the safety and integrity of CO_2 pipelines.

Trade Association Alignment

In 2024, we reviewed the alignment between us and trade associations to whom we paid annual dues greater than or equal to $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 sustainability strategy and found that we were aligned. The results on whether or not these trade associations aligned with our lower carbon future and methane mitigation strategy are described in *Appendix E – Trade Association Alignment*.

When determining alignment, we considered the following, which are part of our lower carbon future and methane mitigation strategies and described in greater detail in *Section 1.0 Introduction* of the *Sustainability 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.

More information is provided in *Appendix E – Trade Association Alignment***.**

13.2 Tax Transparency

(GRI 201-1/11.14/2/11.21.2, GRI 201-4/11.21.3, GRI 207-1/11.21.4)

We are committed to complying with tax laws, as well as following the spirit of those laws, in the countries in which we operate. In line with our core values of integrity and accountability and our Code of Conduct, we manage our tax affairs by applying responsible tax practices and acting transparently. Driven by large depreciation expenses, partially created by bonus depreciation for capital expenditures, we have generated taxable losses for the past several years. Given the large investments we made in prior years, we now have a large federal net operating loss balance, which can be used to offset taxable income. A significant portion of our tax contribution is in the form of property taxes that support the local communities in areas where we operate.

Income taxes paid by country and property taxes paid are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
		(In millions)	
Income taxes paid(a)(b)			
U.S. Federal	$ 55	$ 58	$ 43
U.S. State	$ 24	$ 27	$ 37
Canada	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Mexico	$ 4	$ 2	$ 1
Total income taxes paid, net	$ 83	$ 87	$ 81
Property taxes paid(c)(d)	$ 608	$ 552	$ 593

(a) We do not have current operations in Brazil, the Cayman Islands, Scotland, or the Netherlands and no taxes were paid in these countries in 2022, 2023, and 2024. The entities in Brazil and the Cayman Islands are from legacy acquisitions and we are working to close these entities.

(b) Includes cash taxes of $70 million, $76 million, and $48 million for 2022, 2023, and 2024 respectively, from the following unconsolidated C-corp joint ventures: Citrus, LLC, NGPL, and Products (SE) Pipe Line Corporation.

(c) Property taxes paid include the gross tax paid for a reporting year for each business segment where we operate, inclusive of non-operated joint ventures and corporate owned assets. Property taxes are budgeted for in October of the year prior to the reporting year, based on projected property valuations and tax rates, and taxes are accrued based on the estimated budget. In the reporting year, tax bills are received, verified, and payments submitted. Property tax returns and related findings are filed in the first and second quarters of the reporting year and any adjustments are accounted for in the final property tax payments.

(d) The net payment for non-operated joint ventures are included in property taxes using either actual paid amounts or property tax expensed, adjusted for our percentage ownership of each joint venture.

We do not have a presence in countries that are considered either partially compliant or non-compliant with the exchange of information request standard according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development tax transparency report. Additionally, the countries to which we pay taxes are members of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.

We also provide extensive tax information in our 2024 Form 10-K, which can be found at https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/1506307/000150630725000008/kmi-20241231.htm.

14.0 Data Security

(SASB Services SV-PS-230a.1)

For more information about Data Security, see Item 1C. Cybersecurity in our 2024 Form 10-K, which can be found at https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/1506307/000150630725000008/kmi-20241231.htm.

15.0 Employee Relations

15.1 Employees

(SASB Investment Banking & Brokerage FN-IB-330a.1, Professional & Commercial Services SV-PS-330a.2 / SV-PS-000.A, GRI 401-1/11.10.2, GRI 405-1/11.11.5)

We use a strategic approach to building a talented, collaborative, inclusive, and respectful workplace. Our HR department provides expertise and tools to attract, develop, and retain talent while supporting our employees' career and development goals. We value our employees' opinions and encourage them to engage with management and ask questions on topics such as our company goals, challenges, and employee concerns. Our CEO and President maintain communication with our employees through regular emails, audio messages, or employee meetings. They also hold periodic video meetings with randomly selected manager- and director-level employees, who are encouraged to ask questions and share ideas.

Employee Compensation

We link total compensation to our financial performance and to the attainment of our short- and long-term strategic, operational, and financial objectives. We believe that an effective compensation program should reward employees for:

- advancing our business strategies;
- advancing the interests of our investors and other stakeholders;
- upholding and complying with our policies, including contributing to a discrimination-free workplace;
- incentivizing compliance with our sustainability policies, including our Code of Conduct and our EHS policies; and
- meeting our environmental, safety, and compliance targets.

We are committed to paying our employees fair and competitive wages and our pay policies help establish a living wage. Pay is based on an analysis of the market, salaries of employees in similar jobs, and applicable laws. We establish pay rates that are competitive with external markets and facilitate equitable pay internally for similar jobs. Employee compensation includes competitive base salaries in the markets in which we operate and competitive benefits, including retirement plans, opportunities for annual

bonuses, and, for eligible employees, long-term incentives, and an employee stock purchase plan. In 2024, approximately 96% of our employees were eligible for the employee stock purchase plan.

Annual Incentive Plan

Our Annual Incentive Plan is designed to foster our executive officers' and employees' personal stake in our continued success through the possible payment of annual cash bonuses that are dependent on a combination of individual and company performance. Under the Annual Incentive Plan, 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, depending on the extent to which we meet certain financial performance objectives set at the beginning of the year by our Board's Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee then establishes the final bonus pool based primarily on the extent to which the financial performance objectives have been met. The Compensation Committee may also adjust the final bonus pool upward or downward based on other factors, in the Committee's discretion, including our overall performance in other areas, such as environmental, health and safety, and operational performance, and other financial measures.

Employee Benefits

We offer a variety of benefits to eligible employees. Some of these programs are described in more detail below:

- PTO: Our PTO program offers employees flexibility to schedule time away from work to handle personal and family commitments. PTO hours may be used for various reasons, including but not limited to: short-term illnesses, vacations, or attending school functions.
- Disability leave: Sick or injured employees who are unable to work for more than seven consecutive days may be eligible for short-term disability leave. Employees on an approved leave can receive up to 100% of pay for up to 26 weeks, based on years of service.
- Maternity leave: Short-term disability coverage is available to new mothers for the birth of a child. Eligible employees receive up to 100% pay based on years of service for six or eight weeks.
- Parental leave: Employees welcoming a new child, either through birth or adoption, are eligible for 80 hours of paid parental bonding time, which can be used at any time within six months from the birth or adoption of the child.
- Mother's Rooms: Private rooms with refrigerators are designated for nursing mothers in our Houston headquarters and most of our regional offices.
- Flexible work schedules: Flexible starting and ending work times, and reduced schedules are options to help manage work/life balance.
- Hybrid work schedule: Eligible employees have the ability to work remotely up to two days a week on non-core office work days.
- Bereavement leave: Up to three days off with pay due to the death of an immediate family member.
- Military leave: Actively serving employees are paid the difference between their KMI pay and their active military pay for up to two years.
- Tuition reimbursement: Up to $5,250 per calendar year.
- Financial support: Employees may apply for disaster relief grants if they suffer an emergency hardship as a result of certain natural disasters and live in a state or county with a major disaster declaration.

Wellness Initiatives

Our Wellness 360° program provides a holistic approach to wellness for our employees and their eligible dependents, focusing not only on physical well-being, but emotional and financial health as well. Participants are able to access helpful resources designed to support a healthy lifestyle such as a

behavioral science-based weight loss program, a flexible fitness program membership, and monthly webinars related to physical, mental, and financial health, among many other topics. Our employees also have access to ergonomic training through our LMS system, which explains how various postures and movements affect the body and ways to mitigate ergonomic hazards both on the job and on personal time.

Employee and Board Composition

The number of full-time, part-time, and temporary employees; newly hired employees; voluntary and involuntary turnover rates; average employee tenure; and composition of our workforce and Board are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Full-time employees(a)	10,595	10,905	10,947
Part-time employees(a)	8	9	9
Temporary employees(a)	4	5	6
Newly hired employees(b)			
Number of newly hired employees	1,499	1,500	1,287
Percentage female	16 %	15 %	15 %
Percentage male	84 %	85 %	85 %
Employee turnover			
Involuntary employee turnover(c)(d)	2 %	2 %	2 %
Voluntary employee turnover(d)(e)	10 %	8 %	7 %
Total employee turnover	12 %	10 %	9 %
Average Employee Tenure (years)			
Male	—	11	11
Female	—	11	11
Employee age composition(f)			
Average age	45	45	45
Percentage under 18 years old	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage from 18 through 29 years old	10 %	11 %	10 %
Percentage from 30 through 50 years old	54 %	54 %	55 %
Percentage over 50 years old	36 %	35 %	35 %
Female employee composition(f)(g)(h)			
Percentage of workforce(i)	16 %	16 %	16 %
Percentage of management	22 %	22 %	22 %
Percentage of senior management(j)	17 %	18 %	16 %
Percentage of executive officers(k)	23 %	17 %	17 %
Percentage of Board of Directors(l)	13 %	15 %	25 %
Minority employee composition(f)(h)			
Percentage of workforce(i)	31 %	32 %	32 %
Percentage of management	21 %	22 %	23 %
Percentage of senior management(j)	13 %	15 %	16 %
Percentage of executive officers(k)	15 %	17 %	17 %
Percentage of Board of Directors(l)	7 %	8 %	8 %
Percentage of workforce with disabilities(f)(i)(m)	6 %	5 %	5 %

Note: A dash, or "—", represents data that is not measured or disclosed. Zero, or "0", represents that data was collected and the disclosed

value is or rounds to zero.

(a) 2022, 2023, and 2024 employee counts are as of December 31. The total number of full-time employees in Mexico for 2022, 2023, and 2024 were each 14. In 2024, 100% of U.S. employees are local to the U.S and 100% of Mexico employees are local to Mexico. An employee is considered local if they do not require a visa to work in the country.
(b) Excludes transfers to KMI employment through mergers, acquisitions, and rehires.
(c) Includes count of involuntary terminations from full-time and part-time positions. Excludes divestitures.
(d) Percentage based on the count of terminations divided by average number of full- and part-time employees. For 2022, excludes employees in Mexico.
(e) Includes count of employee-initiated voluntary terminations from full- and part-time employment. Excludes retirements.
(f) 2022, 2023, and 2024 U.S. and Mexico data were queried in November of their respective years. The total number of employees used to calculate these percentages for 2022, 2023, and 2024 were 10,595, 10,905, and 10,947 respectively. Both full-time and part-time employees are included.
(g) In 2022, 2023, and 2024, 0.3%, 0.0%, and 0.0% of employees, respectively, selected "I prefer not to answer" for gender.
(h) The 2022 and 2023 U.S. data are categorized per the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Employer Information Report EEO-1. The 2024 U.S. data is categorized per the EEO-1 as specified for the 2023 submission. Mexico is excluded, as there is no requirement to collect diversity data. Minority includes the number of U.S. employees who classify themselves as Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native American or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and "Two or more races."
(i) Workforce includes positions in management, professional positions, and remaining positions.
(j) Senior management is defined by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Employer Information Report EEO-1 code 12, which classifies senior management as individuals who plan, direct, and formulate policies, set strategy, and provide overall direction for enterprises or organizations. Senior management includes Executive officers as defined in footnote (k). The values for 2022 and 2023 have been revised to align with the EEO-1 code 12 definition.
(k) Executive officers are as defined by Rule 3b-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and listed in the 2025 Proxy Statement.
(l) For 2024, minority composition for the Board of Directors is confirmed by board members and gender composition is consistent with the pronouns used in the 2025 Proxy Statement, reported as of April 4, 2025.
(m) Data is captured by using an Office of Federal Contract Compliance voluntary self-identification survey.

15.2 Recruitment and Hiring

Recruitment

Our approach to hiring and advancement is predicated on merit, and our employment decisions are based on skills, experience, and qualifications. We hire and promote without regard to race/ethnicity; sex; sexual orientation; gender, including gender identity and expression; veteran status; disability; or other protected categories.

As part of our annual succession planning process, we identify qualified candidates to include in the plan for senior positions. We review our succession plan, including a discussion on development opportunities for potential successors, with the Nominating and Governance Committee of our Board.

We prohibit discrimination or harassment against any employee or applicant on the basis of race, gender, or other protected categories listed in our Code of Conduct. We are committed to a harassment free workplace, supported with workplace harassment and discrimination prevention training for our employees. Employees and supervisors review our Harassment and Discrimination Prevention policy every two years as part of our HR Policy Renewal training.

- *Hiring Process*
  We strive to have a broad and representative candidate pool for our job openings. We follow practices that we believe make our hiring process more inclusive and help ensure that talent is considered regardless of gender, ethnicity, or other personal characteristics. To help minimize bias during interviews, we aim to select interview panels with varied backgrounds and perspectives. Additionally, we partner with organizations focused on expanding employment opportunities, including apprenticeships and internships.

- *Employing Locally*
  We recognize the importance of hiring locally and benefiting the economies of those communities in which we operate. We are often one of the major employers in smaller communities, and we offer local talent rewarding, well-paying jobs that allow employees to build a career within the energy industry. We post our job openings to a variety of organizations' job boards including local employment offices, veteran's offices, colleges and universities, and vocational rehabilitation centers. In addition to job postings, we also attend local job fairs to hire talent from the communities in which we operate.

- *Employing Veterans*
  Military veterans have skills that apply to what we do every day. We value the leadership, drive, discipline, and strong work ethic that is developed in the military. We are committed to providing opportunities to veterans and do so by building partnerships with military-focused recruiting companies and attending job fairs that focus on placing veterans.

  In honor of Veterans Day, we hosted a Veterans Panel Discussion at our Houston Headquarters in 2023 and 2024. This event gave employees an opportunity to hear from our military veteran employees as they shared stories and experiences from their military service. The panelists also discussed the skills they developed during their service experience that have helped them become successful professionals.

  Since 2020, we have also honored veteran employees with our annual "Veterans Honor Wall" during the month of November. The Honor Wall is an internal webpage that recognizes more than 400 current and past employees who are military veterans, including those who have retired or passed away.

- *Internship and Work Study Programs*
  Since 2011, we have partnered with the Genesys Works program in Houston, Texas. Genesys Works is a non-profit organization that provides meaningful corporate internships to local high school students from underserved communities. In 2024, we had 14 students from the Genesys Works program intern with us. During their internships, students are able to develop business skills, gain professional work experience, and create a plan for a successful future.

  We are a partner with the Cristo Rey Jesuit Work-Study Program, which provides Houston high school students from limited-income backgrounds with a college-preparatory education and real-world work experience. Students earn up to 50% of their tuition through internships, where they develop and hone social and technical skills in the workplace. In 2024, we hosted eight students through this program.

  Building Opportunities and Learning Together is a paid internship program for college students. This 11- to 12-week program provides our interns with an opportunity to use their newly gained skills on a challenging project. Each student is assigned a mentor and supervisor who guides them throughout their internship. Supervisors are responsible for determining project scope and conducting periodic evaluations of their intern's progress. At the end of the program, interns make presentations on their projects, with recommendations, to their business segment management, peers, and HR. In 2024, 52 students participated in this internship program.

  We partner with INROADS to support career development for high-potential students. We also partner with CareerSpring, which helps first-generation and low-income college students start their

careers. Since 2023, several of our employees have served as advisors in the CareerSpring program.

We partner with the Dale Carnegie Success Skills Center to educate high school students about the energy industry through extern programs. In 2024, two of our externs came from this initiative.

15.3 Human Capital Development Programs

(GRI 401-2/11.10.3, GRI 404-1/11.10.6/11.11.4, GRI 404-2/11.10.7)

Our employees are an integral part of our success, and we value their career development. We encourage and support professional development and learning for our employees by offering workforce training, tuition reimbursement, and other development programs. These programs help improve recruitment, development, and retention.

We support our employees' ongoing career goals and development through several programs. These programs help maximize our employees' potential and give them the skills they need to further enhance their careers.

New Employee On-boarding Orientation Program

We understand that developing our employees' skills starts from day one. New employees participate in an orientation program designed to help them:

- learn more about our company,
- understand processes and goals for their new positions, and
- locate the internal resources available to help them succeed.

Performance Review Program

Employee performance reviews are conducted to maximize employee productivity and provide development feedback. Our performance review program allows employees to receive a timely and objective review of their job performance at least once a year.

Mentorship Program

Our Mentorship Program pairs employees with mentors to share knowledge of our company and encourage career development. The program is designed to provide an avenue for meaningful connection where the mentor and mentee can discuss goals, skills, perspectives, proficiencies, and our values. A pilot program was successfully completed in 2024 and a nine-month program was rolled out in 2025, with 75 mentor-mentee pairs.

New Supervisor Training – CORE Leadership and Manager Essentials Training

Our CORE Leadership training program was designed to help newly hired or promoted managers successfully make the transition from an individual contributor to a first-time manager. The program took approximately three months to complete, with a time commitment of two to four hours per month. In 2024, 59 employees successfully completed the program.

In the third quarter of 2024, we transitioned from the CORE Leadership program to Manager Essentials Training, a three-month program which emphasizes the practical knowledge, skills, and tools we believe are central to becoming an effective leader. In 2024, 28 employees successfully completed the program.

Leadership Development Training – Emerging Leaders Institute
Our Emerging Leaders Institute is an internal 12-month leadership development training program designed to develop leadership bench strength. Employees who are nominated to participate in this program develop leadership skills, business acumen, and advanced presentation skills. In 2024, 184 employees participated in the program.

New Vice President Training – Next Level Training Program
Our Next Level program helps employees transitioning from director-level roles to the vice president level enhance their leadership skills. Through insights from senior executives, assessments, and a focus on building high-performance teams, participants refine their leadership styles, understand vice president-level expectations, and create actionable development plans. In 2024, 12 employees took part in the program.

The percentages of male, female, and minority participants in our leadership training programs are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
Participation in leadership training programs(a)			
Percentage male	79 %	79 %	75 %
Percentage female	21 %	21 %	25 %
Percentage minority	26 %	21 %	19 %

(a) There were no Next Level Training Program participants in 2023 due to scheduling conflicts.

Total Employee Training Hours
In addition to health, safety, emergency response, and other safety topics, we provide employee development training on topics including:

- corporate policies,
- environmental protection,
- leadership and management,
- on the job skills, and
- software and IT systems.

The total hours spent on employee development training are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	**2023**	**2024**
		(In thousands)	
Total hours of employee development training	568	638	405

Our total hours of employee development training decreased in 2024 from 2023 due to both a decrease in the number of new employee hires in 2024 that required operator qualification training pursuant to the PHMSA regulations and the fact that there was increased operator qualification training required in 2023 as a result of new PHMSA regulations that was not required again in 2024.

In addition to our investments in health, safety, and emergency response training, we invested roughly $25 million in other employee development training in 2024, or about $2,300 per employee. Together with

health, safety, and emergency response training we have invested approximately $33 million, or about $3,000 per employee.[24] In 2024, 100% of our active employees received training.

Tuition Reimbursement
We offer our full-time employees a tuition reimbursement program that gives employees the opportunity to complete college level courses that encourage and support career growth.

Relocation Assistance
We provide relocation assistance to eligible employees for career development opportunities that may become available at our other locations.

16.0 Community Relations

16.1 Processes to Manage Risks and Opportunities Associated with Community Rights and Interests *(SASB EM-EP-210b.1, GRI 413-1/11.15.2)*

Our communities play an important role in how we conduct our business. We live, work, and play in these communities. Our policies are designed to facilitate our building trust and fostering collaboration within the communities in which we operate, including our commitment to:

- community engagement,
- respect,
- transparency and responsiveness,
- good faith negotiations,
- employee and contractor training,
- fairness, and
- responsible construction.

We engage our leadership and deploy resources to help us fulfill these requirements. Our internal Corporate Communications and Public Affairs department helps develop and implement our community relations strategies to reach a variety of stakeholders identified through stakeholder mapping. Our internal community consultation guidelines recognize that it is important to identify project stakeholders, determine and monitor their needs and expectations, and then work with them to meet those needs and expectations as appropriate. In addition, project-specific team members help fulfill our commitment to communicate and work with communities in an effort to build trust and foster collaboration. Our Public Affairs team provides insight, guidance, and resources to operations and project-specific employees.

As described in *Section 6.1 Environmental Management Policies and Practices for Active Operations* of the *Sustainability Report*, 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 mitigation procedures that take into account plans to minimize impacts to nearby residents. This process helps address potential issues prior to the start of construction. During construction we also consult with stakeholders directly affected by our operations. This dialogue is intended to help us resolve issues as they arise or, better still, prevent issues from arising in the first place. Information about the additional ways we engage with stakeholders is described in *Section 16.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Mechanisms* of the *Sustainability Report.*

[24] This is calculated by multiplying our total training hours by our employees' hourly median salary, calculated from the median employee 2024 annual total compensation as disclosed in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

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 our industry.

We are part of an industry and labor union group called "Natural Allies for a Clean Energy Future," whose goals include educating the general public on the benefits of clean and affordable natural gas.

We participated in the stakeholder working group tasked with developing API RP 1185, Public Engagement. Published in 2024, this industry RP provides guidance to help hazardous liquids and gas transmission and gathering pipeline operators better understand and engage in two-way conversations with their stakeholders. The working group was composed of representatives of federal, state, and local government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and industry.

In 2024, our Kinder Morgan Export Terminal in Houston, Texas partnered with the USCG to simulate a week-long, large-scale annual inspection at our facility. Twenty-seven USCG inspectors learned what to look for during annual dock inspections. The USCG awarded certificates of appreciation to the facility.

For more information, see our Community Relations Policy at http://communityrelations.kindermorgan.com.

16.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Mechanisms
(GRI 2-12, GRI 2-29)

We strive to build and maintain healthy relationships throughout the areas where we operate. Many of our Community Relations Policy commitments are accomplished through ongoing systematic stakeholder engagement and consultation.

We are committed to making stakeholder engagement a priority on our projects. For certain new projects, our Corporate Communications and Public Affairs department develops a project-specific outreach and stakeholder engagement plan and timeline to notify stakeholders early about the project and establish lines of communication. We respond to stakeholder feedback on each project and incorporate that feedback into the project planning process, including community engagement and community development planning.

We offer stakeholders a variety of ways to contact us about major growth projects, such as project specific:

- toll-free phone numbers,
- email addresses,
- websites,
- public meetings, and
- in-person meetings.

Throughout a project's timeline, our personnel may interact with a wide array of stakeholders, including:

- elected officials,

- Indigenous Peoples,
- landowners,
- local citizens groups,
- media outlets,
- protesters,
- regulatory agencies, and
- other members of the public.

We have systems in place for communicating with these different interest groups and training in place for project employees and contractors to prepare them for interactions with varying audiences. Initial project briefings and training sessions educate employees and contractors on communication procedures and resources. This training also provides:

- an overview of our company,
- an overview of the project, and
- the project's purpose and benefits.

The training reiterates the importance of our being a good neighbor in the communities where the project is located. We also provide instructions for accessing relevant project personnel when needed to respond to specific stakeholder questions.

A summary of the ways we may engage and consult with stakeholders is provided below, including in the stages before, during, and after the construction of projects.

Landowners	Community Members	Emergency Responders	Government and Regulators
Town halls and open houses	Town halls and open houses	In-person meetings	Regulatory filings
In-person meetings	In-person meetings	On-line emergency responder training	Public policy and legislative issue engagement
Home and site visits	Project websites or printed materials	Facility tours	Industry group involvement
Project websites	Social media	Emergency response tabletops and exercises	Facility tours
Social media	Community investment programs	The Responder E-newsletter	In-person meetings
Public awareness communications	Employee volunteer projects	Emergency Response Plans	
	Partnerships with local and regional organizations	Public awareness communications	

For certain projects, and particularly our larger projects, we create project-specific websites. We provide contact information on our webpage where stakeholders can obtain further information if they have a question or concern about a project's development or operation. Depending upon the needs of a community and to make project information more accessible, information may be translated into different languages for posting on the project website and distribution through various methods, including meetings, town halls, open houses, site visits, and social media.

Our Community Engagement website details our community and stakeholder engagement efforts at http://communityengagement.kindermorgan.com.

16.1.1.1 Public Awareness Program

Keeping our communities safe is of utmost importance and we use our Public Awareness Program to keep local stakeholders informed about pipeline safety.

Our Public Awareness Program is designed to:

- create public awareness about pipelines in the areas where we operate,
- provide important safety information to people living and working near our pipelines,
- increase knowledge of the regulations for working around pipelines,
- prevent damage to our pipelines,
- educate first responders and the public on our emergency preparedness response activities, and
- enhance public safety.

Our program was developed under federal pipeline safety regulation consultation guidelines.[25] Our program is an example of our ongoing stakeholder consultations in which we engage with, provide information to, and receive feedback from our stakeholders.

As part of our outreach plans, we target communications to the following stakeholder groups:

- residents,
- business owners,
- farmers and ranchers,
- schools,
- contractors, and
- government and safety officials.

Our program advocates pipeline safety and safe digging practices to the public through multiple avenues, including:

- brochures;
- newsletters;
- newspaper, magazine, radio, and television advertisements;
- direct mail;
- social media;
- direct contact; and
- our website at http://publicawareness.kindermorgan.com.

We tailor the type, language, and format of our communications to the target audience, message to be delivered, and best practices for the selected medium.

To manage our program's engagement strategy, we maintain a Public Awareness Program evaluation plan that includes measures for evaluating effectiveness. For example, we track our stakeholder engagement interactions and our responses to requests for information. Each year we receive on average over 300 requests for information about our assets. We also receive requests for training and safety information from emergency responders.

[25] PHMSA. "Public Awareness Programs: API RP 1162." *PHMSA*, Dec. 2003. https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/PublicAwareness/PARPI1162.htm.

To assess the effectiveness of our program, we conduct public awareness surveys. We evaluate whether our public awareness actions are achieving the following intended goals and objectives:

- information is reaching the intended stakeholder audiences;
- audiences understand the messages being delivered;
- recipients are motivated to respond appropriately to the information provided; and
- the program is achieving the underlying intended results, such as a reduction in the number of incidents caused by third-party damage.

We also conduct audits internally to identify program improvements.

We place a high value on public safety and seek to educate the public to increase their:

- awareness of pipeline locations,
- understanding of potential hazards from an unintentional release, and
- ability to identify and respond to a potential release.

In addition to our Public Awareness Program, our project-specific emergency response plans detail how to communicate with external stakeholders to more effectively resolve potential concerns quickly and safely.

For more information about our Public Awareness Program and our Responder E-newsletter, see our websites at http://publicawareness.kindermorgan.com and http://responder.kindermorgan.com, respectively.

16.1.1.2 Socioeconomic Conditions and Community Outreach

We recognize that marginalized communities may be at greater risk from the impacts of industrial activities. We are committed to the fair treatment and involvement of people affected by our projects regardless of income, race, color, national origin, Tribal affiliation, or disability. This commitment helps us incorporate a more diverse set of views into our public engagement process.

We are committed to:

- engaging with communities, governments, and stakeholders in accordance with our core values of integrity, accountability, safety, and excellence;
- treating everyone with respect and striving to understand community concerns while also sharing our perspective;
- being transparent in our interactions and being responsive to community questions and concerns;
- treating affected parties fairly;
- complying with applicable laws and regulations; and
- seeking opportunities to partner with our stakeholders on socioeconomic concerns.

In connection with certain projects, we continue our engagement with marginalized communities or groups that serve them. Certain states have or are updating rules and processes to address environmental justice matters within their respective jurisdictions. We are monitoring these rules and processes to aid in our outreach during the planning and execution phases of projects.

Local Community Outreach
We are proud of our community engagement efforts to date. We expect our approach to address socioeconomic impacts of existing assets and proposed projects will continue to evolve based on our interactions with the communities in which we operate and the requirements of new and updated government policies and regulations.

Our Corporate Communications and Public Affairs department serves as a central point of contact to develop and implement our community relations strategies to the extent not already in place for both our existing assets and new projects. That department, along with Land & Right-of-Way and local operations personnel, work with communities to foster transparent and collaborative relationships.

We recognize that every local community has its own unique historical experience, priorities, and needs, and we work to identify effective ways to engage these communities on a case-by-case basis rather than applying a one-size-fits all approach.

Some examples of our outreach efforts include:

- informed by county officials that area residents had limited internet access, we printed and distributed project materials instead of relying on a project website;
- hosting open house meetings in potentially affected communities neighboring our project areas to identify and address issues and concerns;
- going door to door to provide residents with project information and identify necessary special accommodations during construction; and
- hiring local, dedicated community liaisons to be on-site during construction activities to respond to residents' questions and concerns.

Regulatory Agency Processes
Our existing interstate natural gas pipeline expansion projects follow the FERC traditional or voluntary pre-filing processes to engage affected stakeholders prior to submitting a formal project certificate application. Both processes typically include public meetings and consultations with elected officials, community leaders, and affected landowners. We have incorporated this guidance as part of our project development, certification, and permitting processes.

16.2 Social Investment Programs
(GRI 201-1/11.14.2/11.21.2, GRI 203-1/11.14.4, GRI 203-2/11.14.5)

We are committed to giving back to the communities in which we operate. We look for opportunities for our employees to get involved in community programs and strengthen their relationships with our stakeholders.

Connect.Inspire.Give.
Our Connect.Inspire.Give. program offers volunteer opportunities in our local communities, including collection drives for school supplies, toys, pet food, and other community needs.

Our volunteer program schedule includes various events such as:

- fun runs benefiting non-profits,
- reading to elementary age students,
- packing and distributing food for a food pantry,
- restoring parks and trails, and
- feeding the homeless community.

The goal of our program is to enable employees to connect with each other across various departments, learn more about their communities, improve morale, and develop new skills while working toward the common goal of improving peoples' lives. We hope that the organizations we support through these efforts inspire employees to give their time, talent, and donations.

Our Houston-based employees volunteered 411 hours in 2024 through Connect.Inspire.Give programs.

Community Investments

We are committed to investing in the communities in which we operate. We budget funds annually to distribute to community organizations and initiatives across our business segments and operating regions. The community organizations receiving these contributions typically fit into one of the following categories:

- public safety and emergency response,
- children's educational or athletic programs, or
- environmental sustainability and education.

In addition to the community investments made on behalf of the business segments, we also make community investments in areas where major growth projects are proposed or under construction. Recipient organizations are identified in coordination with local stakeholders in the project area, including elected officials and local NGOs.

Below are some of the organizations to which we contributed in 2024:

- Tree planting or reforestation programs – our contribution to the Sacramento Tree Foundation in both 2023 and 2024 promoted the continuation of the programs' legacy in shaping Sacramento as the "City of Trees".
- Youth, education, and recreation – our community investments in four states have contributed to school renovations and scholarships.
- First responder programs – our support for first responder programs has provided gas meters, emergency vehicles, and emergency safety funds to local communities.

Kinder Morgan Foundation

The Kinder Morgan Foundation's mission is to provide today's youth with opportunities to learn and grow in order to become tomorrow's leaders. The Foundation's primary goal is to help science, math, and music students become the engineers, educators, and musicians who could support our communities for many years to come. The Foundation provides donations through four types of programs, including:

- Kinder Morgan Foundation grants,
- Employee gift matching,
- Disaster relief assistance, and
- United Way employee gift matching.

These programs are described in more detail below.

Kinder Morgan Foundation Grant Program

The Kinder Morgan Foundation grant program focuses exclusively on academic education and the arts. These grants support programs that benefit underserved youth, including minorities and girls, and a majority of the contributions are directed to STEM programs. The Kinder Morgan Foundation's target is to donate approximately $1.2 million to qualifying 501(c)(3) organizations in the U.S. each year.

In 2024, the Kinder Morgan Foundation issued grants to 40 organizations that provide educational, arts, and cultural programming. These organizations collectively serve over one million students. The contributions provided by the Kinder Morgan Foundation are typically used to provide direct support to a specified number of students or as general funding for the organization to support activities throughout the donation year. Grants ranged from $10,000 to $150,000 per qualifying organization.

Employee Gift Matching Program
The Kinder Morgan Foundation also funds our Employee Matching Gift Program. This program matches gifts made to university foundations, kindergarten through 12th grade education foundations, non-profits that support arts and culture, and STEM education programs benefiting underserved youth, such as minorities and females, in primary and secondary schools. Our full-time employees are eligible to designate up to three employee matching gifts to be donated to qualifying organizations, totaling a maximum of $2,000 in matching gifts per individual per calendar year.

Disaster Relief Program
The Kinder Morgan Foundation provides disaster relief assistance to employees when natural disasters significantly impact our operations or major office locations. These funds are awarded based on the size and scale of the disaster and the needs assessed by our HR team. In 2024, the Kinder Morgan Foundation contributed $875,000 to disaster relief efforts for employees impacted by hurricanes Beryl and Helene and the derecho that brought tornadoes and extremely damaging winds to the Houston area.

United Way Employee Gift Matching Program
The Kinder Morgan Foundation matches 50% of each employee's donation made during the company's annual United Way campaign.

The Kinder Morgan Foundation donations, employee donations, and corporate and project-related community investments are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2023	2024
	(In thousands)		
Kinder Morgan Foundation donations			
Grants	$ 1,000	$ 1,100	$ 1,160
Employee Matching(a)	$ 41	$ 36	$ 31
Disaster Relief	$ 0	$ 2	$ 875
United Way(a)	$ 95	$ 72	$ 64
Subtotal	$ 1,136	$ 1,210	$ 2,130
Community investments			
Donations made to Native American tribes(b)	$ 559	$ 373	$ 379
Other community investments (c)	252	1,839	172
Subtotal	$ 811	$ 2,212	$ 551
Employee donations(d)	$ 250	$ 194	$ 171
Total donations and community investments	$ 2,197	$ 3,616	$ 2,852

(a) These are donations made by the Kinder Morgan Foundation and do not include employee contributions.
(b) Scholarships made to Native American tribes are for the calendar year applicable, per the grant agreement.
(c) These are donations made by our Public Affairs department and donations to fire departments in the CO_2 business segment.
(d) Employee donations include donations made through the employee matching program and to the United Way. Employees may make other donations that we do not track.

17.1 Human Rights

(SASB EM-EP-210a.3, GRI 408-1, GRI 409-1/11.12.2)

We conduct our business consistent with the human rights philosophy expressed in the International Labor Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles. We believe supporting fundamental human rights to be a basic responsibility in conducting our business. We support the United Nations Global Compact Human Rights Principles, derived from the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which are:

- Principle 1: businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, and
- Principle 2: businesses should make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

We prohibit the use of child labor or forced labor in our operations in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Our employees and contractors, with the exception of some interns, must be at least 18 years of age.

We also recognize and respect our employees' and suppliers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining in a manner that is consistent with laws, rules, regulations, and customs.

Our employees, consultants, contractors, suppliers, vendors, and business partners are expected to:

- treat people with dignity,
- respect human rights,
- adhere to standards of conduct consistent with our Code of Conduct when conducting company-related business activities, and
- adhere to our Human Rights Statement.

Within the areas of our activity and influence, we are committed to:

- being attentive to concerns raised by stakeholders,
- working with stakeholders to support human rights, and
- providing remedies to correct negative human rights impacts.

For more information, see our Human Rights Statement at http://humanrights.kindermorgan.com and our Conflict Minerals Policy at http://conflictmineralsinfo.kindermorgan.com.

17.2 Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(SASB EM-EP-210a.3)

We respect the cultural diversity and unique history of Indigenous Peoples. We strive to build long-term relationships and commercial partnerships with Indigenous Peoples through meaningful engagement based on mutual respect. In the course of our projects and operations, we conduct business with Indigenous Peoples consistent with our Code of Conduct and our Indigenous Peoples Policy. We recognize the legal and constitutional protected rights of Indigenous Peoples. We engage in good faith with community members while communicating and cooperating with affected Indigenous Peoples. We are committed to:

- participating in good faith engagement;
- continuing to partner with community members on suitable employment opportunities, as well as education, commercial, and community development opportunities;

- identifying opportunities to support youth, education, culture, and the environment; and
- negotiating in good faith with indigenous and government entities.

Listening & Responding
We strive to operate and grow in a socially and environmentally responsible way. We work to establish positive interactive relationships with Indigenous Peoples who have, or claim to have, an ancestral interest in lands affected by our operations or projects. We communicate early and often with affected groups and National tribal experts. We listen to and engage with Indigenous Peoples through one-on-one, group, and public meetings.

Right-of-way Renewals
We have a long history of working with Indigenous groups when renewing right-of-way grants, which occurs approximately every 20 years. During negotiations, we may engage with:
- current Tribal Leaders,
- Tribal heads of Operations,
- Tribal Engineering,
- Tribal Finance,
- Tribal Legal,
- Bureau of Indian Affairs liaison, and
- other Tribal representatives a Tribe deems appropriate.

Open Houses, Meetings, and Consultations
One of the primary ways we meet with and listen to communities, including Indigenous Peoples, that may be impacted by one of our projects, is by often holding project open houses. Open houses are publicized locally, and we encourage individuals or groups with an interest in our projects to attend these meetings.

Walk the Route
During planning for certain projects, we may invite the members of Indigenous groups or their designated representatives, with interests in a specific project, to traverse the project site or route with us to identify anything of special interest to their Indigenous group. We then have meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous group to listen to the history and importance of the matters identified and agree on the best path forward. These interests may include:
- sacred sites, including stone formations;
- historical and cultural resources;
- animals, birds, and insects; and
- plants.

Employment and Community Development
For our projects, we work to meet or exceed compliance with the respective Tribal Employment Rights Ordinances and Native American Preference law in offering Indigenous community members employment opportunities as available. We also meet with Tribal Leaders to discuss other possible educational, commercial, and community development opportunities.

Over the past three years, we have donated over $1,311,000 to Native American tribes with whom we do business. These contributions include scholarships and donations to local fire departments. Our donation amounts to these tribes are included in *Section 16.2 Social Investment Programs* of the *Sustainability Report.*

Maintaining Relationships
We maintain positive, long-term relationships even after a project is in service or right-of-way renewals have been finalized. We achieve this by, in certain circumstances:

- holding public awareness and first responder meetings in Indigenous communities,
- having Tribal representatives meet with our executives and visit our facilities,
- making presentations to Tribal classrooms on our business,
- participating in Tribal Feast Day events, and
- awarding scholarships as provided in right-of-way agreements.

Public Participation in Indigenous Matters
Our employees participate in industry conferences, Bureau of Indian Affairs conferences, and Tribal Organization conferences. We not only attend these events but also participate as speakers and panel members. We also consult regularly on matters affecting National Tribal law and practices.

For more information on how we build long-term relationships and commercial partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, see our Indigenous Peoples Policy at https://www.kindermorgan.com/WWWKM/media/Documents/Indigenous_Peoples_Policy.pdf. For an example of how we operationalize our Indigenous Peoples Policy, see our *Respecting Indigenous Peoples and Communities* case study video and fact sheet at https://www.kindermorgan.com/Safety-Environment/ESG/Case-Studies. This policy and case study demonstrate our commitment to the social, economic, and cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples, reflecting the spirit of the International Labor Organization Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Our disclosure follows the Financial Stability Board's TCFD recommended climate-related financial disclosures, which are structured around the four thematic areas shown below.[26]

Core Elements of TCFD's Recommended Climate-related Financial Disclosures[27]

Governance
The organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities

Strategy
The actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning

Risk Management
The processes used by the organization to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks

Metrics and Targets
The metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities

In our eighth TCFD Report, we have updated our transition risk scenario assessment of our business strategy under the IEA's 2024 World Energy Outlook Announced Pledges Scenario, or APS.[28] 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, and assumes that they will be met in full and on time. 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. In 2019, we completed a physical risk scenario assessment for our assets under the 4 °C scenario of the IPCC RCP 8.5, which is a scenario with assumptions that reflect relatively high GHG emissions compared to other RCPs.[29]

The analysis presented below speaks as of the end of 2024, the year covered by this Report, generally without attempting to update the analysis for developments under the current U.S. Presidential administration. See *Important Information about Policies, Procedures, Practices, and Forward-Looking Statements.*

[26] We regularly identify, assess, and manage a wide range of potential risks, opportunities, and related financial impacts, many of which fall within what TCFD identifies as "climate-related"; however, we do not regularly use the term "climate-related" in our internal discussions of these matters.
[27] TCFD. "Final Report: Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures." *TCFD,* June 2017, www.fsb-tcfd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report-11052018.pdf.
[28] IEA. "World Energy Outlook 2024." IEA, Oct. 2024, https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/5e9122fc-9d5b-4f18-8438-dac8b39b702a/WorldEnergyOutlook2024.pdf.
[29] IPCC. "Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contributions of Working Group I, II, and III to the Fifth Assessment Report." *IPCC*, Nov. 2014, https://ar5-syr.ipcc.ch/ipcc/ipcc/resources/pdf/IPCC_SynthesisReport.pdf.

1.0 Governance

1.1 Board Oversight

(SASB EM-MD-110a.2, SASB EM-EP-110a.3, SASB TR-MT-110a.2, GRI 2.9, GRI 2-12, GRI 2-13, GRI 2-14, GRI 2-17, GRI 12-13, IFRS S2.6(a))

Our Board is responsible to our stockholders for the oversight of the company. We recognize that effective governance is critical to achieving our performance goals and maintaining the trust and confidence of our various stakeholders, including our:

- investors,
- lenders,
- customers,
- employees,
- business partners,
- regulatory agencies,
- underwriters, and
- other stakeholders.

As part of its responsibilities, our Board oversees the assessment of our major business risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks and opportunities, and the measures we take to address them. Our Board is briefed regularly by our CEO, President, CFO, COO, and General Counsel, and periodically by each business segment president, on various risks and opportunities which may include:

- business strategies,
- business risks and opportunities,
- major plans of action,
- annual budgets,
- business plans,
- performance objectives,
- potential goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues,
- capital expenditures for major expansions, and
- acquisitions and divestitures.

When reviewing and providing guidance in each of these areas, our Board assesses our assets and long-term business strategy for resilience and adaptability to various risks and opportunities. We believe our Board's collective skill set is well-suited to identifying the key risks and opportunities we may face in the future. Our Board has members with significant experience in risk management, operations, and capital planning, all of which are essential to addressing our industry's potential disruptors. Forty-five percent of our directors have energy transition experience, and 36% have regulatory and EHS experience. Our Board members' backgrounds allow them to engage in healthy debate on various topics, including those related to climate, challenge management assumptions, and make thoughtful and informed decisions about these risks and opportunities.

While our entire Board is ultimately responsible for risk and opportunity oversight, various Board committees assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities by considering the risks and opportunities within their respective areas of expertise. 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 a majority of independent directors appointed by the Board and also includes our former CEO, Steven Kean, who has extensive energy transition and EHS experience. 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. The EHS Committee meets at least semi-annually, and reviews reports from our COO on sustainability 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.

Our Board and its EHS Committee exercise oversight of our GHG emissions and emission reduction strategies. Through its EHS Committee, our Board also provides direction to management about sustainability disclosures in conjunction with our Sustainability Disclosure Committee described in *Section 1.0 Introduction* of the *Sustainability Report*. The EHS Committee's oversight includes a review of the progress and results of the scenario analysis we conduct to test the resilience of our business strategy, which we have elected to conduct every other year beginning with this Sustainability Report. Through the EHS Committee, our Board provides direction to our management on sustainability matters including climate-related issues. Our Board and EHS Committee also establish performance expectations with our CEO, President, and COO for the management of these issues.

1.2 Management's Role

(SASB EM-MD-110a.2, SASB EM-EP-110a.3, SASB TR-MT-110a.2, GRI 2-12, GRI 2-13, GRI 2-14, IFRS S2.6(b))

Our business segment presidents, corporate function heads, and subject matter personnel are responsible for assessing and managing actual and potential risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. These individuals use various management systems to assist them with their responsibilities.

Our COO is responsible for overseeing our engagement with investors, regulators, employees, lenders, customers, and other stakeholders on sustainability and related governance matters, including our risks and opportunities. Our COO provides strategic leadership for EHS matters, including matters related to climate change. Our COO is also responsible for implementing procedures and controls to track the data necessary for the preparation of our Report, and for reporting our results to other senior management and our Board's EHS Committee.

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 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 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 and are described in *Section 3.0 Risk and Opportunity Management* of the *TCFD Report.*

A wide range of professionals in our organization typically attend these recurring meetings. Participants include employees with subject matter knowledge applicable to managing risks and opportunities, including:

- business administration;
- business continuity planning;
- energy markets and marketing;

- engineering and earth sciences;
- environmental and energy policy, law, and compliance;
- finance, tax, and accounting;
- insurance;
- legal;
- public relations and corporate communications;
- strategic management; and
- technology development.

These meetings focus senior management's attention on near-, medium-, and long-term business risks and opportunities with substantial input from subject matter personnel. In addition, our senior management engages in ad hoc meetings on an as-needed basis to:

- review and approve new projects and acquisitions;
- review long-term trends, e.g., demand and supply, for the products we transport and handle with industry consultants and other experts; and
- identify and understand new and potentially disruptive technologies or policies.

The information our senior management gains from these meetings is presented to our Board regularly. Our Board, in turn, uses the work done at the management level to inform its decisions about the company's future direction.

2.0 Strategy
(IFRS S2.8)

The fundamental principles of our business strategy are to:

- focus on stable, fee-based energy transportation and storage assets that are central to the energy infrastructure and energy transition of growing markets within North America or served by U.S. exports;
- increase utilization of our existing assets while controlling costs, operating safely, and employing environmentally sound operating practices;
- exercise discipline in capital allocation and in evaluating expansion projects and acquisition opportunities;
- leverage economies of scale from incremental acquisitions and expansions of assets that fit our strategy; and
- maintain a healthy financial profile and enhance and return value to our stockholders.

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 adapt our plans as needed to respond to 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 modify our strategy as necessary to reflect changing economic conditions and other circumstances, including, among other factors, those related to identified or reasonably anticipated impacts of climate change. 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 other communities to build our understanding of the issues around climate change and seek potential solutions.

In the U.S., we engage with policy makers from both major political parties at the federal, state, and local levels. For more information about this topic, see *Section 13.0 Management of the Legal and Regulatory Environment* of the *Sustainability Report*.

2.1 Potential Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Impacts

(SASB EM-EP-420a.4, GRI 201-2/11.2.2, GRI 203-1/11.14.4, IFRS S2.10, IFRS S2.13)

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 seeking to transport and store lower life cycle emission products, including natural gas, renewable natural gas, renewable diesel, and feedstocks for renewable fuels. While our principal business is the transport and storage of fossil fuels, we have been able to handle these renewable or lower life cycle 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. 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 can help reduce global GHG emissions. We also believe we have a competitive advantage in constructing and operating CO_2 pipelines, which could be beneficial in CCUS markets.

As described in *Section 1.2 Management's Role* of the *TCFD Report*, our management system includes holding a series of meetings to monitor our business performance and to identify, assess, and manage risks and opportunities over a variety of time horizons, including climate-related risks and opportunities where appropriate. Some examples include:

Timeframe	Management Process	Examples of Climate-related Risks	Examples of Climate-related Opportunities
Short-term – immediately to one year	– Weekly, monthly, and quarterly financial and operational reviews – Annual budget reviews	– Legislative and regulatory proposals and changes that are likely to affect our business or that of our customers – Extreme weather events – New emission control requirements – Compliance costs	– Energy efficiency and alternative sources of energy – Responsibly sourced natural gas – RNG transport and production – Renewable fuels and feedstocks – CCUS – Additional renewable power generation at our locations
Medium-term – one to five years	– Quarterly business reviews – Long-range outlook – Project approval meetings	– Changes in demand for our services or in customer preferences – Changes in our ability to obtain permits or other regulatory approval – Public opposition due to climate concerns	– Potential increases in the use of our existing assets – Blending or transporting renewable and lower carbon fuels using our existing infrastructure
Long-term – five to thirty or more years	– Quarterly business reviews – Ad hoc meetings with experts – 2 °C scenario working group – GROW group – Macro research teams	– Changes in long-term demand for the products we transport and store – Changes in public policy that may affect growth opportunities in our traditional lines of business	– Dedicated hydrogen or hydrogen carrier products infrastructure – Potential lower emission product options or product replacements – Potential Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction opportunities

The TCFD divides climate-related risks into two categories: transitional and physical. Transitional risks are those risks related to the transition to a lower carbon economy, such as policy constraints on emissions, carbon taxes, and shifts in market demand and supply. The TCFD groups transitional risks into four categories:

- policy and legal risk,
- technology risk,
- market risk, and
- reputational risk.

Physical risks are associated with physical impacts from climate change that could affect assets and operations. Physical risks include either the disruption of operations or the destruction of property or both. The TCFD divides physical risk into acute and chronic risks. Acute risks include physical damage from variations in weather patterns, such as severe storms, wildfires, floods, and drought. Chronic risks include sea-level rise and desertification.

Both transitional and physical climate-related risks may affect our business. Stringent environmental and safety regulations may increase the costs of owning and maintaining our assets. Public opposition may cause difficulties in obtaining rights-of-way, permits, and other regulatory approvals. Inclement weather and natural disasters can increase costs or cause construction delays. Significant cost overruns or lengthy delays can have a material adverse effect on our return on investment, results of operations, and cash flows. These factors can result in project cancellations or limit our ability to pursue other growth opportunities.

Some of our assets are located in areas susceptible to natural disasters such as:

- hurricanes,
- earthquakes,
- wildfires,
- tornadoes,
- flooding,
- extreme snow and ice, and
- other natural disasters.

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.

If the scenarios contemplated in the IEA's WEO APS or the IPCC RCP 8.5 are realized, a list of potential climate-related transitional and physical risks that could occur are set forth in the two tables below, in addition to the following:

- potential financial impacts related to such risks,
- available strategy and mitigation measures for such risks, and
- page numbers where the topics are discussed in our Report.

Potential Transitional Risks

Potential Climate-Related Risk	Potential Financial Impact	Available Strategy and Mitigation Measures	Page
Policy & Legal			
– Increased climate change-related regulation and policies resulting in: ◦ higher emission fees and carbon taxes ◦ higher fuel prices ◦ additional emission reporting and reduction obligations ◦ mandates on and regulation of customers' products or our services ◦ mandated transition to renewables ◦ delays or denials of FERC certificates or other regulatory approvals ◦ higher cost of fossil fuels and derivative products ◦ requirements to replace equipment with more emissions-efficient equipment	– Increased compliance and legal costs – Increased fuel costs – Reduced demand for our traditional services – Increased project expansion costs – Increased write-offs – Increased costs for replacing equipment	– 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 – Installing renewable energy or using clean power purchase agreements	– p 65 – p 65 – p 33 – p 31 – p 98 – p 98 – p 31
Technology			
– Substitution of customers' existing products with lower emission options – Lower potential demand for existing products due to greater energy efficiencies	– Reduced demand for our traditional services – Increased write-offs and earlier retirement of existing assets – Increased customer credit risk, including bankruptcies	– 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 recontracting rates cash flows and terminal values – Maintaining discipline in accounts receivable management and customer credit protections – Developing new services – Developing and expanding lower carbon business activities	– p 96 – p 90 – p 98 – p 98 – p 98
Market			
– Changing consumer behavior reduces demand for customers' products – Uncertainty in market signals – Increased cost of raw materials – Lower export demand due to geo-political issues in foreign markets	– Reduced demand for our traditional services – Increased operating costs due to higher energy prices – Abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy prices and costs – Repricing of oil field reserves – Increased write-offs and earlier retirement of existing assets	– 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 – Developing and expanding lower carbon business activities – Expand service offerings such as transporting or blending renewable fuels	– p 96 – p 96 – p 31 – p 96 – p 98
Reputation			
– Stigmatization of oil and gas sector – Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback	– Increased cost of capital – Decreased access to public capital markets – Increased cost of public relations – Decreased ability to attract and retain employees – Decreased investment in industry sector	– Expanding and developing lower carbon business activities – Working to reduce our carbon footprint – Adjusting disclosure to be responsive to the financial sector – Increasing internal funding to reduce need to access capital markets – Engaging with regulators, industry organizations, NGOs, and communities	– p 98 – p 33 – p 12 – p 98 – p 96

Potential Physical Risks

Potential Climate-Related Risk	Potential Financial Impact	Available Strategy and Mitigation Measures	Page
Acute			
– 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 – Larger and more frequent wildfires	– Reduced revenue as a result of business and supply chain interruptions – Increased write-offs and costs for damaged property – Increased insurance costs	– Business continuity planning – Maintaining 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 – Implementing emergency shutdown procedures, followed by damage inspection and restart protocols – Right-of-way maintenance	– p 61 – p 96 – p 43 – p 61 – p 61 – p 61 – p 61 – p 61
Chronic			
– Long-term shifts in climate patterns, possibly resulting in new storm patterns, coastal flooding, and chronic heat waves – Rising sea levels and tidal fluctuations	– Reduced revenue as a result of business interruption or facility shutdown – Increased costs for damaged property and facility improvements	– Business continuity planning – Engineering controls – Pre-construction planning incorporating enhanced engineering standards – Improving facilities to accommodate storm surge – Monitoring tide levels	– p 61 – p 108 – p 43 – p 61 – p 61

The TCFD recognizes that an organization's efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change may also produce opportunities for the organization. The TCFD groups those opportunities into five categories:

- resource efficiency,
- energy source,
- products and services,
- markets, and
- resilience.

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 lower emission energy sources. Today, the world still relies on traditional fuels for most of its energy and material needs. Energy transitions take considerable time. Past transitions have occurred not by eliminating existing sources of energy, but by adding new energy sources to meet growing demand. While delivering access to affordable, reliable energy the world requires to increase GDP and the standard of living for a growing population – such as access to clean water, indoor heating and plumbing, and modern medicine - we pursue opportunities that also benefit the global effort to address climate change.

Specifically, we are:

- 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 opportunities.

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, organic business development, and potential acquisition opportunities in pursuit of those new ventures, including services like:

- CCS and CCUS, including CO_2 transportation;
- RNG production;
- transportation and storage of blue and green hydrogen or other renewable fuels, such as sustainable aviation fuel, renewable diesel, and e-fuels; and
- renewable power generation or storage.

As always, we will remain disciplined and focused on appropriate returns when evaluating investment opportunities in these new ventures.

The following table contains a brief listing of:

- potential opportunities,
- potential financial impacts,
- our strategy and enhancement measures, and
- page numbers where the topics are discussed in our Report.

Potential Opportunities

Climate-related Opportunities	Potential Financial Impact	Available Strategy and Enhancement Measures	Page
Resource Efficiency			
– Using more efficient equipment – Using more efficient production and distribution processes	– Reduced operating costs through efficiency gains and cost reductions – Increased production capacity, resulting in increased revenues	– Increasing use of our existing assets – Leveraging economies of scale from incremental acquisitions and asset expansions	– p 98 – p 90
Energy Source			
– Customers using lower emission sources of energy – Using supportive policy incentives – Using new technologies – Participating in carbon markets – Shifting toward decentralized energy generation	– Attractive returns on investment in lower carbon natural gas infrastructure – Increased capital availability as more investors favor lower emission products – Reputational benefits resulting in increased demand for services – Increased value of fixed assets	– Allocating the largest portion of our expansion capital to lower carbon natural gas infrastructure – Developing new services including storage / transportation of lower emission energy sources – Expanding and developing lower carbon business activities	– p 98 – p 98 – p 98
Products and Services			
– Developing or expanding lower emission goods and services – Diversifying our business activities – Responding to shifting consumer preferences	– Increased revenue through demand for lower emission products and services – Increased revenue from our competitive position and asset flexibility to respond to shifting consumer preferences	– Allocating the largest portion of our expansion capital to lower carbon natural gas infrastructure – Developing new services – Expanding and developing lower carbon business activities	– p 98 – p 98 – p 98
Markets			
– Increased demand for natural gas services and renewable fuels transportation, blending, and storage – Increased demand for natural gas storage and pipeline services to backstop intermittent renewable power supply – Increased demand for NGL storage and pipeline services due to increased NGLs, a byproduct of natural gas production – Increased use of public-sector incentives for carbon transportation and CCUS – Increased demand for reliable fuel for power generation – Increased demand for reliable energy sources due to climate change policies and geopolitical issues in foreign markets	– Increased revenue from rising demand for natural gas services and renewable fuels transportation, blending, and storage – Increased revenue from rising demand on NGL pipelines and storage – Increased revenue through access to new and emerging carbon transportation and CCUS markets – Increased demand on existing CO_2 pipelines	– Allocating the largest portion of our expansion capital to lower carbon natural gas infrastructure, including for export – Convert existing crude infrastructure to NGLs – Pursuing CCS and CCUS growth opportunities – Utilize existing CO_2 infrastructure to transport captured CO_2 from emissions sources – Developing new services focused on deliverability and unconventional energy storage – Pursue exporting lower carbon fuels, such as ethanol, ammonia, ethane and NGLs	– p 98 – p 98 – p 98

Potential Opportunities

Climate-related Opportunities	Potential Financial Impact	Available Strategy and Enhancement Measures	Page
Resiliency			
– Responding quickly to market changes resulting from natural disasters – Participating in renewable energy programs and adopting energy efficiency measures	– Increased market valuation through resilience planning – Increased reliability of supply chain and ability to operate under various conditions	– Business continuity planning – Continuing to innovate and improve our energy management programs – Evaluating new ways to reduce our emissions by increasing equipment efficiency	– p 61 – p 31 – p 27

2.2 Financial Planning Considerations

(IFRS S2.14(a))

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 controls, 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.

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 account for such risks in our project forecasting. 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.

When we are less certain of a project's risks or opportunities, we may increase the minimum required rate of return, or hurdle rate, for investment in the project, reduce our terminal value expectations, or both. Our preference is for higher quality cash flow, meaning stable, more certain cash flows backstopped by long-term contracts from credit-worthy customers. We prioritize our expansion capital investments to projects where we have contracts with credit-worthy customers that allow us to recover our capital within the length of the contracts' terms. This approach reduces our exposure to medium- and long-term market risks, including climate-related risks. We accept that our disciplined focus on these types of opportunities sometimes restrains our pursuit of higher-risk projects.

We have a systematic, disciplined approach to managing counterparty credit risk through weekly and monthly reviews of accounts receivable, customer creditworthiness, and required credit protections. We also review any past due accounts receivable monthly. We continue to work to improve our established culture of thoughtful cost control.

2.3 Resilience of Our Strategy
(SASB EM-MD-110a.2, SASB EM-EP-110a.3, SASB TR-MT-110a.2, GRI 203-1/11.14.4, IFRS S2.22)

To better assess the resilience of our business strategy and understand the impact that climate change could have on our business, we perform a high-level transition risk analysis of the impact of a 1.5-2 °C global warming scenario and a high-level physical risk analysis of a 4 °C global warming scenario.

To update our transition risk analysis, we used the scenarios contemplated in the IEA's 2024 WEO, and we considered these scenarios relative to our existing asset base. The IEA's 2024 WEO 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.

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, 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.

We considered our potential exposures, mitigation measures, and vulnerabilities to the outcomes for the following variables:

- temperature,
- precipitation,
- drought,
- storm surges,
- wildfires,
- hurricanes,
- floods,
- sea level rise, and
- landslides.

We have made changes to participate in the energy transition and if changes assumed in either of these Scenarios were to become reality, we could undertake additional strategies that change our asset

base, for example, by entering into new lines of business. Shifts in our asset base could occur immediately, such as through acquisitions and divestitures, or more incrementally as we adapt to changes in circumstances. An acquisition or sale of material businesses or assets may be significant in size relative to our existing assets or operations.

In 2024, hurricane Helene and hurricane Milton occurred within two weeks of one another. These storms had significant wind and flooding which caused extended power outages that impacted facilities in our Natural Gas Pipelines, Products Pipelines, and Terminals business segments. Due to our planning and preparedness, we were able to quickly deploy resources to facilities and employees impacted by hurricane-related operational disruptions and restore operations, resulting in an immaterial financial impact.

The scenarios proposed by the IEA and IPCC are not predictions of the future; rather, they provide a common framework for comparing possible versions of the potential future global energy mix and impacts of climate change. The assumptions underpinning the IEA's and IPCC's scenarios may change over time as new information becomes available. Some of the primary underlying assumptions and indicators currently in the IEA's and IPCC's scenarios are included in *Appendix F – Summary of Scenarios and their Underlying Assumptions and Indicators*. There can be no assurance that any of the scenario analyses we perform for our businesses and assets are a reliable indicator of any actual impact of climate change on our businesses and assets.

It bears repeating that a variety of factors could cause actual results to differ significantly from those expressed in or implied by our forward-looking statements. Please see *Important Information about Policies, Procedures, Practices, and Forward-Looking Statements* for additional information. It is impossible to predict with certainty the timing, direction, and magnitude of climate-related risks and opportunities. As a result, it is extremely difficult to accurately predict how resilient we will be in the face of climate-related changes.

2.3.1 Transition Risk Analysis

Our scenario analysis focused on the IEA's 2024 WEO APS. The 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. Trends in this scenario reveal the extent of the world's collective ambition, as understood at the time of the WEO development in mid-2024, to tackle climate change and meet other sustainable development goals. The APS projects a temperature rise of 1.7 °C by 2100, with a 50% probability. The global trends in this scenario represent the world's cumulative ambition, as of mid-2024, to address climate change.

Under the APS:

- global energy consumption peaks and then declines by 2% over the period from 2023-2050;
- crude oil and natural gas remain a significant portion of the energy mix, meeting 32% of global energy consumption in 2050, but down from 54% in 2023;
- global natural gas consumption falls from 16% in 2023 to 10% in 2050, a decrease of 38%; and
- global biofuels consumption increases by four times from 2023 to 2050 to comprise 12% of the liquid fuels market by 2050 versus 3% in 2023.

Despite an assumed 21% increase in population and 68% increase in average individual wealth, the APS projects that global energy consumption decreases by 2% over the 2023-2050 period and per-person energy supply declines by 18%. This decline in energy supply is primarily due to the IEA's assumptions

of substantial energy efficiencies, electrification, and a rapid deployment of renewables, which are driven by wide-ranging and evolving global public policy. These assumptions are challenged by changes proposed or enacted by the current U.S. Presidential administration, such as updating or removing certain incentives associated with the Inflation Reduction Act and other deregulatory efforts.

Under the APS, the IEA expects the global energy mix to become increasingly dependent on intermittent energy resources, such as solar and wind, increasing from 3% of the global energy supply in 2023 to 29% in 2050. Non-intermittent energy, e.g., natural gas and liquid and gaseous bioenergy, which comprised 97% of the global energy supply in 2023, is forecasted to decline to 71% by 2050.

The APS projected energy mix depends on various assumptions that increase the cost of hydrocarbons, such as carbon taxes, and lower the cost of electrification and renewable power generation. For example, in the U.S., the APS predicts declining capital costs of 59% for solar PV, 56% for offshore wind, and 11% for onshore wind over the 2024-2050 period. This is coupled with a projected cumulative investment in North America of $5 trillion in electricity networks and nearly $5 trillion in renewable power generation over the same period. Producers of critical minerals saw a 34% decrease in operating profits in 2023 due to lower prices of critical minerals. These reduced profits may lead to less investment in critical minerals and may lead to increased costs for clean energy technology in the long term.

By 2050 under the APS, carbon taxes are assumed in nearly all countries, including some emerging markets and developing economies. In advanced economies with net zero pledges, the assumed carbon taxes range from $135-200 per metric ton. Because of carbon taxes implemented in advanced economies, the IEA expects North America and Europe to lose 18% of the global natural gas production market share to regions with higher expected GHG emissions intensity such as the Middle East and Africa.

Optimistic assumptions around energy efficiencies, government policies, cost reductions, grid reliability, and mineral development help to modulate projected global average annual energy and other necessary investments to over $4 trillion for the 2024-2050 period, for a cumulative projected global investment of $115 trillion over this same period, which, while likely a conservative estimate, is almost double historical levels. Projected global average annual investment per total energy supply is $7.0 billion per EJ in 2050 and $3.8 billion per EJ for the 2016-2023 period. In summary, the APS scenario assumes a larger population and higher per capita income but decreasing total energy demand in 2050 compared to 2030.

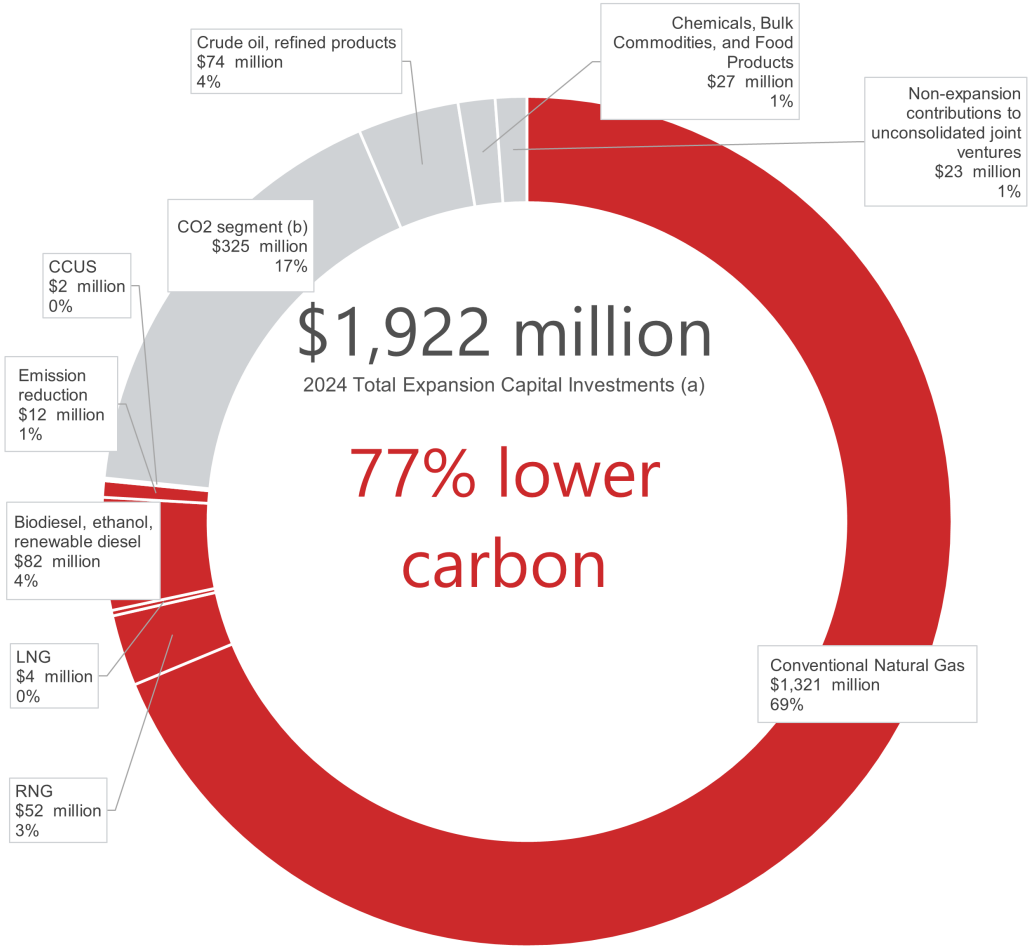
During our scenario analysis we also conducted a review of the IEA's 2024 WEO Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario, or NZE, to determine whether there were additional climate-related risks or opportunities that were not already identified in our scenario analysis conducted against the IEA's 2024 WEO APS. We found the NZE scenario did not reveal additional climate-related risks or opportunities for us; rather, it may impact the timing of risks or opportunities we had already identified.

Transition Risk Analysis Results

As noted above, 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. We also may choose to divest certain assets or exit markets that are no longer aligned with our strategy or providing value to our shareholders.

Most 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. As reflected in the following chart, we allocated approximately 77% of our 2024 total expansion capital investments to lower carbon fuels.



(a) For additional information about our use of and calculation of total expansion capital investments, a non-GAAP financial measure, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Capital Expenditures" included in our 2024 Form 10-K, which is available through the SEC's EDGAR system at https://www.sec.gov and on our website at https://ir.kindermorgan.com/financials/annual-reports/default.aspx.

(b) Includes $61 Million acquisition of an interest in the North McElroy Unit from AVAD Energy Partners in June 2024.

At the end of 2024, we had an expansion project backlog of $8.1 billion, an increase from $3 billion at the end of 2023. Natural gas investments contributed $5 billion of the year-over-year growth and account for approximately 90% of the 2024 backlog.

Natural Gas

As of December 31, 2024, we owned or operated an interest in approximately 67,000 miles of natural gas pipelines that transport approximately 40% of the natural gas consumed domestically or exported as LNG. Natural gas in North America is plentiful, inexpensive, and cleaner burning relative to other fossil fuels. Partly due to the increased number of cleaner burning natural gas-fired power plants, which emit less than half of the CO_2 emissions as coal-fired plants, CO_2 emissions from U.S. electric power sector energy consumption in 2024 were 41% below 2007 levels, when CO_2 emissions peaked, while the U.S. GDP

grew about 92% from 2007.[30,31,32] Compared to coal-fired plants, natural gas-fired power plants also have lower SO_x emissions, which significantly reduces acid rain formation.

As renewable energy penetration increases, reliable and dispatchable natural gas-fired power plants will remain essential to address the intermittency of renewables and meet U.S. baseload power demand.[33] This need is further exacerbated by the potential retirement of dispatchable coal-fired electric generation and the growth of renewable sources in electricity generating capacity additions.[34] This situation is complicated by inadequate energy storage solutions and the increasing energy demands associated with data centers, which are projected to quadruple their electricity consumption by 2030 as compared to 2023 levels due to increased use of artificial intelligence, or AI, and increased digital infrastructure.[35,36] Data centers are projected to account for nearly 12% of U.S. power demand by 2030, up from just 4% in 2023.[37] This exponential growth exacerbates grid reliability challenges, particularly during peak demand periods when renewable energy output may be insufficient. Natural gas power generation will play a critical role in bridging these reliability gaps, as demonstrated when, during Texas winter storm Elliott in December 2022, a 37% drop in wind generation coincided with a 63% surge in natural gas demand to cover both lost renewable output and increased heating needs.[38,39] Without the deliverability and reliability of natural gas power generation, the Texas electric grid would have been unable to meet demand.[40]

Growth in renewable-firming pipeline services and infrastructure, such as market-area gas storage, is increasingly needed to supplement the variable power supply from renewable generation.[41] We expect our expansive natural gas pipeline and storage footprint to provide continuing opportunities to competitively deliver customer-driven solutions in a lower carbon world. Greater natural gas pipeline deliverability, properly contracted and nominated, is proving critical to improving the reliability of electricity generated from renewable energy sources like wind and solar. We are expanding our service offerings to address

[30] EIA. "March 2024 Monthly Energy Review. Table 11.6." *EIA*, Mar. 2024, https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/archive/00352403.pdf.
[31] EIA. "March 2025 Monthly Energy Review. Table 11.6." *EIA*, Mar. 2025, https://eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/archive/00352503.pdf.
[32] The World Bank. "GDP (current US$) - United States." *The World Bank*, Mar. 2025, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=US.
[33] Wood Mackenzie. "The Bridge: Natural Gas's Crucial Role as a Transitional Energy Source." *Wood Mackenzie*, Feb. 2025, https://woodmac.com/horizons/natural-gas-transitional-energy-source.
[34] EIA. "Solar, Battery Storage to Lead New U.S. Generating Capacity Additions in 2025." *Today in Energy*, 24 Feb. 2025, www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=64586.
[35] Sachdeva, Pankaj, et al. "How Data Centers and the Energy Sector Can Sate AI's Hunger for Power." *McKinsey & Company*, 17 Sept. 2024, www.mckinsey.com/industries/private-capital/our-insights/how-data-centers-and-the-energy-sector-can-sate-ais-hunger-for-power.
[36] ISO New England Inc. "2021 Economic Study: Future Grid Reliability Study Phase 1." *ISO New England Inc.*, 29 July 2022, www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2022/07/2021_economic_study_future_grid_reliability_study_phase_1_report.pdf.
[37] Sachdeva, Pankaj, et al. "How Data Centers and the Energy Sector Can Sate AI's Hunger for Power." *McKinsey & Company*, 17 Sept. 2024, www.mckinsey.com/industries/private-capital/our-insights/how-data-centers-and-the-energy-sector-can-sate-ais-hunger-for-power.
[38] Electric Reliability Council of Texas. "ERCOT_2022_Hourly_WindSolar_Output." *ERCOT*, 18 Jan. 2023, https://www.ercot.com/misdownload/servlets/mirDownload?doclookupId=890277261.
[39] Electric Reliability Council of Texas. "Fuel Mix Report: 2022." *ERCOT*, 8 Mar. 2023, https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2022/02/08/IntGenbyFuel2022.xlsx.
[40] Electric Reliability Council of Texas. "2022 ERCOT Hourly Load Data." *ERCOT*, 8 Mar. 2023, https://ercot.com/files/docs/2022/02/08/Native_Load_2022.zip.
[41] Black & Veatch Management Consulting, LLC. "The Role of Natural Gas in the Transition to a Lower-Carbon Economy." *INGAA*, 7 May 2019, pp. 2-4. https://ingaa.org/File.aspx?id=36501.

these market needs by marketing the deliverability and reliability of natural gas from our transportation and storage network as a complement to renewable energy.

Demand for power generation is also expected to increase due to the projected growth of data centers, especially as AI data centers consume multiple times more energy than traditional data centers. Studies indicate the power demands for new and expanded data centers will result in an increase in demand for natural gas, as natural gas satisfies the critically important criteria of being reliable and affordable. Additionally, given the already robust growth in demand for U.S. power due to EV sales and re-shoring of manufacturing, wind and solar capacity additions are not anticipated to be sufficient to meet the rising power demand.[42,43]

Under the APS, global trade in LNG is expected to increase by 20% from 2023 to 2030. Over the 2030-2050 period, North American natural gas production is expected to outstrip North American demand by approximately 19, 14, and 4 Bcf/d in 2030, 2040, and 2050, respectively, resulting in excess supply available for export. As of the end of 2024, we transported about 45% of all feedgas deliveries to U.S. LNG facilities.

Our substantial natural gas transportation and storage infrastructure is connected to most major supply basins and demand markets in the U.S., including multiple LNG export facilities. As such, we believe there should be continued opportunities to use our assets to support this trade. As the U.S. adds more LNG export capacity, we expect continued growth in feedgas deliveries off our pipeline network to serve these export facilities.

Because of the foregoing, and the fact that most of our assets and growth projects are dedicated to natural gas, we expect to maintain a sustainable economic position even in a carbon-constrained economy.

The recent relaxing of federal regulations, encouraging a pro-fossil fuel and pro-business environment, is expected to reduce permitting obstacles, reduce compliance costs, and quicken the pace of getting expansion projects in service. Our natural gas pipelines business is well-positioned for a transition to a lower carbon future or a growth in traditional energy sources.

Hydrocarbon Fuels

While natural gas has many advantages, other hydrocarbon fuels are generally affordable, dependable, plentiful, and, as a result of advancements in technology, increasingly more efficient. Hydrocarbon fuels are supported by an enormous, sophisticated, worldwide network of infrastructure. In addition, hydrocarbons are inputs to products society uses every day, not only for fuel, but also as raw materials for the production of synthetic fabrics, fertilizers, solvents, and industrial chemicals. We believe it could take decades and a substantial investment of resources for other technologies to supplant the existing hydrocarbon network, which we anticipate will occur gradually over time. Accordingly, we plan to continue to operate, develop, or acquire diversified energy infrastructure assets in each of our business segments, consistent with our commitment to deliver energy to improve lives and create a better world. While demand for the current services of some of our assets may decline as a result of energy efficiencies,

[42] Bernstein Research. "Bernstein Energy & Power: Will the Gas Pipelines Be There to Meet AI/Data Center Demand? Who Benefits?" Bernstein, 28 Mar. 2024, https://www.bernsteinresearch.com/brsvc/Auth.aspx?resume=/idp/IBb4d/resumeSAML20/idp/SSO.ping&spentity=https://esso2.bluematrix.com/shibboleth.

[43] Wells Fargo. "AI Power Surge—Quantifying Upside for Renewables & Natural Gas Demand." *Wells Fargo*, 21 Mar. 2024, https://wellsfargo.bluematrix.com/links2/secure/html/6537b387-c66e-4810-bea4-6b60c6075c09.

many of our assets are well-positioned to transport, store, or handle lower carbon or transition-driven products, such as renewable fuels and bulk mineral concentrates.

Our Products Pipelines and Terminals business segments are major transporters or handlers of gasoline, jet fuel, and other distillate products. The APS predicts that the share of EVs in total car sales grows from around 10% today to almost 90% by 2035 in North America, mostly as a result of the EPA regulations implemented in 2024 and the Electric Vehicle Availability Standards in Canada. The APS predicts 100% of medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicle sales in the U.S. will be zero emissions vehicles by 2040. If, as a result of the increased efficiency of gasoline powered vehicles and continued EV penetration, there is less domestic demand for gasoline, we would expect our liquids pipelines and many of our liquids terminals to handle an increased percentage of diesel and jet fuel, including lower carbon renewable diesel for long-haul transportation and sustainable aviation fuel for aircraft, however, these volumes may not fully offset the decline in gasoline volumes.

To the extent the developing world transitions away from traditional transportation fuels at a slower pace than the U.S., we anticipate our terminals on the U.S. Gulf Coast, many of which are pipeline-connected to some of the most complex and cost-competitive refineries in the world, could benefit from increased exports of those products. We would also expect our natural gas pipeline and storage assets to benefit from the incremental electricity production required for EVs.

The estimated time for transitioning our assets from handling one carbon intensive material to a lower carbon material varies from immediately to roughly three years. For example, volumes of renewable diesel or RNG can be accommodated immediately with existing liquid and natural gas pipeline assets. A tank storing diesel requires no modifications to store renewable diesel, though some reworking of terminal piping may be required. The time required to convert a tank to handle renewable fuels feedstocks typically ranges from three to six months depending on the condition of the tank and product handling requirements, i.e., adding heat tracing and insulation. Converting a pipeline from higher carbon liquids to lower carbon natural gas could take two to three years.

Lower Carbon Fuels and CCUS

The world has yet to identify fuels and technologies that are completely carbon-free, reliable, and equally economical to those in use today. Once identified, additional research and development will be needed to accelerate the commercialization of these fuels and technologies. Lower carbon fuels such as RNG, responsibly sourced natural gas, renewable diesel, and hydrogen, as well as CCUS, are emerging as a few of the many potential solutions that could accelerate the world's progress along a path to limit the rise in global temperatures to less than 1.5 °C. By delivering lower carbon fuels to our customers and end users and capturing, transporting, and sequestering CO_2 that may otherwise be vented to the atmosphere, these projects can help our customers and end users meet their GHG emission reduction goals.

- *RNG*

  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. The RNG production process captures greenhouse gases that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere or flared, resulting in lower GHG emissions across the value chain. While the market for RNG has increased over time, it still represents a fraction of total natural gas consumption. Wood Mackenzie estimates that the U.S. produced 442 MMcf/d of RNG in 2024, accounting for 0.4% of 2024 U.S. natural gas production. Between landfills, dairy

farms, swine farms, and other RNG sources, Wood Mackenzie estimates U.S. RNG production may increase to 1.8 Bcf/d by 2034 and 4.0 Bcf/d by 2050.[44,45]

We have 11 RNG sites connected to our pipeline systems that have a total takeaway capacity of approximately 38 MMcf/d of RNG, which, had we transported the full volume, would have accounted for nearly 9% of the RNG market share in 2024. The methane emissions from just one of these sites, which manages over 64,000 cattle, is equivalent to approximately 1.4 MMcf/d of avoided methane emissions.

We have established a growing RNG platform through acquisitions and completion of RNG projects that capture methane from landfills and wastewater treatment plants. In some instances, we burn landfill gas to directly produce renewable electricity instead of upgrading the landfill gas to RNG. In March 2025, we put into service our Autumn Hills RNG project, further expanding our capabilities. We now own approximately 6.4 Bcf/yr and operate approximately 6.9 Bcf/yr of RNG generation capacity. Our ownership in this capacity equates to avoiding up to 1.8 million metric tons of CO_2e annually. Each 1 MMcf/d of methane captured at an RNG facility equates to avoiding roughly 100,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year. This is equivalent to taking more than 23,000 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles off of the road each year.[46]

We are a member of the Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas, or the RNG Coalition, and the American Biogas Council, which serve as public policy advocates and education platforms for the RNG industry in North America.

- *Responsibly Sourced Natural Gas*
  Responsibly sourced natural gas, or certified natural gas, is conventional natural gas that has been certified as having met certain standards. These standards typically focus on management practices for methane emissions, water usage, and community relations. As of January 2025, 37 natural gas producers were producing responsibly sourced natural gas, including members of ONE Future and 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 2023, these members achieved an intensity of 0.07%. The potential volume of responsibly produced natural gas across the 37 companies averaged approximately 55 Bcf/d in the U.S. from August 2023 to July 2024, which represents about 53% of the current U.S. wellhead gas production.

- *Ethanol*
  Ethanol that can be made from various plant materials, including corn, barley, and sugar cane is a renewable biofuel. It is often added to gasoline to oxygenate the fuel, which reduces air pollution. Bioethanol is considered carbon neutral because the CO_2 released when ethanol is combusted in

[44] Wood Mackenzie. "North America Gas Strategic Planning Outlook." *Wood Mackenzie*, Apr. 2025, https://my.woodmac.com/document/150039051.

[45] Wood Mackenzie. "Supply Breakout Apr 2024.xls." *Wood Mackenzie*, Apr. 2024, https://my.woodmac.com/document/150039051/download?file=43D365E2A2A202331A7A0AE1503712470E337A53B40CEA40F3806D710FAC4E8D0C0CC0D176573B5B541956832556AEAA518655E33127AD1B05107C805538A619C8BEC321B81BA877B88E2E78DF8B5C7F73D99B701D905E98C6E87870C6CB35BF6AAA46F322ADB594FF9D44D73A4356C8.

[46] The equivalent number of gasoline-powered passenger vehicles is calculated using EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator. EPA. "Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator." *EPA*, Nov. 2024, https://epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator.

vehicles is offset by the CO_2 that is absorbed when the feedstock crops are grown to produce ethanol. On a life cycle analysis basis, GHG emissions are reduced on average by 40% with corn-based ethanol produced from dry mills compared with gasoline and diesel production and use.[47]

Our Terminals and Products Pipelines business segments handled nearly a third of the U.S. ethanol demand in 2024. Our Argo, Illinois Terminal serves as the nation's ethanol clearinghouse and trading hub. We have several terminals capable of ethanol train transloading and several truck racks where ethanol is blended with gasoline. These assets position us for growth in the event that regulatory changes require higher levels of ethanol blending by refiners or eliminate the renewable fuel standard exemption for small refiners, which would require them to begin blending ethanol into the gasoline they produce.

- *Renewable Diesel, Sustainable Aviation Fuel, and Renewable Fuel Feedstocks*
  Renewable diesel is a high-quality, non-petroleum, renewable fuel made from animal fats, plant oils, and used cooking oil. It 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. Unlike biodiesel, which is subject to more stringent blending limitations, renewable diesel is chemically the same as petroleum diesel and can be handled by the vast network of existing liquids storage and transportation infrastructure.

  The life cycle GHG emissions of renewable diesel and traditional biodiesel are typically 50-80% lower than conventional diesel.[48] This makes both options attractive in a decarbonizing world as we work to meet environmental standards like the low carbon fuel standards in California, Oregon, and Washington, and the U.S. Federal Renewable Fuel Standard.

  Our Products Pipelines business segment has constructed two new renewable diesel hubs in California with a combined throughput capacity of 57,000 bbls/d of renewable diesel.

  Our Terminals business segment handles renewable diesel and associated feedstocks 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, placed in-service in May 2023, serves as a hub where Neste, a leading provider of renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel, stores various feedstocks such as used cooking oil. This project demonstrates our ability to adapt our existing infrastructure to meet the growing needs of the renewable fuels market. The Geismar River Terminal project, placed in service in February 2025, constructed multiple tanks totaling approximately 250,000 bbls of storage capacity and various infrastructure improvements to meet the growing feedstock requirement of a customer's nearby renewable diesel plant.

  Although we are expanding our renewable fuel and feedstock business, our Products Pipelines and Terminals business segments continue to handle mostly fossil fuels.

[47] Wang, Michael, et al. "Life -Cycle Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions of Ethanol with the GREET Model." *Argonne National Laboratory*, 17 Feb. 2021, https://afdc.energy.gov/files/u/publication/ethanol-ghg-reduction-with-greet.pdf.
[48] EPA. "Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas Results." *EPA*, 7 Feb. 2025, https://epa.gov/fuels-registration-reporting-and-compliance-help/lifecycle-greenhouse-gas-results.

- *Hydrogen*
  Current estimates among many analysts suggest that hydrogen energy opportunities will start to develop around 2030, making modest inroads between now and then. Today's hydrogen production in the U.S. is mainly from the conversion of natural gas into what is referred to as gray hydrogen due to the associated CO_2 emissions from the process. The U.S. currently produces approximately 10 million metric tons/yr of hydrogen, with an energy equivalent of 3.35 Bcf/d of natural gas, which goes primarily into petroleum refining and ammonia production.[49] As the market for low-carbon hydrogen grows, it is thought that CCUS will be used to abate the emissions from hydrogen production derived from natural gas, making blue hydrogen. In the near term, blue hydrogen could potentially be a cheaper form of low-carbon hydrogen than green hydrogen, which is made by the electrolysis of water using renewable power. Blue hydrogen relies on existing and proven-at-scale technologies, while electrolysis technology needs further development in order for green hydrogen to compete with blue hydrogen on a cost basis.

  Transitioning to hydrogen could potentially integrate well with our natural gas business. However, currently there is no clear consensus on the level of hydrogen content that can be transported on existing natural gas infrastructure. Transporting hydrogen may require modification of existing assets and would likely increase integrity costs and downtime. Any asset considered for hydrogen blending would need to be assessed to determine its suitability for use with hydrogen as well as the economic viability of any associated modifications, integrity cost, and downtime.

  As the demand for hydrogen grows and the hydrogen energy market develops further, we expect to continue to evaluate our ability and opportunity to construct new hydrogen pipelines or transport hydrogen within our existing pipelines to support this demand, as we believe pipelines will ultimately be the safest and most efficient mode of transportation for this fuel. We are also evaluating point-of-use methane-to-hydrogen technologies that avoid the transportation challenges of hydrogen and continue to evaluate hydrogen storage opportunities.

- *Synthetic Natural Gas and Electro Fuels*
  Synthetic natural gas can be derived from coal or biomass. Electro Fuels, or e-fuels, are ultra-low-carbon fuels, such as e-methane, e-diesel, e-gasoline, and e-kerosene, that use captured CO_2 and renewable power from wind, solar, or hydroelectric sources to create a hydrogen-based alternative to fossil-based fuels. Depending on the energy source, synthetic natural gas and e-fuels could be a low-carbon or even carbon-free substitute for fossil fuels. The benefit of these fuels is that they can be blended and mixed interchangeably with traditional fossil fuels, and transported, stored, and distributed using our existing pipelines, storage, and logistics infrastructure.

- *CCUS*
  We also believe the potential increased need for CCUS technologies could be a future opportunity for us. Our CO_2 business segment's extensive CO_2 assets and expertise in processing, transporting, injecting, and managing CO_2 should make us an attractive partner for CCUS initiatives. Rising demand for carbon capture and geologic sequestration may provide both incremental CO_2 transportation revenues and downstream EOR and sequestration opportunities. Our Snyder Gas Plant captures CO_2 from produced gas streams and re-injects it into producing reservoirs for EOR. Processing the produced gas and capturing CO_2 helps to avoid gas flaring and vented emissions.

[49] DOE. "Hydrogen Production." *DOE*, https://energy.gov/eere/fuelcells/hydrogen-production.

We are actively pursuing CCUS opportunities, with a particular focus on midstream transportation and sequestration projects, both around our existing CO_2 pipeline network in West Texas and elsewhere in the U.S.

Since 2020, the U.S. government has directed $51 billion in domestic manufacturing in clean technology sectors, such as solar PV, wind, batteries, critical minerals, low-emissions vehicles, heat pumps, and hydrogen.[50] Investment in manufacturing clean energy and transportation technology totaled $89 billion in the U.S. within two years since the Inflation Reduction Act was passed.[51]

Anticipating a lower carbon economy, in addition to directing more of our capital investment toward our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment and renewable fuels and feedstocks, we are working to monitor and improve our processes and our perspectives on policies, activities, and trends related to the transition to a lower carbon economy and on the long-term supply and demand for the products we handle.

We maintain the same capital allocation philosophy to help guide our participation in a lower carbon economy. Our capital allocation philosophy is to fund our expansion capital needs internally, maintain a healthy balance sheet, and return excess cash to our shareholders through dividend increases or share repurchases.

As a result of our 1.5-2.0 °C scenario analysis and our sustainability reporting initiative, where appropriate, we:

- evaluate our longer-term views in light of the IEA's 2024 WEO's APS and NZE;
- coordinate energy market analysis across our business segments;
- 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; 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:

- economically 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;
- expand our natural gas deliverability; and
- discuss these opportunities with our Board.

[50] IEA. "World Energy Outlook 2024. Table 2.1" *IEA*. Oct. 2024, https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/5e9122fc-9d5b-4f18-8438-dac8b39b702a/WorldEnergyOutlook2024.pdf.

[51] Bermel, Lily, et al. "Tallying the Two-Year Impact of the Inflation Reduction Act." *Clean Investment Monitor*, 7 Aug. 2024, https://cleaninvestmentmonitor.org/reports/tallying-the-two-year-impact-of-the-inflation-reduction-act.

2.3.2 Physical Risk Analysis Results

Given the size and diversity of our asset footprint and the criticality of the infrastructure we operate, we maintain a forward-looking approach to potential impacts of climate change and incorporate fiscally responsible risk mitigation into our operations. Our most recent physical risk analysis, completed in 2019, consisted of the following:

- expansion of the table of potential physical risks and our mitigation measures in *Section 2.1 Potential Climate-Related Risks, Opportunities, and Impacts* of the *TCFD Report* to reflect the results of our 4 °C Scenario analysis;
- evaluation of our physical risk assessments and our mitigative measures and determined that acute risks such as hurricanes, wildfires, flooding, and heat waves were adequately addressed; and
- identification of opportunities for improvement in our mitigative measures for some chronic risks, projected by the 4 °C Scenario analysis, including rising sea levels and changes in tidal patterns.

As described in *Sections 2.2 Management System* and *12.3 Business Continuity Planning and Emergency Preparedness* of the *Sustainability Report*, 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.

3.0 Risk and Opportunity Management

(SASB EM-MD-110a.2, SASB EM-EP-110a.3, SASB TR-MT-110a.2, GRI 2-12, GRI 2-14, GRI 201-2/11.2.2, IFRS S2.25)

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.

Our management system processes and procedures are performed through regular meetings and reports that establish a rhythm for our business as outlined in the following table.

Meeting and Topics Covered Each topic is covered as warranted and is not covered at every meeting. Other topics, not listed below, are also periodically covered. There are also additional regular meetings not listed below.	**Personnel Involved in Process**
Weekly	
Monday Management Meeting *CEO, President, COO, business segment presidents, and corporate function heads meet each week for financial and operational review of:* – Actual and forecasted financial performance vs. budget, which includes costs of compliance, fuel, energy, production, and public relations – Demand for our services – Short-term business development opportunities and risks – General business risks and opportunities – EHS and pipeline encroachment incidents – Customer credit risk changes and accounts receivable activity for non-investment grade customers – Impacts on business from weather, natural disasters, and other incidents – Capital project progress	– CEO, President, COO, CPO, Business Segment and Operating Company Presidents, CFO, CAO, General Counsel, Corporate Department Management
Monthly	
Business Segment Operations Meeting – Progress toward reducing risks to potential high consequence assets and operations – Internal and external incidents, near misses, and lessons learned – Process improvements, efficiency, and productivity improvements – Progress on expanding systems to cover more assets and operations, operations goals, and regulatory and other requirements – Leading indicators and their meaning – Significant results of internal and external audits, evaluations, and assessments, including status of corrective actions – Stakeholder feedback – Other key performance indicators	– Business Segment and Operating Company Presidents, Business Segment COOs, Operations and EHS VPs and Directors
Earnings Meetings *Review actual financial results for the month and the quarter.*	– CEO, President, COO, Business Segment and Operating Company Presidents, CFO, General Counsel, Corporate and Business Segment Financial Planning, Corporate Department Management
Accounts Receivable Review Meeting *Discuss collection status for past due accounts receivable balances.*	– CFO, Controller, Corporate and Business Segment Accounting

Meeting and Topics Covered Each topic is covered as warranted and is not covered at every meeting. Other topics, not listed below, are also periodically covered. There are also additional regular meetings not listed below.	**Personnel Involved in Process**
Quarterly	

<u>*Quarterly Business Review for each business segment*</u>
Respective business segment presidents, COOs, and function heads provide the CEO and President with a "state of the business" presentation.
– Financial performance
– Near-, medium-, and long-term
  – strategies
  – market dynamics and trends
  – risks and opportunities
– Commercial discussions
– Progress and plans for reducing risks to potential high consequence assets and operations
– Operational performance
– Expansion project updates
  – risks and opportunities
  – environmental and other permits and related compliance activities
  – financial performance vs. forecast and budget
  – forecasted project capital expenditures
  – forecasted project EBITDA
  – estimated in-service dates
  – milestone completion dates and projected in-service dates
  – safety
  – quality
  – regulation
  – project opposition
  – impacts from weather, natural disasters, and other incidents
  – supply chain issues
– The status and effectiveness of corrective actions resulting from previous management reviews
– Regulatory and litigation updates
	– CEO, President, COO, CPO, Business Segment and Operating Company Presidents, CFO, CAO, General Counsel, Corporate Department Management, Business Segment COOs, Department VPs and Directors

<u>*Operations Group Meeting*</u> *COO and Business segment COOs share knowledge and best practices across business segments and review progress on actions taken to improve safety and performance.* – Proposed best practices across business segments – Conflicts in interpretations of regulatory requirements identified by the EHS or legal departments – Proposed modifications to the OMS – Updates from operations working groups – Internal and external incident and near miss trends and lessons learned	– COO, CPO, Business Segment COOs, Working Group Leads

<u>*Operations Working Group Meetings*</u>
– Operational considerations and regulatory risks
  – Incident Review
  – OMS adjustments
  – Disaster Preparation, Response and Recovery
  – Regulatory Compliance
  – Compliance Systems
  – Process Safety Management/Risk Management Plans
	– Subject Matter Professionals, including Working Group Leads

Periodically	

<u>*Long-Range Outlook Update*</u>
– Five-year projections of:
  – Revenue
  – Capital expenditures
  – Operating expenses
  – Distributable cash flow, EBITDA, and segment EBDA
– Adjust outlook for projects, contract changes, etc.
– Translate to an annual plan
	– CEO, President, COO, Business Segment and Operating Company Presidents, Business Segment COOs, CFO, General Counsel, Corporate and Business Segment Financial Planning, Corporate Department Management

Meeting and Topics Covered Each topic is covered as warranted and is not covered at every meeting. Other topics, not listed below, are also periodically covered. There are also additional regular meetings not listed below.	Personnel Involved in Process
Annually	

<u>Budget Review</u>
CEO, President, business segment presidents and corporate function heads review annual budgets and establish financial targets and operational metrics against which to evaluate performance in the coming year.
– Staffing, assets, systems, and other resources needed for business segments to operate in a safe, environmentally sound, and efficient manner
  – revenue impacts
  – compliance costs
  – fuel costs
  – insurance costs
  – public relations costs
  – production costs
– Capital expenditures, operating expenditures, and margins
– Commercial developments, such as contract rate and volumetric changes
– Translate to a monthly plan
	– Nearly all manager level and above

In addition to our management system, to address certain risks we maintain other risk management programs and processes, such as:

- Energy commodity price risk management and mitigation program,
- Process Safety Management/Risk Management Plans,
- IMP,
- Responsible Care®,
- Cyber Incident Response Plan, and
- Critical Facility Security Plans.

4.0 Metrics and Targets

4.1 Climate-Related Metrics

(SASB EM-MD-110a.1, SASB EM-EP-110a.1, SASB TR-MT-110a.1, GRI 2-12, GRI 201-2/11.2.2, IFRS S2.29(a), IFRS S2.32)

See *Section 3.0 Greenhouse Gas Emissions* of our *Sustainability Report* for our metric measuring climate-related risk and opportunities.

4.2 Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Emissions

(SASB EM-MD-110a.1, SASB EM-EP-110a.1, GRI 305-1/GRI 11.1.5, GRI 305-2/GRI 11.1.6, GRI 305-3/ GRI 11.1.7, IFRS S2.29(a))

See *Section 3.1 Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, Percentage Methane, Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations* of our *Sustainability Report* for our gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

4.3 Climate-Related Targets

(IFRS S2.33-36)

See Section *3.4.1 Short-Term GHG Targets* of our *Sustainability Report* for our climate-related targets.

Appendix A.1 – Sustainability Disclosure Topics & Accounting Metrics

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, (unless otherwise noted) 2022	2023	2024
Air emissions				
NO_x (excluding N_2O)	Thousand metric tons	50.0	51.7	45.9
SO_x	Thousand metric tons	0.2	0.3	0.3
VOCs	Thousand metric tons	12.3	12.3	11.3
PM_{10}	Thousand metric tons	1.2	1.3	1.3
Water management				
Fresh water usage for CO_2 business segment				
Withdrawn†	Thousand cubic meters	1,459	1,304	1,380
Consumed†	Thousand cubic meters	1,459	1,304	1,380
Withdrawn intensity†	Thousand cubic meters of fresh water consumed / BOE throughput	0.03	0.02	0.03
Fresh water withdrawn for hydrostatic integrity testing↟	Thousand cubic meters	76	56	80
Ecological impacts				
Percentage of land operated within or near areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat	%	34 %	32 %	33 %
Terrestrial land disturbed(a)	Hectares	27	93	154
Terrestrial land restored(b)	Hectares	27	93	154
Spills				
Hydrocarbon spills				
Number of hydrocarbon spills†	#	29	35	29
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills†	bbl	2,966	239	847
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills in sites with high biodiversity significance†	bbl	2,644	95	78
Volume recovered†	bbl	2,900	202	410
Percentage recovered†	%	98 %	85 %	48 %
Marine transportation spills and releases to the environment				
Number of marine spills and releases to the environment	#	0	0	0
Aggregate volume of marine spills and releases to the environment	Cubic meters	0	0	0
Environmental fines and penalties paid	Thousands	$ 192	$ 32	$ 710

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, (unless otherwise noted) 2022	2023	2024
Employee and contractor health and safety				
Total recordable incident rate (TRIR)				
Employees†	# Recordable incidents / 100 full-time workers	0.8	0.7	0.9
Target – employee TRIR industry three-year average	# Recordable incidents / 100 full-time workers	1.4	1.4	1.5
Target – employee TRIR three-year average	# Recordable incidents / 100 full-time workers	0.8	0.7	0.7
Contractors†	# Recordable incidents / 100 full-time workers	0.2	0.6	1.0
Target – contractor TRIR industry three-year average	# Recordable lost time incidents / 100 full-time workers	1.6	1.6	1.6
Target – contractor TRIR three-year average	# Recordable lost time incidents / 100 full-time workers	0.4	0.3	0.3
Lost time incident rate (LTIR)				
Employees(c)(d)(e)†	# Recordable lost time incidents / 100 full-time workers	0.4	0.3	0.5
Contractors(e)(f)(g)(h)†	# Recordable lost time incidents / 100 full-time workers	0.2	0.4	0.2
Fatalities				
Employees†	#	0	0	1
Contractors†	#	0	3	0
OSHA recordable incidents				
Number of recordable employee injuries/ illnesses(c)(d)†	#	84	77	98
Number of recordable contractor injuries/ illnesses(f)(h)(i)†	#	1	8	10
Number of recordable employee lost time cases(c)(d)†	#	40	37	54
Number of recordable contractor lost time cases(f)(g)(h)†	#	1	5	2
Employee Lost Working Days(c)(j)(k)†	#	—	2,539	3,577
Marine lost time incident rate	# Lost time incidents / 1,000,000 hours worked	0.7	1.0	2.1
Number of recordable marine lost time cases	#	2	3	6
Average hours of employee health, safety, and emergency response training	Hours / employee	13	12	12

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, (unless otherwise noted) 2022	2023	2024
Supply chain management				
Total supplier procurement spend↟	Millions	$ 3,234	$ 4,662	$ 4,633
Supplier demographics				
Small business spend↟	Millions	$ 321	$ 400	$ 386
Minority-owned supplier spend↟	Millions	$ 70	$ 78	$ 72
Women-owned supplier spend↟	Millions	$ 131	$ 157	$ 169
Veteran-owned supplier spend↟	Millions	$ 16	$ 22	$ 33
Local procurement spend↟	Millions	$ 3,225	$ 4,651	$ 4,600
Service supplier monitoring				
Percentage of service suppliers subject to performance audits	%	100 %	100 %	100 %
Number of service suppliers audited	#	501	563	570
Percentage of service suppliers audited	%	14 %	17 %	17 %
Waste management				
EPA-designated hazardous waste				
Amount generated†	Metric tons	3,437	4,761	5,812
Percentage recycled†	%	56 %	45 %	35 %
State-designated hazardous waste				
Amount generated(j)†	Metric tons	—	1,899	939
Percentage recycled(j)†	%	—	92 %	67 %
Universal waste generated(j)†	Metric tons	—	14	19
Recycled business waste				
Recycled aluminum, cardboard, glass, paper, and plastic	Tons	72	81	72
Competitive behavior and pricing integrity and transparency				
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage rate, access, and pricing regulations	Millions	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1.4
Legal or regulatory fines, settlements, or penalties associated with bribery and corruption	Dollars	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Operational safety				
Reportable pipeline incidents				
Number of reportable pipeline incidents	#	39	37	36
Percentage of reportable pipeline incidents that are significant	%	56 %	49 %	56 %
Number of reportable RROG pipeline incidents	#	11	14	7
Percentage of reportable RROG pipeline incidents that are significant	%	18 %	0 %	0 %
Number of reportable Type R pipeline incidents(j)	#	—	1	1
Percentage of reportable Type R pipeline incidents that are significant(j)	%	—	100 %	100 %
Natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines inspected				
Percentage of natural gas pipelines inspected	%	27 %	25 %	25 %
Percentage of hazardous liquid pipelines inspected	%	38 %	35 %	37 %

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, (unless otherwise noted) 2022	2023	2024
Political contributions				
Contributions to political campaigns, candidates, and parties↟	Thousands	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Payments to lobbying organizations↟	Thousands	$ 846	$ 991	$ 1,252
Trade association dues↟	Thousands	$ 2,169	$ 2,310	$ 2,513
Non-deductible portion of trade association dues attributed to lobbying and political expenditures↟	Thousands	$ 182	$ 250	$ 279
Payments made in relation to ballot measures↟	Thousands	$ 0	$ 25	$ 0
Income taxes paid				
U.S. Federal	Millions	$ 55	$ 58	$ 43
U.S. State	Millions	$ 24	$ 27	$ 37
Canada	Millions	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Mexico	Millions	$ 4	$ 2	$ 1
Total income taxes paid, net	Millions	$ 83	$ 87	$ 81
Property taxes paid	Millions	$ 608	$ 552	$ 593
Employee demographics				
Part-time employees	#	8	9	9
Temporary employees	#	4	5	6
Newly hired employees				
Number of newly hired employees	#	1,499	1,500	1,287
Percentage female	%	16 %	15 %	15 %
Percentage male	%	84 %	85 %	85 %
Employee turnover				
Involuntary employee turnover	%	2 %	2 %	2 %
Voluntary employee turnover	%	10 %	8 %	7 %
Total employee turnover	%	12 %	10 %	9 %
Average employee tenure				
Male(j)	Years	—	11	11
Female(j)	Years	—	11	11
Employee age composition				
Average age	Years	45	45	45
Percentage under 18 years old	%	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage from 18 through 29 years old	%	10 %	11 %	10 %
Percentage from 30 through 50 years old	%	54 %	54 %	55 %
Percentage over 50 years old	%	36 %	35 %	35 %
Female employee composition				
Percentage of workforce	%	16 %	16 %	16 %
Percentage of management	%	22 %	22 %	22 %
Percentage of senior management	%	17 %	18 %	16 %
Percentage of executive officers	%	23 %	17 %	17 %
Percentage of Board of Directors	%	13 %	15 %	25 %

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, (unless otherwise noted) 2022	2023	2024
Minority employee composition				
Percentage of workforce	%	31 %	32 %	32 %
Percentage of management	%	21 %	22 %	23 %
Percentage of senior management	%	13 %	15 %	16 %
Percentage of executive officers	%	15 %	17 %	17 %
Percentage of Board of Directors	%	7 %	8 %	8 %
Percentage of workforce with disabilities	%	6 %	5 %	5 %
Participation in leadership training programs				
Percentage male	%	79 %	79 %	75 %
Percentage female	%	21 %	21 %	25 %
Percentage minority	%	26 %	21 %	19 %
Total hours of employee development training	Thousands	568	638	405
Investment in employee training(l)	Millions	$ 38	$ 49	$ 33
Kinder Morgan Foundation donations, employee donations, and community investments†	Thousands	$ 2,197	$ 3,616	$ 2,852

(a) Calculated by comparing our operations footprint in Nov 2021 to Nov 2022 for 2022, Nov 2022 to Nov 2023 for 2023, and Nov 2023 to Nov 2024 for 2024. This calculation assumes that the acreage includes a 50-foot corridor along a pipeline's centerline. Facility sites are considered to be permanently disturbed.

(b) Acreage used for permanent right-of-way is assumed to be restored according to federal, state, and other agency requirements post-construction.

(c) 2022, 2023, and 2024 employee rates and fatalities are calculated using incident classifications as of February 28, 2023, January 10, 2024, and March 30, 2025, respectively. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.

(d) Employee TRIR, recordable injuries and illnesses, fatalities, LTIR, and recordable lost time cases include regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees. It also includes Natural Gas Pipelines and Terminals business segment contractors we supervises on a day-to-day basis. This is consistent with OSHA reporting which differs from employee classes included in SASB EM-EP-320a.1.

(e) LTIR was calculated following the OSHA methodology as follows: total number of recordable lost time cases multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of employee (or contractor) hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 employees (or 100 contractors) worked per year. 100 employees (or 100 contractors) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates.

(f) 2022, 2023, and 2024 contractor rates and fatalities are calculated using incident classifications as of January 24, 2023, January 15, 2024, and January 24, 2025, respectively. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.

(g) Contractor LTIR includes recordable lost time contractor injuries or illnesses which resulted in an absence from work while the contractor was performing work for our on a defined major project.

(h) Major projects are capital expansion projects that are active and meet a minimum total estimated project cost in the current year or prior years.

(i) Contractor TRIR is based on injuries or illnesses contractors incurred while doing work for us on a defined major project. Injuries or illnesses for the contractor's employees operating our marine tankers are not included in the contractor rates, but are included in the marine LTIR. Major projects are capital expansion projects that are active and meet a minimum total estimated project cost in the current year or prior years.

(j) A dash, or "—", represents data that is not measured or disclosed. Zero, or "0", represents that data was collected and the disclosed value is or rounds to zero.

(k) Employee lost working days includes regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees. Employee lost working days count the number of days an employee was out of work due to an OSHA recordable injury or illness that took place in the reporting year or the previous reporting year. Per OSHA Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1904.7(b)(3)(vii), the sum of reported lost working days and restricted days is capped at 180 days per incident for reporting. For incidents in which lost time spanned dates from more than one reporting year, only the lost days from 2024 were counted. In 2024, our methodology for Lost Working Days was revised to extend the lookback period for incidents to one year. For comparability, we have revised the previously reported 2023 Employee Lost Working Days metric.

(l) Includes health, safety, and emergency response training and other employee development training.

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† An external third party performed limited assurance procedures for the 2024 values of these metrics. See their report in *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement.*

↟ Our Internal Audit group performed assurance procedures for the 2024 values of these metrics.

Appendix A.2 – GHG Accounting Metrics

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, 2022	2023	2024
Operational Control(a)				
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions†	Million metric tons CO_2e	14.8	15.4	15.4
Percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions by emission type				
Flared hydrocarbons†	%	3 %	3 %	3 %
Other combustion†	%	75 %	74 %	75 %
Process emissions†	%	3 %	4 %	4 %
Other vented emissions†	%	11 %	12 %	10 %
Fugitive emissions from operations†	%	8 %	8 %	8 %
Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations†	%	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage methane†	%	19 %	20 %	18 %
Total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions†	Million metric tons CO_2e	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions†	Million metric tons CO_2e	18.0	18.6	18.6
GHG emission intensity				
Company-wide BOE throughput†	MMbbl/yr	5,600	5,700	6,100
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emission intensity†	Metric tons CO_2e per BOE throughput	0.003	0.003	0.003
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions by constituent				
CO_2†	Million metric tons	12.0	12.3	12.6
CH_4†	Million metric tons	0.1	0.1	0.1
N_2O(b)†	Million metric tons	0.0	0.0	0.0
HFCs(b)†	Million metric tons	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total gross global location-based Scope 2 emissions(c)†	Million metric tons CO_2e	3.1	3.1	3.0

(a) See table in *Section 3.1 Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, Percentage Methane, Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations* of the *Sustainability Report* for relevant footnotes.

(b) N_2O and HFCs are less than 50,000 metric tons.

(c) Emissions from divestitures, per transaction, accounted for less than 5% of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the calendar year in which the divestitures occurred. Emissions from these divestitures are included.

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, 2022	2023	2024
Scope 1 emissions reported under EPA's GHGRP(a)(b)†	Million metric tons CO_2e	11.9	12.2	12.4
Scope 1 emissions reported under EPA's GHGRP by constituent(a)				
CO_2†	Million metric tons	10.1	10.3	10.6
CH_4†	Million metric tons	0.1	0.1	0.1
N_2O(c)†	Million metric tons	0.0	0.0	0.0

(a) 2024 emissions reported under the EPA's GHGRP are as of June 10, 2025.
(b) For calendar year 2024, IPCC's AR5 global warming potentials were used. In prior years, AR4 global warming potentials were used.
(c) N_2O emissions reported under the EPA's GHGRP were less than 50,000 metric tons.

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, 2022	2023	2024
Equity Share				
Scope 1 emissions				
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 emissions(a)(b)(c)(d)†	Million metric tons CO_2e	14.5	14.9	14.7
Scope 2 emissions				
Total gross global equity share market-based Scope 2 emissions(a)(b)(d)(e)†	Million metric tons CO_2e	2.2	2.1	2.1
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions(a)(b)(c)†	Million metric tons CO_2e	16.7	17.0	16.8
GHG emission intensity				
Company-wide equity share BOE throughput(f)†	MMbbl/yr	—	5,200	5,700
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 equity share emission intensity(f)†	Metric tons CO_2e per BOE throughput	—	0.003	0.003
Adjusted EBITDA(g)	Millions	7,516	7,561	7,938
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions per Adjusted EBITDA(g)	Million metric tons CO_2e per million dollars Adjusted EBITDA	0.0022	0.0022	0.0021

(a) GHG emission calculations generally conform to the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard,* and EPA or industry guidance. Emissions are categorized using the SASB EM-MD-110a.1. Emissions are reported for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFCs from direct and indirect sources. The IPCC AR5 GWPs were used to convert CH_4 (28) and N_2O (265), and HFC emissions to CO_2e. Gross emissions are GHGs emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar mechanisms that have reduced or compensated for emissions.
(b) Equity share emissions include emissions from both operated and non-operated sources in which we have an interest. For operated sources, emissions were calculated by applying our ownership percentage to the entity's operating emissions. For the CO_2 business segment's production and pipeline assets, working interest, defined as the share of costs related to the asset, was used as our ownership percentage. Emissions from leased assets, where we are the lessee, are excluded from the equity share emissions calculations per the World Resources Institute GHG Protocol guidance. For non-operated sources, emissions data was collected from third parties who generally provided emissions reported to the EPA's GHGRP. When only GHGRP emissions were provided, we added estimated non-GHGRP emissions to calculate total non-operated Scope 1 emissions. Market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions from non-operated facilities were assumed to be the same. Non-operated Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were estimated when data was not available. Emissions from non-operated assets may also be reported publicly through other companies' reporting initiatives.

(c) Excludes 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 emissions from LNG cold boxes, truck loading, portable flares, gas releases combusted on the pipeline right-of-way, equipment leaks at air blending compressor stations, and enclosed circuit breakers as well as tank venting emissions from the CO_2 business segment's CO_2 production and pipeline assets where the emissions contain less than 1% methane.

(d) Emissions from divestitures, per transaction, accounted for less than 5% of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the calendar year in which the divestitures occurred. Emissions from these divestitures are included.

(e) Scope 2 GHG emissions include indirect emissions from purchased electricity.

(f) A dash, or "—", represents data that is not measured or disclosed. Zero, or "0", represents that data was collected and the disclosed value is or rounds to zero.

For additional information about our use of and calculation for Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, see Part II, Item 7 included in our 2022, 2023, and 2024 Form 10-K annual reports, which are available through the SEC's EDGAR system at *https://www.sec.gov* and on our website at *https://ir.kindermorgan.com/financials/annual-reports/default.aspx*.

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, 2022	2023	2024
Methane emission calculation methodology				
Using actual activity data and:				
Measurement or company specific emission factors(a)†	%	—	30 %	38 %
Engineering estimates(a)†	%	—	48 %	43 %
Industry/EPA emission factors(a)†	%	—	14 %	18 %
Using estimated activity data and:				
Company specific emission factors or engineering estimates(a)†	%	—	0 %	0 %
Industry/EPA emission factors(a)†	%	—	8 %	1 %
Research and development investments in GHG emissions and other climate change-related projects↟	Thousands	$ 775	$ 433	$ 428
Total purchased electricity consumption†	GWh	7,886	7,793	7,934
GHG emission reductions				
Methane emission reductions†	Million metric tons CO_2e – methane GWP of 28	3.5	4.5	4.1
Volume of methane emission reductions†	Bcf	6.6	8.4	7.7
GHG targets				
Methane emission intensity rate target	%	0.31 %	0.31 %	0.31 %
Methane emission intensity rate†	%	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.02 %

(a) A dash, or "—", represents data that is not measured or disclosed. Zero, or "0", represents that data was collected and the disclosed value is or rounds to zero.

† An external third party performed limited assurance procedures for the 2024 values of these metrics. See their report in *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement.*

↟ Our Internal Audit group performed assurance procedures for the 2024 values of these metrics.

Appendix A.3 – 2024 EEO-1 Report Submission

U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION (EEOC)
2024 EMPLOYER INFORMATION REPORT (EEO-1 COMPONENT 1)

EEOC Standard Form 100 (SF 100)
Revised 08/2023
OMB Control Number: 3046-0049
Expiration Date: 11/30/2026

SECTION A – TYPE OF REPORT
CONSOLIDATED REPORT

SECTION B – EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION

OFS COMPANY ID	EMPLOYER NAME		
1242991	HOUSTON HEADQUARTERS		
ADDRESS	**CITY/TOWN**	**STATE**	**ZIP CODE**
1001 LOUISIANA	HOUSTON	TX	77002

SECTION C – HEADQUARTERS OR ESTABLISHMENT-LEVEL IDENTIFICATION (if applicable)

HQ/ESTABLISHMENT-LEVEL UNIT ID	HEADQUARTERS OR ESTABLISHMENT-LEVEL NAME		
HEADQUARTERS OR ESTABLISHMENT-LEVEL ADDRESS	**CITY/TOWN**	**STATE**	**ZIP CODE**

SECTION D – EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN)
800682103

SECTION E – EMPLOYER FILING ELIGIBILITY
[X] **YES** (Employer Is Eligible to File) [ ] **NO** (Employer Is Not Eligible to File) [ ] **EMPLOYER NO LONGER IN BUSINESS**

SECTION F – FEDERAL CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION (if applicable)
Unique Entity ID (UEI): UNAVAILABLE

[ ] **YES** (Single-Establishment Employer is Federal Contractor) [X] **YES** (Multi-Establishment Employer is Federal Contractor)
[ ] **YES** (Headquarters is Federal Contractor) [ ] **YES** (Non-Headquarters Establishment is Federal Contractor)
[X] **YES** (One or More Non-Headquarters Establishments is Federal Contractor)

SECTION G – NAICS INFORMATION
551114 - Corporate, Subsidiary, and Regional Managing Offices

SECTION H – WORKFORCE DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

JOB CATEGORIES	Race/Ethnicity														Row Total
	Hispanic or Latino		Not Hispanic or Latino												
			Male						Female						
	Male	Female	White	Black or African American	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races	White	Black or African American	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Two or More Races	
Executive/Senior Level Officials and Managers	8	2	93	5	1	0	0	0	14	1	2	0	0	1	127
First/Mid-Level Officials and Managers	94	30	628	29	26	4	4	8	157	19	31	0	1	2	1033
Professionals	355	182	1626	169	154	3	11	35	516	121	113	2	2	15	3304
Technicians	219	10	941	38	8	1	15	11	29	5	4	0	0	0	1281
Sales Workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Support Workers	26	85	50	14	2	2	0	0	253	68	7	2	2	5	516
Craft Workers	63	0	151	16	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	238
Operatives	720	17	2818	548	37	9	62	42	66	7	0	0	1	5	4332
Laborers and Helpers	22	0	35	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
Service Workers	2	3	15	4	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	34
CURRENT 2024 REPORTING YEAR TOTAL	1509	329	6357	829	231	19	95	100	1039	226	157	4	6	28	10929
PRIOR 2023 REPORTING YEAR TOTAL	1462	312	6433	839	213	19	101	96	1004	218	154	4	6	24	10885

SECTION I – WORKFORCE SNAPSHOT PERIOD
11/3/2024 - 11/16/2024

Appendix B – Activity Metrics

	Unit	Year Ended December 31, (unless otherwise noted) 2022	2023	2024
Number of full-time employees	#	10,595	10,905	10,947
Miles of pipeline operated	Thousands of miles	74	74	70
Operational control throughput				
Company-wide BOE†	MMbbl/yr	5,600	5,700	6,100
Marine Transportation				
Number of shipboard employees (SASB TR-MT-000.A)	#	890	1,019	805
Barrels transferred(a)	MMBbl	120	126	114

(a) Represents cargo barrels loaded. The 2022 and 2023 values were amended to reflect barrels loaded instead of barrels discharged.

† An external third party performed limited assurance procedures for the 2024 values of these metrics. See their report in *Appendix G – Third-Party Assurance Statement.*

Appendix C – Sustainability Content Index

Topic	Sustainability Policies and Accounting Metrics	SASB(a)	IFRS(b)	GRI(c)	Sustainability Report Section Page or Reference to Kinder Morgan Published Document
General Disclosures	Organizational details	- -	- -	2-1	2024 Sustainability Report *A Message from Our CEO* 2024 Form 10-K *Cover Page* 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 15 2024 Form 10-K *Part I, Items 1. and 2*
	Reporting period, frequency and contact point	- -	- -	2-3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 12
	External assurance	- -	- -	2-5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 14
	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	- -	- -	2-6	2024 Sustainability Report *A Message from Our CEO* 2024 Sustainability Report Pg.15 2024 Form 10-K *Part I, Items 1. and 2*
	Governance structure and composition	- -	S1.27 S2.6	2-9	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 13 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 16 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88
	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	- -	- -	2-10	2025 Proxy Statement Pgs. 16-20
	Chair of the highest governance body	- -	- -	2-11	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88
	Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	- -	S1.27 S2.6	2-12	2024 Sustainability Report Pgs. 88-90 2025 Proxy Statement Pg. 12-13 2025 Proxy Statement Pgs. 16-19
	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	- -	S1.27 S2.6	2-13	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 12 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 16 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88 2025 Proxy Statement Pgs. 11-20
	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	- -	S1.27 S2.6	2-14	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88
	Conflicts of interest	- -		2-15	Code of Conduct Pgs. 20-25 2025 Proxy Statement Pg. 20-23
	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	- -	S1.27 S2.6	2-17	2025 Proxy Statement Pgs. 8-12
	Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	- -	- -	2-18	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88
	Remuneration policies	- -	- -	2-19	2025 Proxy Statement Pgs. 14-15
	Process to determine remuneration	- -	- -	2-20	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88 2025 Proxy Statement Pgs. 14-15
	Statement on sustainable development strategy	- -	S1.28 S2.8	2-22	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 23 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 90
	Policy commitments	- -	- -	2-23	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 34
	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	- -	- -	2-26	2024 Sustainability Report Pg.16
	Membership associations	- -	- -	2-28	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 64
	Approach to stakeholder engagement	- -	- -	2-29	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 12 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 77 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 83
	Process to determine material topics	- -	- -	3-1	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 12
	Stakeholder engagement and management of concerns related to tax	- -	- -	207-3/ 11.21.6	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 68
	Country-by-country reporting	- -	- -	207-4/ 11.21.7	2024 Sustainability Report Appendix A.1
	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	- -	- -	406-1/ 11.11.7	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 16

Topic	Sustainability Policies and Accounting Metrics	SASB(a)	IFRS(b)	GRI(c)	Sustainability Report Section Page or Reference to Kinder Morgan Published Document
Economic Performance	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	- -	S2.10 S2.13	201-2/ 11.2.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 93
Indirect Economic Impacts	Infrastructure investments and services supported	- -	- -	203-1/ 11.14.4	2024 Sustainability Report A Message From Our CEO 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 15 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 81 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 91 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 100
	Significant indirect economic impacts	- -	- -	203-2/ 11.14.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 81
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Electricity consumption	- -	- -	302-1/ 11.1.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 31
	Energy intensity	- -	- -	302-3/ 11.1.4	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 31
	Reduction of energy consumption	- -	- -	302-4	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 31
	Gross global Scope 1 emissions, Gross direct Scope 1 emissions (equity approach), percentage methane, percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations	EM-MD-110a.1 EM-EP-110a.1 TR-MT-110a.1	S2.29(a)	305-1/ 11.1.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 20 2024 Sustainability Report *Appendix A.2*
	Percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions by emission type	EM-EP-110a.2	S2.29(a)	305-1/ 11.1.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 20 2024 Sustainability Report *Appendix A.2*
	Gross global Scope 2 emissions, Gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions (equity approach), energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	- -	S2.29(a)	305-2/ 11.1.6	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 20
	Discussion of long-term and short-term strategy or plan to manage gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions, emissions reduction targets, and an analysis of performance against those targets, and GHG reductions	EM-MD-110a.2 EM-EP-110a.3 TR-MT-110a.2	S2.14(a) S2.33-36	305-5/ 11.2.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 23 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 31
	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	- -	S2.29(a)	305-3/ 11.1.7	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 32
	GHG emissions intensity ratio per BOE throughput	EM-MD-110a.1 EM-EP-110a.1 TR-MT-110a.1	S2.29(a)	305-4/ 11.1.8	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 22
	Organization strategy and/or financial planning influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities	- -	S2.14(a)	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg.23 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 96
	Energy management	- -	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 31
	GHG targets	- -	S2.33-36	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 33
Air Quality	Air emissions for the following pollutants: NO_x (excluding N_2O), SO_x, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter (PM_{10})	EM-MD-120a.1 EM-EP-120a.1	- -	305-7/ 11.3.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 40
Water Usage	Water management & usage	EM-EP-140a.1	- -	303-1/ 11.6.2 303-2/ 11.6.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg.41
	Water withdrawal	EM-EP-140a.1	- -	303-3/ 11.6.4	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 42
	Water consumption	EM-EP-140a.1	- -	303-5/ 11.6.6	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 42
	Water withdrawn intensity	- -	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 42

Topic	Sustainability Policies and Accounting Metrics	SASB(a)	IFRS(b)	GRI(c)	Sustainability Report Section Page or Reference to Kinder Morgan Published Document
Ecological Impacts	Percentage of land owned, leased, and/or operated within areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat, Operational sites owned, leased, managed in or adjacent to protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	EM-MD-160a.2	- -	11.4.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 46
	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	- -	- -	101-2/ 11.4.3	2024 Sustainability Report Appendix A.1
	Terrestrial land area disturbed and restored	EM-MD-160a.3	- -	11.4.4	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 43
	Habitats protected or restored	- -	- -	11.4.4	2024 Sustainability Report Appendix A.1
	Description of environmental management policies and practices for active operations	EM-MD-160a.1 EM-EP-160a.1	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 43
	Number and aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills, volume in Arctic, volume in sites with high biodiversity significance, volume recovered, and percentage of volume recovered (d)	EM-MD-160a.4 EM-EP-160a.2	- -	306-3/ 11.8.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 46
	(1) Number and (2) aggregate volume of marine spills and releases to the environment	TR-MT-160a.3	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 47
Environ-mental Compliance	Environmental fines and penalties	- -	- -	2-27 307-1	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 48
Occupation-al Health and Safety, Emergency Prepared-ness & Response	Discussion of management systems used to integrate a culture of safety and emergency preparedness throughout the value chain and throughout project life cycles	EM-MD-540a.4 EM-EP-320a.2	- -	403-1/ 11.9.2 403-4/ 11.9.5 403-8/ 11.9.9	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 49
	Workers representation on formal joint management-worker health and safety committees	- -	- -	403-1/ 11.9.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 49
	Types of injury and rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities	- -	- -	403-2/ 11.9.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 50
	Occupational health services	- -	- -	403-3/ 11.9.4	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 49 2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70
	Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	EM-MD-540a.4 EM-EP-320a.2	- -	403-4/ 11.9.5 403-9/ 11.9.10	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 49
	Worker training on occupational health and safety	- -	- -	403-5/ 11.9.6	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 51
	Promotion of worker health	- -	- -	403-6/ 11.9.7	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 49
	Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	- -	- -	403-7/ 11.9.8	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 50
	(1) Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR); (2) Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR); (3) Fatality Count; (4) Average hours of Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training	EM-EP-320a.1 TR-MT-320a.1	- -	403-9/ 11.9.10	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 50
	Work-related ill health	- -	- -	403-10/ 11.9.11	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70

Topic	Sustainability Policies and Accounting Metrics	SASB(a)	IFRS(b)	GRI(c)	Sustainability Report Section Page or Reference to Kinder Morgan Published Document
Marine Accidents & Safety Management	Lost time incident rate (LTIR)	TR-MT-320a.1	- -	403-9/ 11.9.10	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 52
Hazardous Materials Management	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	- -	- -	306-1/ 11.5.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 56
	Amount of hazardous waste generated, percentage recycled, and waste diverted from disposal (e)	EM-RM-150a.1	- -	306-2/ 11.5.3 306-3/ 11.5.4 306-4/ 11.5.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 57
	Universal Waste (e)	EM-RM-150a.1	- -	306-2/ 11.5.3 306-3/ 11.5.4 306-4/ 11.5.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 57
Competitive Behavior	Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with federal pipeline and storage regulations	EM-MD-520a.1	- -	206-1/ 11.19.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 58
Business Ethics & Anti-Corruption	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	- -	- -	205-1/ 11.20.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 59
	Description of the management system for prevention of corruption and bribery throughout the value chain	EM-EP-510a.2	- -	205-2/ 11.20.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 59
	Legal actions for anti-competitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices	- -	- -	206-1/ 11.19.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 59 Code of Conduct Pg. 39
Operational Safety	Number of reportable pipeline incidents, percentage significant	EM-MD-540a.1	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 62
	Percentage of (1) natural gas and (2) hazardous liquid pipelines inspected	EM-MD-540a.2	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 64
	Number of (1) accident releases and (2) non-accident releases (NARs) from rail transportation	- -	- -	- -	This metric was deemed insignificant
Management of the Legal & Regulatory Environment	Tax transparency	- -	- -	201-1/ 11.14.2/ 11.21.2 201-4/ 11.21.3 207-1/ 11.21.4	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 68
	Tax governance, control, and risk management		- -	207-2/ 11.21.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 68
	Political contributions and payments made in relation to ballot measures	- -	- -	415-1/ 11.22.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 66
	Payments made to lobbying organizations	- -	- -	415-1/ 11.22.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 66
	Discussion of the corporate positions related to government regulations and/or policy proposals that address environmental and social factors affecting the industry	EM-EP-530a.1	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 64
Data Security	Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks	SV-PS-230a.1	- -	- -	2024 Form 10-K Pg. 36

Topic	Sustainability Policies and Accounting Metrics	SASB(a)	IFRS(b)	GRI(c)	Sustainability Report Section Page or Reference to Kinder Morgan Published Document
Workforce Diversity & Engagement	Number of employees by: (1) full-time and part-time, (2) temporary, and (3) contract	SV-PS-000.A	- -	2-7	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70
	Newly hired employees	- -	- -	401-1/ 11.10.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70
	(1) Voluntary and (2) involuntary turnover rate for employees	SV-PS-330a.2	- -	401-1/ 11.10.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70
	Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	- -	- -	401-2/ 11.10.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70 KMI Employee Stock Purchase Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.5 on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011)
	Parental leave	- -	- -	401-3/ 11.10.4/ 11.11.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70
	Percentage of (1) gender and (2) diversity group representation for (a) executive management, (b) non-executive management, (c) professionals, and (d) all other employees	FN-IB-330a.1	- -	405-1/ 11.11.5	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 70
	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration	- -	- -	405-2/ 11.11.6	2025 Proxy Statement Pg. 47
Supply Chain Management	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	- -	- -	204-1/ 11.14.6	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 53
	Supplier diversity	- -	- -	414-1/ 11.10.8/ 11.12.3	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 53
	Service supplier monitoring	- -	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 53
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	Operations and suppliers in which the right to Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining may be at risk	- -	- -	407-1/ 11.13.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 53
Employee Training & Development	Discussion of (1) average and total hours of training per year per employee (2) programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs (3) percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	- -	- -	404-1/ 11.10.6/ 11.11.4 404-2/ 11.7.3/ 11.10.7	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 74
	Employee training costs	- -	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 74
Community Relations	Community investments	- -	- -	201-1/ 11.14.2/ 11.21.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 81
	Kinder Morgan Foundation donations and employee donations	- -	- -	201-1/ 11.14.2/ 11.21.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 82
	Discussion of process to manage risks and opportunities associated with community rights and interests; impact assessments and development programs and operations with local community engagement	EM-EP-210b.1	- -	413-1/ 11.15.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 76
Security, Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Discussion of engagement processes and due diligence practices with respect to human rights, indigenous rights, and operation in areas of conflict and operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor, and forced or compulsory labor	EM-EP-210a.3	- -	408-1 409-1/ 11.12.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 83
Reserves Valuation & Capital Expendi-tures	Discussion of how price and demand for hydrocarbons and/or climate regulation influence the capital expenditure strategy for exploration, acquisition, and development of assets	EM-EP-420a.4	- -	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 93

(a) Version 2023-12: SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector Oil & Gas Midstream Standard EM-MD, SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector Exploration & Production Standard EM-EP, SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing EM-RM, SASB Transportation Sector Marine Transportation Standard TR-MT, SASB Financials Sector – Investment Banking & Brokerage standard FN-IB, and SASB Services Sector – Professional & Commercial Services standard SV-PS.
(b) IFRS S1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information 2023, IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures 2023
(c) GRI 1: Foundation 2021, GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 3: Material Topics 2021, GRI 11 Oil and Gas Sectors 2021, GRI 101 Biodiversity 2024, GRI 201 Economic Performance 2016, GRI 203 Indirect Economic Impacts 2016, GRI 204 Procurement Practices 2016, GRI 205 Anti-Corruption 2016, GRI 206 Anti-competitive Behavior 2016, GRI 207 Tax 2019, GRI 302 Energy 2016, GRI 303 Water and Effluents 2018, GRI 305 Emissions 2016, GRI 306 Effluents and Waste 2016, GRI 306 Waste 2020, GRI 307 Environmental Compliance 2016, GRI 401 Employment 2016, GRI 403 Occupational Health and Safety 2018, GRI 404 Training and Education 2016, GRI 405 Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016, GRI 406 Non-discrimination 2016, GRI 407 Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016, GRI 408 Child Labor 2016, GRI 409 Forced or Compulsory Labor 2016, GRI 413 Local Communities 2016, GRI 414 Supplier Social Assessment, and GRI 415 Public Policy 2016.
(d) GRI 306-3 Significant Spills refers to GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016.
(e) GRI 306-3 Waste Generated refers to GRI 306: Waste 2020.

TCFD Core Elements	TCFD Core Element Description	Recommended Disclosure	SASB(a)	IFRS(b)	GRI(c)	Section Page
Governance	Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities	Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risk and opportunities	EM-MD-110a.2 EM-EP-110a.3 TR-MT-110a.2	S2.6(a)	2-9 2-12 2-13 2-14 2-17	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 88
		Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate related risks and opportunities	EM-MD-110a.2 EM-EP-110a.3 TR-MT-110a.2	S2.6(b)	2-12 2-14	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 89
Strategy	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term	- -	S2.10	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 91
		Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning	- -	S2.13 S2.14(a)	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 96
		Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 °C or lower scenario	EM-MD-110a.2 EM-EP-110a.3 TR-MT-110a.2	S2.22	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 97
Risk Management	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks	Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	- -	S2.25(a)	201-2/ 11.2.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 108
		Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks	EM-MD-110a.2 EM-EP-110a.3 TR-MT-110a.2	S2.25(a)	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 108
		Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management	EM-MD-110a.2 EM-EP-110a.3 TR-MT-110a.2	S2.25(c)	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 108
Metrics and Targets	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	- -	S2.29(a) S2.32	2-12	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 111
		Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks	EM-MD-110a.1 EM-EP-110a.1 TR-MT-110a.1	S2.29(a)	2-12 201-2/ 11.2.2	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 111
		Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	- -	S2.33-36	- -	2024 Sustainability Report Pg. 111

(a) Version 2023-12: SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector Oil & Gas - Midstream Standard EM-MD, SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector Oil & Gas - Exploration & Production Standard EM-EP, and SASB Transportation Sector Marine Transportation Standard TR-MT.

(b) IFRS S1: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information 2023, IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures 2023
(c) GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021, GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sectors 2021, GRI 201 Economic Performance 2016.

Recurring reductions from the installation of turbines

- Methane reductions are calculated using the following methodology
    - *EPA's Natural Gas STAR Program.* The use of gas turbines at compressor stations is reported as Best Management Practice 2 using a default methane emission reduction factor of 0.234 thousand cubic feet per horsepower-hour per each gas turbine installed. Additionally, there is a reduction of 2.11 thousand cubic fee per horsepower-year for each electric turbine installed.
        - Best Management Practice 2 can be found within the *Implementation Plan Transmission Sector* guidance pg 3. (https://19january2021snapshot.epa.gov/sites/static/files/2016-06/documents/transmissionimp.pdf)
        - Electric turbine reduction source: *Natural Gas Star Recommended Technologies and Practices Document Pro Fact No. 103* pg 1 (https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/installelectriccompressors.pdf)
        - Information on sunset dates for this reduction source is located on *Table of Sunset Dates/Technologies and Practices by Industry Sector* pg 5. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-06/documents/table_sunset_dates.pdf)

Pipeline Segment Gas Loss Minimization (i.e. Pipeline pumpdowns)

- Methane reductions are calculated using the following methodology
    - *Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program ONE Future Commitment Option Technical Document* pg 10. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/methanechallenge_one_future_supp_tech_info.pdf).

Alternative Pipeline Repair Technology Events that Preclude the Need for a Blowdown (e.g. installing Sleeves)

- Methane reductions are calculated using the following methodology
    - *Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program ONE Future Commitment Option Technical Document* pg 10. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/methanechallenge_one_future_supp_tech_info.pdf).

Compressor Station Equipment Leak Repairs

- Methane reductions are calculated using the following methodology
    - *Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program ONE Future Commitment Option Technical Document* pg 19-21. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/methanechallenge_one_future_supp_tech_info.pdf).

Appendix E – Trade Association Alignment

Association	Association Climate Position(a)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
American Biogas Council	ABC is the voice of the U.S. biogas industry dedicated to maximizing carbon reduction and economic growth using biogas systems.	Aligned
American Gas Association	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. AGA commits to further reduce methane emissions from our natural gas utility systems and to utilize recognized best practices to reduce methane and transparently report emissions data.	Aligned
American Maritime Partnership	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.	Aligned
Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas	The RNG Coalition advocates and educates for the sustainable development, deployment and utilization of renewable natural gas so that present and future generations will have access to domestic, renewable, clean fuel, heat, power, products and services. RNG Coalition has the Sustainable Methane Abatement & Recycling Timeline, which is an initiative to capture and control methane produced from more than 43,000 aggregated organic waste sites in North America by 2050, achieving meaningful benchmarks by 2025, 2030 and 2040.	Aligned
Colorado Chamber of Commerce	The Colorado Chamber and its partner members are highly invested in a clean environment and reducing emissions. In January 2024, its Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action Task Force released a report that lays out key recommendations and collective actions that can be taken at the state level to reach environmental goals and reduce emissions.	Aligned
Colorado Oil and Gas Association	COGA is committed to encouraging industry efforts that will reduce emissions by implementing efficiency measures, developing innovative technologies, and participating constructively in the conversation on how Colorado and the U.S. can best address this challenge. They believe solutions must balance the need to energize the lives of those struggling to access affordable energy, while simultaneously responding to climate change and powering a broader economy. Bountiful supplies of natural gas will be a critical part of the solution to this global issue, and COGA is committed to being an engaged stakeholder in that discussion.	Aligned

Association	Association Climate Position(a)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
Energy Infrastructure Council	EIC's core mission is to advocate for and promote the interests of energy infrastructure companies, with a strong focus on critical public policy areas. EIC concentrates on tax issues; regulatory matters before the SEC; fostering investor relations and investor outreach; and sustainability considerations. EIC established a Sustainability Working Group, chaired by Alan Armstrong, President and CEO of The Williams Companies, Inc., and Kimberly Allen Dang, CEO of Kinder Morgan, Inc. The Sustainability Working Group is dedicated to providing best practices, guidance, and resources to assist member companies on their sustainability journeys. Their initiatives include educational roundtables and webinars for members and investors, the creation of an ESG Toolkit, and the development and continuous improvement of the first-ever ESG reporting template for midstream companies.	Aligned
GPA Midstream Association	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.	Aligned
Illinois Chamber of Commerce	The Illinois Chamber is the independent voice of Illinois businesses, advocating for policies that foster a competitive business climate for all sectors in the state. The Chamber's agenda is decisively pro-growth, pro-business, and pro-Illinois. The Illinois Chamber created the Environmental Affairs Committee, staffed by the Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, whose mission is to: • advocate on behalf of members before governmental agencies, primarily the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Illinois Pollution Control Board as they promulgate, administer, and implement environmental policies, laws, and regulations; • serve as the voice of business in seeking economically reasonable solutions to Illinois' environmental challenges; and • provide accurate and technically sound input early in the regulatory development and legislative processes to promote favorable outcomes for Illinois' business community.	Aligned
International Liquids Terminals Association	ILTA supports policy that encourages new technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, promoting innovation and the competitiveness of the industry.	Aligned

Association	Association Climate Position(a)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
Interstate Natural Gas Association of America	INGAA's members recognize the need to build upon ongoing efforts and continue to address global climate change by reducing GHG emissions, including methane emissions. INGAA members are leading the effort to modernize our nation's interstate natural gas delivery network with a goal of minimizing the impact on the climate. INGAA's commitments address climate change by supporting renewable energy development and deploying new and innovative technologies and process enhancements that are expected to further reduce emissions. INGAA also supports sound federal policies that protect the environment while ensuring a safe, reliable, and resilient energy transmission system that enables the delivery of affordable energy to the homes and businesses that depend upon it.	Aligned
Liquid Energy Pipeline Association	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.	Aligned
New Mexico Oil and Gas Association	NMOGA and its members are dedicated to promoting the safe and environmentally responsible development of oil and natural gas resources in New Mexico. They aim to achieve a clean and sustainable environment while supporting the responsible development of oil and natural gas.	Aligned
Texas Oil and Gas Association	TXOGA members continue to have an essential role to play by delivering meaningful GHG emission reductions and innovative solutions. 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, which will collectively identify and promote operational and environmental recommended practices to minimize flaring and methane emissions. The Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition is committed to the goal of ending routine flaring by 2030.	Aligned
Texas Pipeline Association	TPA is a member of the Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition, which will collectively identify and promote operational and environmental recommended practices to minimize flaring and methane emissions. The Texas Methane & Flaring Coalition is committed to the goal of ending routine flaring by 2030.	Aligned

(a) The association climate position may have changed since we conducted our analysis in April 2025.

IEA's World Energy Outlook 2024

Key Economic Assumptions

	Base Year	Projections		Percent Change vs. 2023	
	2023	2030	2050	2030	2050
Global population (in billions)(a)	8.02	8.52	9.68	6 %	21 %
China	1.42	1.41	1.31	(1)%	(8)%
India	1.43	1.51	1.67	6 %	17 %
Africa	1.46	1.71	2.48	17 %	70 %
U.S.	0.34	0.35	0.37	4 %	10 %
Global GDP (in billions)(b)	$ 175,981	$ 217,526	$ 357,510	24 %	103 %
China(c)	$ 33,472	$ 43,165	$ 69,317	29 %	107 %
India	$ 13,343	$ 20,723	$ 47,815	55 %	258 %
Africa	$ 8,986	$ 11,825	$ 25,895	32 %	188 %
U.S.	$ 27,492	$ 31,898	$ 46,140	16 %	68 %
Global GDP per capita(a)(b)(d)	$ 21,948	$ 25,537	$ 36,931	16 %	68 %
China	$ 23,584	$ 30,628	$ 53,041	30 %	125 %
India	$ 9,339	$ 13,679	$ 28,623	46 %	206 %
Africa	$ 6,162	$ 6,922	$ 10,432	12 %	69 %
U.S.	$ 81,289	$ 91,088	$ 123,852	12 %	52 %

(a) Global population per the IEA's 2024 WEO.
(b) Global GDP per the IEA's 2024 WEO. Calculated based on GDP expressed in year USD 2023 dollars, PPP.
(c) When measured in USD, using market exchange rates, in 2023, the GDP of China is $17,758 and the GDP of U.S. is $27,721 per the International Monetary Fund October 2024 database <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2024/October>.
(d) Global GDP per capita the IEA's 2024 WEO. Calculated based on GDP expressed in year USD 2023 dollars, PPP.

CO_2 Emissions by APS and NZE Scenario

	Base Year	Announced Pledges Scenario			Net Zero Emissions by 2050		
	2023	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
	(In billion tonnes, except percentages)						
Global CO_2 emissions(a)	38	32	19	12	25	6	0
Percent change from 2023		(15)%	(50)%	(69)%	(33)%	(84)%	(100)%

(a) Includes industrial process and flaring emissions.

Key Energy Supply Indicators by Scenario

	Base Year	Announced Pledges Scenario			Net Zero Emissions by 2050		
	2023	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
Global total energy supply (EJ)	642	641	620	635	588	538	564
Percent change from 2023		0 %	(4)%	(1)%	(8)%	(16)%	(12)%
Percent from solar, wind(a)	3 %	8 %	20 %	29 %	11 %	31 %	41 %
Percent from oil & natural gas	53 %	49 %	39 %	29 %	47 %	24 %	13 %
Percent from natural gas	23 %	22 %	17 %	14 %	21 %	10 %	5 %
Global energy supply intensity of GDP (EJ per billions of dollars, PPP)(b)	0.0036	0.0029	0.0022	0.0018	0.0027	0.0019	0.0016
Percent change from 2023		(19)%	(40)%	(51)%	(26)%	(48)%	(57)%
Global energy supply intensity (EJ per billion people)(c)	80	75	68	66	69	59	58
Percent change from 2023		(6)%	(16)%	(18)%	(8)%	(21)%	(23)%

(a) Includes solar PV, concentrating solar power, final consumption of solar thermal, and wind energy for electricity and heat generation.
(b) Global total Energy Supply (EJ) / GDP (billions of USD 2023 dollars, PPP).
(c) Global total Energy Supply (EJ) / Population (billions of people).

Key Energy Demand Indicators by Scenario

	Base Year	Announced Pledges Scenario			Net Zero Emissions by 2050		
	2023	**2030**	**2040**	**2050**	**2030**	**2040**	**2050**
Global total energy consumption (EJ)	445	457	441	434	415	361	344
Percent change from 2023		3 %	(1)%	(2)%	(7)%	(19)%	(23)%
Percent from crude oil and natural gas	54 %	52 %	41 %	32 %	48 %	29 %	16 %
Percent from natural gas	16 %	15 %	13 %	10 %	14 %	8 %	5 %
Percent from liquids fuels	40 %	39 %	33 %	27 %	37 %	26 %	18 %
Global energy consumption intensity (EJ per billion people)	55	54	48	45	49	39	36
Percent change from 2023		(3)%	(13)%	(19)%	(12)%	(29)%	(36)%
Global total liquids fuels market consumption (EJ)	176	176	145	117	152	93	61
Percent from biofuels	3 %	5 %	10 %	12 %	8 %	15 %	19 %
Percent from crude oil	97 %	94 %	87 %	82 %	92 %	79 %	65 %

Key Electricity Indicators by Scenario

	Base Year	Announced Pledges Scenario			Net Zero Emissions by 2050		
	2023	**2030**	**2040**	**2050**	**2030**	**2040**	**2050**
Global electricity generation (terawatt-hours)	29,863	38,285	54,638	70,564	39,783	61,965	80,194
Percent change from 2023		28 %	83 %	136 %	33 %	107 %	169 %
Percent from wind and solar	13 %	35 %	60 %	67 %	41 %	68 %	72 %
Percent from natural gas	22 %	17 %	8 %	5 %	16 %	3 %	1 %
Total Capacity (gigawatts)	9,436	16,969	29,423	37,593	17,093	32,510	41,298
Renewables	4,246	10,918	21,965	29,355	11,495	25,446	33,179
Solar PV	1,610	6,544	14,801	20,059	6,699	16,455	21,618
Wind	1,015	2,410	4,487	6,032	2,731	5,945	7,901
Hydro	1,411	1,626	1,945	2,200	1,697	2,161	2,419
Bioenergy	188	296	541	713	292	556	696
Nuclear	416	508	748	874	554	896	1,017
Fossil Fuel with CCUS	0	6	113	183	47	202	235
Unabated Fossil Fuels	4,665	4,479	3,444	2,512	3,605	1,696	904
Percent change from 2023		80 %	212 %	298 %	81 %	245 %	338 %
Percent from wind and solar	28 %	53 %	66 %	69 %	55 %	69 %	71 %
Percent from natural gas	21 %	12 %	6 %	4 %	11 %	4 %	2 %

Natural Gas by Region

	Base Year		Announced Pledges Scenario			2050 Marketshare
	2023	Marketshare (%)	2030	2040	2050	(%)
			(In Bcf/d)			
World Natural Gas Production(a)	408	100 %	387	296	239	100 %
North America(a)	128	31 %	112	63	40	17 %
Europe(a)	23	6 %	17	9	6	2 %
Africa(a)	25	6 %	25	22	20	9 %
Middle East(a)	68	17 %	82	79	75	32 %
World Natural Gas Demand(a)	405	100 %	387	296	239	100 %
North America(a)	114	28 %	93	49	35	15 %
World trade of LNG(a)	53		63	45	28	

(a) The IEA's 2024 WEO forecast converted into Bcf/d using 35.3147 cubic feet per cubic meter and 365 days/yr.

Global Average Annual Investment

	Reference	Announced Pledges Scenario			
	2016-2023	2024-2030	2031-2040	2041-2050	2024-2050
Global investments (billion dollars)(a)	$ 2,445	$ 3,785	$ 4,401	$ 4,430	$ 4,252
Global power investments (billion dollars)(a)	$ 981	$ 1,852	$ 2,169	$ 2,108	$ 2,064
Percent change from 2016-2023		89 %	121 %	115 %	110 %
In electricity networks	$ 334	$ 560	$ 876	$ 945	$ 819
In renewable power generation	$ 457	$ 1,028	$ 980	$ 856	$ 947
In battery storage	$ 12	$ 106	$ 171	$ 204	$ 166
In nuclear and fossil power generation(b)	$ 179	$ 154	$ 136	$ 98	$ 127
Global average annual investment per total energy supply (billion dollar / EJ)(a)	3.8	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.7
Percent change from 2016-2023		55 %	87 %	83 %	76 %

(a) Expressed in year 2023 U.S. dollars.
(b) Includes unabated fossil fuels and fossil fuels with CCUS.

Global Cumulative Investment

	Reference	Announced Pledges Scenario			
	2016-2023	2024-2030	2031-2040	2041-2050	2024-2050
Global investments (billion dollars)(a)	$ 19,560	$ 26,497	$ 44,013	$ 44,300	$ 114,810
Global power investments (billion dollars)(a)	$ 7,848	$ 12,966	$ 21,693	$ 21,078	$ 55,737
In electricity networks	$ 2,672	$ 3,917	$ 8,759	$ 9,447	$ 22,124
In renewable power generation	$ 3,656	$ 7,199	$ 9,800	$ 8,561	$ 25,560
In battery storage	$ 96	$ 739	$ 1,705	$ 2,041	$ 4,484
In nuclear and fossil power generation(b)	$ 1,432	$ 1,078	$ 1,364	$ 977	$ 3,420

(a) Expressed in year 2023 U.S. dollars.
(b) Includes unabated fossil fuels and fossil fuels with CCUS.

North America Cumulative Investment, 2023-2050

	Announced Pledges Scenario					
	Power Generation					
	Renewable	Nuclear	Fossil fuels	Networks	Battery Storage	Total
North America (billions)(a)	$ 4,647	$ 492	$ 95	$ 5,456	$ 925	$ 11,651

(a) Expressed in year 2023 USD.

Capital Cost

	Announced Pledges Scenario			Net Zero Emissions by 2050		
	2023	**2030**	**2050**	**2023**	**2030**	**2050**
			(In USD/kilowatt)			
United States of America						
Solar PV	1,110	660	460	1,110	640	440
Wind onshore	1,500	1,420	1,340	1,500	1,420	1,320
Wind offshore	4,060	2,660	1,800	4,060	2,560	1,740

CO_2 Prices for Electricity, Industry, and Energy Production

	Announced Pledges Scenario			Net Zero Emissions by 2050		
	2030	**2040**	**2050**	**2030**	**2040**	**2050**
			(In USD per ton of CO_2)			
Advanced economies with net zero pledges(a)	135	175	200	140	205	250
Emerging market and developing economies with net zero pledges(b)	40	110	160	90	160	200
Selected emerging market and developing economies (without net zero emissions pledges)				25	85	180
Other emerging market and developing economies		1700	4,700	15	35	55

(a) Includes all Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries except Mexico.
(b) Includes China, India, Indonesia, Brazil and South Africa.

IPCC 2014 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) RCP 8.5 4 °C Scenario

	2046-2065	**2081-2100 (i.e., end of the 21st Century)**
	Mean (Likely Range)	Mean (Likely Range)
Global Mean Surface Temperature Increase (°C)	2.0 (1.4 to 2.6)	3.7 (2.6 to 4.8)
Global Mean Sea-level Rise (meters) relative to 1986-2005	0.30 (0.22 to 0.38)	0.63 (0.45 to 0.82)

Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors of Kinder Morgan, Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying management assertion of Kinder Morgan, Inc. (“KMI”) that the sustainability metrics for the year ended December 31, 2024 in management’s assertion are presented in accordance with the assessment criteria set forth in management’s assertion. KMI’s management is responsible for its assertion and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the sustainability metrics. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on management’s assertion based on our review.

Our review was conducted 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. The procedures performed in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are substantially less in extent than, an examination, the objective of which is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management’s assertion is fairly stated, in all material respects, in order to express an opinion. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Because of the limited nature of the engagement, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an examination been performed. We believe that the review evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the *Code of Professional Conduct* established by the AICPA and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code).

The firm applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment. In performing our review, we performed inquiries; performed tests of mathematical accuracy of computations on a sample basis; read relevant policies to understand terms related to relevant information about the sustainability metrics; reviewed supporting documentation in regard to the completeness and accuracy of the data in the sustainability metrics on a sample basis; and performed analytical procedures.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy use data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

The preparation of the non-GHG emissions sustainability metrics requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

As discussed in management's assertion, KMI has estimated GHG emissions for certain emissions sources and certain fresh water usage for which no primary data is available.

As discussed in management's assertion, in 2024, KMI changed the methodology related to certain workforce health & safety and waste management metrics.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to KMI's management assertion in order for it to be fairly stated.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Houston, Texas
July 17, 2025

Kinder Morgan, Inc.'s Management Assertion
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

OVERVIEW

With respect to the sustainability metrics for the reporting year 2024 (the metrics are for the year ended December 31, 2024) presented in the tables below, management of Kinder Morgan, Inc. (KMI) asserts that the sustainability metrics are presented in conformity with the assessment criteria set forth below. Management is responsible for the completeness, accuracy, and validity of the sustainability metrics and for the selection of the criteria, which management believes provide an objective basis for measuring and reporting on the sustainability metrics. Management has primarily used the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Accounting Standards as an input to its consideration of what metrics and other sustainability disclosures to report, however, neither the Kinder Morgan, Inc. 2024 Sustainability Report nor this management assertion related to certain sustainability metrics asserts that KMI has complied with the SASB Accounting Standards.

The sustainability metrics, which are reported in the Kinder Morgan, Inc. 2024 Sustainability Report Appendices A.1, A.2, and B, identified by the "†" tick mark, includes KMI and its operated subsidiaries and its operated investees unless otherwise defined in the assessment criteria.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS METRICS

The following disclosures relate to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions tables below:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Equity Share
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control Natural Gas Pipelines Business Segment

KMI considers the principles and guidance of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development's (WBCSD) The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance: An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (collectively, the GHG Protocol) to guide the criteria to collect, calculate, and report its GHG emissions metrics.

Organizational boundary: Other than the metrics in the greenhouse gas emissions - equity share table, KMI uses the operational control approach, defined by the GHG Protocol, and the metrics include emissions from assets KMI operates, even for those assets KMI does not own 100%.

The metrics in the greenhouse gas emissions - equity share table include the share of Scope 1 emissions, Scope 2 emissions, and barrel of oil equivalent (BOE) throughput from operated and non-operated sources in which KMI has an interest.

Exclusions: Scope 1 emissions 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 KMI's 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 emissions from liquefied natural gas (LNG) cold boxes, truck loading, portable flares, gas releases combusted on the pipeline right-of-way, equipment leaks at air blending compressor stations, and enclosed circuit breakers as well as tank venting emissions from the CO_2 business segment's CO_2 production and pipeline assets where the emissions contain less than 1% methane.

Calculations: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for carbon dioxide equivalents, including methane, are primarily calculated using the principles and guidance outlined in the GHG Protocol. Carbon dioxide emissions and equivalents have been determined on the basis of measured or estimated fuel and electricity usage, multiplied by relevant, carbon emission factors which are updated annually, where applicable. Base data utilized in the calculation of Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) emissions is obtained from direct measurements, third-party invoices, or estimates. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions utilize Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (Assessment Report 5 – 100 year).

Estimations: Estimated and/or actual data are used to calculate the emissions and emission intensity metrics. Data considered "actual" use some combination of direct measurements, leak surveys, actual component counts, actual operating data, or other similar data elements directly used in the emissions calculation. Data considered "estimated" uses assumptions to determine emissions where actual operating data, component counts, or measurement data is not readily available as detailed in the tables below. For the year ended 2024, estimates accounted for:

- approximately 4% of operational control Scope 1 emissions,
- approximately 2% of market- and location-based operational control Scope 2 emissions,
- approximately 10% of equity share Scope 1 emissions,
- approximately 1% of market-based equity share Scope 2 emissions, and
- 0.3% of the methane emissions that are used to calculate the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage methane emission intensity rate.

Estimates used in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission metrics are included in the table footnotes below. The table titled greenhouse gas emissions - operational control Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, located below, provides a breakdown of the percentage of methane emissions calculated using estimated and actual data, along with other methodologies.

Uncertainty: GHG emissions quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emissions factors that are used in mathematical models to calculate GHG emissions, and the inability of these models, due to incomplete scientific knowledge and other factors, to accurately measure under all circumstances the relationship between various inputs and the resultant GHG emissions. Environmental and energy usage data used in GHG emissions calculations are subject to inherent limitations, given the nature and the methods used for measuring such data. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e) (a)(b)(c)	15.4
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions by constituent (million metric tons) (a)(b)(c)	
CO_2	12.6
CH_4	0.1
N_2O (d)	0.0
HFCs (d)	0.0
Percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions by emission type (a)(b)(c)(e)	
Flared hydrocarbons (f)	3 %
Other combustion (g)(h)(i)	75 %
Process emissions (j)(k)	4 %
Other vented emissions (l)(m)	10 %
Fugitive emissions from operations (n)(o)	8 %
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions - percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations (p)	0 %
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions - percentage methane (q)	18 %
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions - percentage from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment (r)	91 %
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions - percentage of Other combustion emissions from natural gas-fired compressors (s)	79 %
Total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e) (c)(t)	3.2
Total gross global location-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e) (c)(t)	3.0
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e)	18.6
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions - percentage from purchased electricity (u)	18 %
Company-wide BOE throughput (MMbbl/yr) (v)	6,100
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emission intensity (metric tons CO_2e per BOE throughput (BBbl/yr)) (w)	0.003
Scope 1 emissions reported under EPA's GHGRP (million metric tons CO_2e) (x)	12.4
Scope 1 emissions reported under EPA's GHGRP by constituent (million metric tons) (x)	
CO_2	10.6
CH_4	0.1
N_2O	0.0

(a) Standard: SASB: Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas - Midstream, EM-MD-110a.1.

(b) Standard: SASB: Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas - Exploration and Production, EM-EP-110a.1.

(c) GHG emission calculations generally conform to the WRI's and WBCSD's *The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard,* and EPA or industry guidance. Emissions are categorized using SASB EM-MD-110a.1. Emissions are reported for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, and HFCs from direct and indirect sources. The IPCC AR5 GWPs were used to convert CH_4 (28), N_2O (265), and HFC emissions to CO_2e. Gross emissions are GHGs emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar mechanisms that have reduced or compensated for emissions.

(d) For the year ended 2024, emissions of N_2O and HFCs are less than 50,000 metric tons.

(e) The Scope 1 by emission type was reported as a percentage of total gross global Scope 1 emissions. This deviated from SASB EM-EP-110a.1, which specifies disclosing the amount of Scope 1 emissions per emission type.

(f) Flared hydrocarbons include flaring emissions from processing, gathering, and other operations.

(g) Other combustion includes combustion emissions from equipment including, but not limited to, engines and turbines (including those that drive compressors), boilers and heaters, vapor combustion devices, generators, and stationary and fleet vehicle engines. This also includes methane slip, i.e., natural gas fuel that is not fully combusted.

(h) Emission factors utilized to calculate stationary source emissions are either KMI derived or are from the U.S. EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 (December 2016). Estimations and assumptions used for calculating activity data include the following:
    - If fuel usage or operating hours were not obtained from invoices, meters, or business segment surveys, then consumption rates were either estimated based on the business segment surveys for facilities of similar size and operation, or maximum operating parameters (e.g. 8,760 hours of operation) were used to estimate emissions.
    - For the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, it was assumed that all catalytic heaters have a rating of 0.02 million British thermal units per hour, or MMBtu/hour, and operate for 5,000 hours/year.
    - For transmission pipeline assets, counts of telecom generators were estimated by state and pipeline entity using pipeline miles and average telecom generator counts per mile of pipeline. It was assumed that each unit operated for 20 hours/year, had an average horsepower rating of 40.96 and average fuel consumption of 8,000 Btu/horsepower-hour.
    - For emissions from cathodic protection on transmission pipeline assets, generator engines were assumed to operate 8,760 hours per year and have a fuel consumption rating of 8,000 Btu/horsepower-hour. Thermoelectric generators and microturbines were assumed to have a fuel consumption rating of 8.825 scf/hour and 0.44 MMBtu/hour, respectively.
    - When actual small combustion equipment data was not available (e.g. water heaters, furnace, etc.), a survey was completed for a sample of facilities within each business segment, and the average fuel consumption from these surveys were used to calculate emissions.

(i) Other combustion emissions from mobile equipment includes emissions from onsite mobile equipment required for operations and on-road mobile equipment used by personnel. Emission factors from the GHG Protocol Mobile Emission Factors (March 2017) are utilized in emission calculations. When actual mobile equipment data was not available, a survey was completed for a sample of facilities within each business segment, and the average mobile equipment count from these surveys were used to calculate emissions.

(j) Process emissions include emissions from equipment used to process gas, including, but not limited to, dehydration units and gas sweetening units.

(k) Emission factors from U.S. EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 (December 2016) and API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (August 2009) are utilized to calculate emissions. For dehydrators where activity data was unavailable, emissions were estimated using activity data from similar dehydrator units.

(l) Other vented emissions includes emissions from the release of a mixture of gases containing GHGs from equipment including, but not limited to, compressors, compressor stations, pipeline blowdowns, compressor starts, emergency releases, gas sampling and analysis, metering and pressurizing regulating station upsets, pig traps and drips, pneumatic devices, storage station venting, storage tanks and drain vessels, and well completions. Typically, vented emissions are known sources and are part of operations.

(m) Emission factors from U.S. EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 (December 2016), INGAA Greenhouse Gas Emission Estimations Guidelines for Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Volume 1 – GHG Emission Estimation Methodologies and Procedures, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (GHGI) - Annex 3.6 Tables Emission Factors, and KMI site-specific emission factors are utilized in emission calculations. When the number of gas sampling and analysis sources were unavailable for a pipeline, an average analyzer count/pipeline mile was used for emission calculations. When meter station counts were unavailable for a pipeline, an average meter count per mile, derived from pipelines with actual meter counts, were applied per U.S. state. When pneumatic device counts were unavailable for a facility, they were estimated using the average device counts at surveyed facilities which are similar in size and operation. Pneumatic devices at natural gas processing plants were assumed to be air driven.

(n) Fugitive emissions from operations include emissions from the release of a mixture of gases (including refrigerants) containing GHGs, including, but not limited to, equipment component leaks, compressor leaks, pipeline leaks, process equipment leaks, refrigerants, storage wellheads, and vapor handling systems.

(o) Emission factors from U.S. EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 (December 2016), API Compendium of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Methodologies for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (August 2009), GHG Protocol Hydrofluorocarbon Emission Factors (January 2005), and KMI site-specific count and emission factors are utilized to calculate emissions. Estimations and assumptions used for calculating activity data include the following:

- For the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, for facilities without actual wellhead component leak counts available, emissions calculations from wellhead component leaks were based on an average component count per wellhead or facility.
- For the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, for divested assets without a leak survey completed, prior year data is used.
- If site-specific refrigerant counts were not available, emissions were calculated using comparable facilities based on surveys conducted within each business segment.
- For mobile source refrigerant emissions, a 1.1 kilogram charge of R-134A was assumed to be in fleet vehicles older than 2017 and 1.1 kilogram of R-1234YF charge in vehicles newer than 2017. Fleet vehicles were assumed to have a charge leak rate of 20% per year (API Compendium 2009).

(p) Scope 1 percentage of emissions covered under emissions-limiting regulations is calculated as the Scope 1 emissions covered under emissions-limiting regulations in metric tons of CO_2e divided by the total gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e. Emissions covered under emissions-limiting regulations includes emissions from facilities that are subject to cap-and-trade schemes, carbon tax/fee systems, or GHG limits required by permit or regulatory requirements. Does not include emissions from individual sources subject to regulations that require leak detection and repair or GHG emissions limits, e.g., EPA's 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts OOOOa, OOOOb, and OOOOc.

(q) Scope 1 percentage of methane emissions is calculated as the Scope 1 methane emissions in metric tons of CO_2e divided by the total gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e.

(r) Scope 1 emissions percentage from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment is calculated as the Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment divided by the total gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e.

(s) Scope 1 emissions percentage of other combustion emissions from natural gas-fired compressors is calculated as the Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e from natural gas-fired compressors divided by the total gross global Scope 1 emissions from other combustion in metric tons of CO_2e.

(t) Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity and exclude emissions from acquired and consumed steam, heat, and cooling. If electricity consumption was unavailable, Scope 2 emissions were estimated based on a business segment specific electricity usage factor per facility. Emission factor sources primarily used were U.S. EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID") 2021 - released in January 2023, U.S. EPA eGRID 2022 - released in February 2024, Edison Electric Institute's ("EEI") Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database for Corporate Customers (market-based) - released in June 2023, EEI's Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database for Corporate Customers (market-based) - released in June 2024, and 2023 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (market-based) - released in December 2023. Emission factors are implemented starting from the first day of the month following their release. They remain in effect until a new factor is published.

(u) Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions - percentage from purchased electricity is calculated as the total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e divided by total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e.

(v) Our Nation's Energy Future (ONE Future) definitions are used for annual throughput. If no ONE Future definition applies, throughput is generally defined as product receipt. Throughput was converted to (million British thermal units) MMBtu using product-specific heat content, obtained from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), EPA, or business segment data. This is then converted to BOE by dividing by 5.8 MMBtu/bbl of crude oil. The CO_2 that KMI transports does not have a heating value, and therefore, has a BOE equal to zero.

(w) The quantity of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e divided by the company-wide BOE. Standards and protocols used to calculate emissions intensity include the ONE Future Protocol, Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Methane Intensity Protocol, GHG Protocol, and company specific definitions.

(x) GHG emissions reported to U.S. EPA's GHGRP. GWP's from the IPCC AR5 are used to convert CH_4 (28) and N_2O (265) to CO_2e per the U.S. EPA's GHGRP reporting requirements. For the year ended 2024, emissions reported under U.S. EPA's GHGRP are based on information as of June 10, 2025. For the year ended 2024, emissions of N_2O emissions reported to the U.S. EPA's GHGRP were less than 50,000 metric tons.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Equity Share	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e) (a)(b)	14.7
Total gross global equity share market-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e) (c)	2.1
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO_2e)	16.8
Company-wide equity share BOE throughput (MMbbl/yr) (d)	5,700
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 equity share emission intensity (metric tons CO_2e per BOE throughput) (e)	0.003

(a) See footnotes (a), (b), (c), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n) and (o) in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control table above for information on standards, protocols, exclusions, and estimates used in the Scope 1 emission calculations.

(b) Equity share emissions includes emissions from both operated and non-operated sources in which KMI has an interest. For operated sources, emissions were calculated by applying KMI's ownership percentage to the entity's operating emissions. For the CO_2 business segment's production and pipeline assets, working interest, defined as the share of costs related to the asset, was used as KMI's ownership percentage. Emissions from assets that KMI leases from other companies (i.e. KMI is the lessee) are excluded from the equity share emissions calculations per the GHG Protocol guidance. Estimations and assumptions include the following:

- Emissions data from non-operated sources was collected from the operating partner of the joint venture (JV) who generally provided emissions reported to the U.S. EPA's GHGRP.
- To estimate total Scope 1 emissions from non-operated sources, where only U.S. EPA GHGRP data was available or provided, a scaling factor was applied to U.S. EPA GHGRP reported emissions based on historical reported data from KMI's Natural Gas Pipelines business segment.
- For non-operated sources where the operator did not provide data, estimates were used based on publicly available data in the U.S. EPA's Facility Level Information on Greenhouse Gases Tool or prior year values. If neither of these were available, one-half of the U.S. EPA GHGRP reporting threshold of 25,000 metric tons CO_2e was used (i.e. 12,500 metric tons CO_2e) as the entity's Scope 1 emissions.

(c) See footnotes (c) and (t) in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control table above for information on standards, protocols, exclusions, and estimates used in the Scope 2 emission calculations. For certain non-operated sources that did not provide Scope 2 emissions, an estimation was applied using the reported Scope 2 emissions from a similar operated entity which is similar in size and operations or, if available, a prior year value was utilized. Emissions from non-operated sources may also be reported publicly through other companies' reporting initiatives.

(d) Equity share BOE includes throughput from both operated and non-operated sources in which KMI has an interest. For operated sources, BOE was calculated by applying KMI's ownership percentage to the entity's BOE. For the CO_2 business segment, net revenue interest, which reflects the net ownership in the revenue after royalties are paid, and working interest was used as KMI's ownership percentage for oil and gas production locations, respectively. BOE data from assets KMI does not operate was calculated using throughput data provided by the operating partner to KMI's Financial Reporting team or ESG Reporting group. If throughput data was not provided, it was estimated based on a similar KMI entity.

(e) The quantity of equity share Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in metric tons of CO_2e divided by the company-wide equity share BOE throughput. Standards and protocols used to calculate emissions intensity include the ONE Future Protocol, Natural Gas Sustainability Initiative Methane Intensity Protocol, GHG Protocol, and company specific definitions.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control Natural Gas Pipelines Business Segment	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Methane emission calculation methodology	
Using actual activity data and: (a)(b)	
Measurement or company specific emission factors (c)	38 %
Engineering estimates (d)	43 %
Industry/EPA emission factors (e)	18 %
Using estimated activity data and: (b)(f)	
Company specific emission factors or engineering estimates (c)(d)	0 %
Industry/EPA emission factors (e)	1 %
Methane emission reductions (g)(h)(i)(j)(k)	
Methane emission reductions (million metric tons CO_2e)	4.1
Volume of methane emission reductions (bcf)	7.7
Methane emission intensity rate (l)	0.02 %

(a) "Actual" data uses some combination of direct measurements, leak surveys, actual component counts, actual operating data, or other similar data elements directly used in the emissions calculation.
(b) Calculated by taking the methane emissions from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, as determined by the specified calculation methodology, and dividing by the total methane emissions from the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, measured in metric tons.
(c) Measurement or company specific emission factors are either based on direct leak measurements or calculated using source-specific averaged data from existing leak measurements.
(d) Engineering estimates primarily use emissions modeling software, mass balances, or pipeline parameters to calculate GHG emissions.
(e) Emission factors from U.S. EPA or industry standards are used to calculate emissions.
(f) "Estimated" data uses assumptions to determine emissions where actual operating data, component counts, or measurement data is not readily available.
(g) Standard: ONE Future and the now defunct EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge and EPA Natural Gas STAR programs.
(h) Methane reductions are emissions mitigated or avoided for any reason that would otherwise have been emitted.
(i) Methane emission reductions include reductions from compressor station leak repairs, pipeline pumpdowns, gas turbine installations, electric motor installations, and the use of pipeline sleeves, which reduce the need for pipeline blowdowns.
(j) The reported CO_2e is based on a GWP of 28 if the methane were directly emitted to the atmosphere (IPCC AR5). Calculation is from 40 CFR Part 98.233, Equation W-36: methane (scf) multiplied by 0.0192 kg/ft^3 (methane density) multiplied by 0.001 metric tons/kg (kg to metric tons conversion) multiplied by 28 metric tons CO_2e per metric ton methane.
(k) Methane content of pipeline quality natural gas is estimated at 95% per the defunct EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program guidance.
(l) The emission intensity rate is calculated by dividing KMI's natural gas transmission and storage total methane emissions by KMI's natural gas transmission and storage throughput. Methane emissions are calculated using the procedures in 40 CFR 98 Subpart W. Throughput refers to the total volume of natural gas transported by the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage pipelines. The throughputs submitted through the Pipelines and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Form F 7100.2-1 is used to determine throughput at the transmission pipeline entity level.

NON-GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS METRICS

The following disclosures relate to the tables below:

- Energy Management
- Workforce Health & Safety
- Ecological Impacts
- Water Usage from KMI's CO_2 business segment
- Waste Management

The preparation of the non-GHG emissions sustainability metrics requires management to establish the criteria, make determinations as to the relevancy of information to be included, and make assumptions that affect reported information. The selection by management of different but acceptable measurement techniques could have resulted in materially different amounts or metrics being reported.

Energy Management	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Total purchased electricity consumption (Gigawatt hours) (a)(b)	7,934

(a) The quantity in gigawatt hours of electricity consumption from purchased electricity for operated assets.
(b) Electricity consumption is calculated using KMI specific methodologies. See footnote (t) in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control table above for information on exclusions and estimates.

Workforce Health & Safety	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Employee	
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) (# Recordable injuries and illness / 100 full-time workers) (a)(c)(d)(e)	0.9
Number of recordable injuries and illnesses (a)(d)(e)	98
Number of fatalities (a)(d)(e)(f)	1
Lost time incident rate (LTIR) (# Recordable lost time cases / 100 full-time workers) (b)(d)(e)(g)	0.5
Number of recordable lost time cases (b)(d)(e)	54
Lost Working Days (b)(d)(h)(i)(j)	3,577
Contractor	
Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) (# Recordable injuries and illness / 100 full-time workers) (a)(c)(k)(l)(m)	1.0
Number of recordable injuries and illnesses (a)(k)(l)(m)	10
Number of fatalities (a)(f)(k)(n)	0
Lost time incident rate (LTIR) (# Recordable lost time cases / 100 full-time workers) (b)(g)(k)(l)(o)	0.2
Number of recordable lost time cases (b)(k)(l)(o)	2

(a) Standard: SASB: Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production, EM-EP-320a.1.
(b) Standard is company specific.
(c) TRIR was calculated following the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) methodology as follows: total number of recordable injuries and illnesses multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of employee (or contractor) hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 employees (or 100 contractors) worked per year. 100 employees (or 100 contractors) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates.
(d) For 2024, employee workplace health & safety metrics are calculated using incident classifications as of March 30, 2025. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.
(e) Employee TRIR, recordable injuries and illnesses, fatalities, LTIR, and recordable lost time cases include regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees. It also includes Natural Gas Pipelines and Terminals business segment contractors KMI supervises on a day-to-day basis. This is consistent with OSHA reporting which differs from employee classes included in SASB EM-EP-320a.1.
(f) KMI reports the number of fatalities for employees and contractors but does not report fatality rate or near miss frequency rate (NMFR) as defined in SASB EM-EP-320a.1.
(g) LTIR was calculated following the OSHA methodology as follows: total number of recordable lost time cases multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of employee (or contractor) hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 employees (or 100 contractors) worked per year. 100 employees (or 100 contractors) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates.
(h) Employee lost working days includes regular full-time, regular part-time, and temporary employees.
(i) Employee lost working days count the number of days an employee was out of work due to an OSHA recordable injury or illness that took place in the reporting year or the previous reporting year. Per OSHA Recording and

Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1904.7(b)(3)(vii), the sum of reported lost working days and restricted days is capped at 180 days per incident for reporting. For incidents in which lost time spanned dates from more than one reporting year, only the lost days from 2024 were counted.

(j) In 2024, KMI's methodology for Lost Working Days was revised to extend the lookback period for incidents to one year. For comparability, KMI has revised the previously reported 2023 Employee Lost Working Days metric.

(k) For 2024, contractor workplace health & safety metrics are calculated using incident classifications as of January 24, 2025. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.

(l) Major projects are capital expansion projects that are active and meet a minimum total estimated project cost in the current year or prior years.

(m) Contractor TRIR is based on injuries or illnesses contractors incurred while doing work for KMI on a defined major project. Injuries or illnesses for the contractor's employees operating KMI's marine tankers are not included in the contractor rates, but are included in the marine LTIR.

(n) Contractor fatalities are reported company-wide and are not limited to those that occur on major projects as defined in footnote (l).

(o) Contractor LTIR includes recordable lost time contractor injuries or illnesses which resulted in an absence from work while the contractor was performing work for KMI on a defined major project.

Ecological Impacts	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Number of hydrocarbon spills (a)(b)(c)(d)	29
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills (barrels) (a)(b)(c)(d)	847
Volume recovered (barrels) (a)(c)(d)(e)	410
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills in sites with high biodiversity significance (barrels) (a)(b)(c)(d)(f)(g)	78
Percentage recovered	48 %

(a) Standard: SASB: Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Midstream, EM-MD.160a.4 and SASB Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production, EM-EP-160a.2.

(b) For 2024, hydrocarbon spill values are based on information as of March 18, 2025. A spill is defined as greater than one barrel of hydrocarbon liquid released to surface water, soil, groundwater, or ice-covered surfaces. This excludes spills contained within impermeable or sufficiently impervious secondary containment. Impermeable or sufficiently impervious secondary containment includes containment with earthen berms that utilize liners (e.g. earthen berm with gunite lining).

(c) KMI does not report the volume in the Arctic as KMI does not operate in the Arctic.

(d) On October 2, 2024, in Reeves County, Texas, there was a loss of well control on a well that a KMI predecessor company had drilled and then plugged and abandoned in the 1960s. The volumes associated with this incident are not included.

(e) The volume of spills recovered is the amount of spilled hydrocarbons removed from the environment through short-term spill response activities, excluding amounts that were recovered during longer-term remediation at spill sites and amounts that evaporated, burned, or were dispersed. The volume recovered is reported for the year the associated spill occurred.

(f) Includes spills, as defined in footnote (b), in sites with high biodiversity significance which, as defined by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring (UNEP-WCMC) Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts, are protected conservation areas, habitats of threatened species, and critical habitats. The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), a joint project between UNEP and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), are used to identify protected conservation areas. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) Threatened & Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report is used to identify habitats of threatened species. In 2024, the UNEP-WCMC Critical Habitat Screening Layer was added to identify areas that are potentially or likely classified as a critical habitat. The updated methodology was driven by the 2023 revision of SASB EM-MD-160a.4. KMI has not revised the previously reported 2022 and 2023 aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills in sites with high biodiversity significance metrics for comparability.

(g) UNEP-WCMC Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts suggests adding an area of influence around the location of a spill to determine sites with high biodiversity significance. KMI has implemented steps to confirm that hydrocarbon spills reported did not migrate outside of the coordinates used to determine the location of the spill.

Water Usage from KMI's CO_2 Business Segment	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Fresh water withdrawn (thousand cubic meters) (a)(b)(c)	1,380
Fresh water consumed (thousand cubic meters) (a)(b)(d)	1,380
Fresh water withdrawn intensity (thousand cubic meters of fresh water consumed per BOE throughput (bbl/yr)) (a)(b)(e)	0.03

(a) Standard: SASB: Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas – Exploration & Production, EM-EP-140a.1.

(b) Fresh water usage for 2024 is limited to KMI's SACROC operations and excludes all other CO_2 business segment facilities. In 2024, SACROC operations were about 98% of total fresh water usage for the CO_2 business segment. Fresh water usage is based on meter readings, where available. Fresh water usage for SACROC's cooling towers was estimated based on historical metered usage. For 2024, estimated water usage accounted for approximately 11% of fresh water usage.

(c) Fresh water withdrawn is defined as water obtained from underground wells and water utilities, and water that is purchased and delivered by trucks.

(d) Fresh water consumed is defined as water that evaporated during withdrawal, usage, or discharge or is indirectly incorporated into the product or service. It is assumed that 100% of the fresh water withdrawn in the CO_2 business segment is consumed since the majority of fresh water used in the CO_2 business segment evaporates.

(e) Fresh water withdrawn intensity is calculated by dividing CO_2 business segment fresh water withdrawn in thousand cubic meters by CO_2 business segment BOE throughput in bbls/yr. See footnote (v) in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control table above for information on BOE throughput calculations.

Waste Management	Year Ended December 31, 2024
Amount of EPA-designated hazardous waste generated (metric tons) (a)(b)(c)(d)	5,812
Amount of state-designated hazardous waste generated (metric tons) (a)(b)(d)	939
Percentage of EPA-designated hazardous waste recycled (a)(b)(c)(d)(e)	35 %
Percentage of state-designated hazardous waste recycled (a)(b)(d)(e)	67 %
Amount of universal waste generated (metric tons) (f)	19

(a) Standard: SASB: Extractives & Minerals Processing Sector: Oil & Gas - Refining & Marketing, EM-RM-150a.1.

(b) For 2024, waste values are based on information as of March 25, 2025. Hazardous waste weights are reported in the year the waste was shipped. KMI only reports hazardous waste generated for U.S. operated assets during the time they are under KMI operational control. Universal waste is reported separately. Hazardous waste generated from Canada and Mexico operated assets under KMI operational control are excluded.

(c) In 2024, KMI's methodology was revised to include only hazardous waste shipped from their sites with an assigned permanent EPA ID number and exclude hazardous waste shipped from a site with a provisional or no EPA ID number. For comparability, KMI has revised previously reported 2022 and 2023 EPA-designated hazardous waste generated metrics.

(d) States must follow U.S. EPA hazardous waste classifications although they may create regulations for additional state specific hazardous waste. EPA-designated hazardous waste includes waste classified by the EPA as hazardous. State-designated hazardous waste includes waste classified by the generating state as hazardous, excluding any EPA-designated hazardous waste.

(e) Hazardous waste recycled from U.S. operations includes shipments with the reclamation and recovery handling type and the handling codes H010, H020, H039, H050, and H061, as defined by the U.S. EPA's Hazardous Waste Report Instructions and Forms (EPA Form 8700-13 A/B).

(f) For 2024, waste values are based on information as of March 31, 2025. Universal waste weights are reported in the year the waste was shipped. KMI only reports universal waste generated for U.S. operated assets during the time they are under KMI operational control. Universal waste generated from Canada and Mexico operated assets under KMI operational control are excluded. Universal waste includes EPA-designated and state-designated universal waste. State-designated universal waste includes waste classified by the generating state as universal.