



2025

Sustainability Report

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Glossary

Company Abbreviations

KMI	=	Kinder Morgan, Inc., its operated subsidiaries, and its operated investees	TGP	=	Tennessee Gas Pipeline
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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	CFO	=	Chief Financial Officer
/bbl	=	per barrel	CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
/d	=	per day	CH ₄	=	methane
/ft ³	=	per cubic foot	CISA	=	U.S. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
/hr	=	per hour	CO ₂	=	carbon dioxide
/kg	=	per kilogram	CO ₂ e	=	carbon dioxide equivalent
/yr	=	per year	COO	=	Chief Operating Officer
ACC	=	American Chemistry Council	DOE	=	U.S. Department of Energy
AP-42	=	Compilation of Air Pollutant Emissions Factors from Stationary Sources	DOT	=	U.S. Department of Transportation
API	=	American Petroleum Institute	DRA	=	drag reducing agent
AR4	=	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007	EBITDA	=	earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, depletion, and amortization expenses, including amortization of excess cost of equity investments
AR5	=	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, 2014	EDGAR	=	Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval
ASEA	=	National Agency for Safety, Energy and Environment of Mexico	EEO-1	=	Employment Information Report
bbl or bbls	=	barrel or barrels	EHS	=	environmental, health, and safety
Bcf	=	billion cubic feet	EIA	=	U.S. Energy Information Administration
BLS	=	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	EIC	=	Energy Infrastructure Council
Board	=	Board of Directors	EOR	=	enhanced oil recovery
BOE	=	barrel of oil equivalent	EPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CAO	=	Chief Administrative Officer	ESG	=	environmental, social, and governance
CCUS	=	carbon capture, utilization, and storage	FERC	=	U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
CEO	=	Chief Executive Officer	GAAP	=	generally accepted accounting principles
CER	=	Canadian Energy Regulator	GHG	=	greenhouse gas

Common Industry and Other Terms (continued)

GHGRP	=	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program	N ₂ O	=	nitrous oxide
GIS	=	geographical information system	NGO	=	non-government organization
GROW	=	GHG Reduction Opportunities Working	NO _x	=	nitrogen oxides
GWh	=	gigawatt-hours	OGI	=	optical gas imaging
GWP	=	global warming potential	OMS	=	Operations Management System
HFC	=	hydrofluorocarbon	ONE	=	Our Nation's Energy
HR	=	Human Resources	OOOOa, OOOOb, OOOOC	=	Standards of Performance for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Crude Oil and Natural Gas Source Category
IFRS	=	International Financial Reporting Standards	OSHA	=	U.S. Occupational Safety and 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	PRCI	=	Pipeline Research Council International, Inc.
IPCC	=	United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	PTO	=	paid time off
IT	=	information technology	PwC	=	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
IUCN	=	The International Union for Conservation of Nature	RAISE	=	Reliable Affordable Infrastructure for Secure Energy
kg	=	kilogram	RNG	=	renewable natural gas
LDAR	=	leak detection and repair	RP	=	recommended practice
LED	=	light-emitting diode	RROG	=	reporting-regulated-only gathering
LEED	=	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	SASB	=	Sustainability Accounting Standards Board
LEPA	=	Liquid Energy Pipeline Association	SCADA	=	supervisory control and data acquisition
LMS	=	Learning Management System	scf	=	standard cubic feet
LNG	=	liquefied natural gas	SEC	=	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
LTIR	=	lost time incident rate	SIM [®]	=	Safety In Motion [®]
METEC	=	Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center	SO _x	=	sulfur oxides
MMBbl	=	million barrels	STEM	=	science, technology, engineering, and math
MMBtu	=	million British thermal units	TCFD	=	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
MMcf	=	million cubic feet	TRIR	=	total recordable incident rate
MWh	=	Megawatt-Hour	TSA	=	U.S. Transportation Security Administration

Common Industry and Other Terms (continued)

Type R	=	reporting category for onshore gas gathering lines	VOCs	=	volatile organic compounds
U.S.	=	United States of America	WDPA	=	World Database on Protected Areas
USCG	=	U.S. Coast Guard	WBCSD	=	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
USFWS	=	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	WRI	=	World Resources Institute

Important Information about Policies, Procedures, Practices, and Forward-Looking Statements

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 2025*,” which is included in *Appendix C – 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; 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 domestic energy policy and related proposed changes to laws and regulations; legal challenges to proposed regulations; our customers' and competitors' responses to evolving expectations and 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.

Except where and how specified in *Appendix C – 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

Over the last decade, as sustainability issues gained momentum, some companies and countries made ambitious environmental pledges. At Kinder Morgan, we focused on integrating sustainability into our operations, adopting goals that were measured, practical, and cost effective.

Transitioning to Cleaner Reliable Energy

Natural gas, an abundant, affordable, and lower carbon fuel source, plays a key role in power generation. The substitution of natural gas for coal at electric generating facilities is an important element in the global transition to cleaner power. In addition, the reliability of natural gas makes it an excellent backstop to renewable energy sources.

Expanding our Assets to Meet Demand

Demand for natural gas produced in the U.S. is expected to grow substantially over the coming years. Wood Mackenzie projects that U.S. natural gas demand will increase by more than 22 Bcf/d by the year 2030.¹ In addition, the International Energy Agency, or IEA, projects global demand growth of approximately 130 Bcf/d by 2050 – more than the current total U.S. natural gas market.² As a leading energy infrastructure company, we are expanding our natural gas pipelines and storage facilities to meet the projected growth in demand.

Part of being sustainable is building with future needs in mind. Three of our largest projects will transport natural gas to the southeastern U.S., where the population is projected to grow at twice the rate of the rest of the country, and to the ports from which LNG can be shipped to foreign shores. In 2025, we placed \$1.8 billion of projects into service and added more than \$3.7 billion to our project backlog. Approximately 92% of this backlog is allocated to our natural gas business, with nearly all of it supporting LNG and end-use power markets.

While our primary focus is conventional natural gas, we continue to explore opportunities beyond our core businesses. In August 2025, our energy transition ventures group brought our Autumn Hills RNG plant on line. This plant produces pipeline-quality RNG, providing a lower carbon solution to the transportation industry and expanding our participation in the growing renewable fuels market. When used as transportation fuel, the RNG generated by the plant could displace more than 4 million gallons of diesel fuel per year.



We also handle other lower carbon fuels like ethanol, renewable diesel, and biodiesel. In 2025, these activities, combined with RNG production and transport, contributed to the avoidance or reduction of approximately 25 million metric tons of CO₂e.

Reducing Emissions

For more than 30 years, we have worked to minimize methane emissions from our operations. Since 1993, our initiatives have reduced methane emissions from our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage assets by approximately 162 Bcf, equivalent to approximately 87 million metric tons of CO₂e. In 2025, we avoided or reduced approximately 3.6 million metric tons of CO₂e. We believe our

¹ Wood Mackenzie. "North America Gas Strategic Planning Outlook." *Wood Mackenzie*, 30 Apr. 2026, <https://www.woodmac.com/reports/gas-markets-north-america-gas-strategic-planning-outlook-150039051>.

² IEA. "World Energy Outlook." *IEA*, 12 Nov. 2025, <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2025>.

efforts have resulted in meaningful progress: from 2023 to 2025, we reduced our absolute methane emissions by approximately 13% and our company-wide methane emission intensity by approximately 17%.

Investing in New Technologies

At its formation, our GHG Reduction Opportunities Working, or GROW, group was tasked with several objectives, including identifying cost-effective technologies that could help reduce our GHG emissions. In 2024, the group proposed, and we executed, an investment in Flyscan™ Systems, Inc. This company provides aerial technology to conduct automated visual inspection to detect liquid hydrocarbon leaks, right-of-way encroachments and other pipeline threats using remote sensing and artificial intelligence. The technology is deployed by adding Flyscan™ units to regular patrol planes. We began testing a Flyscan™ unit in 2025.



In early 2026, Flyscan™ announced that the existing unit yielded a sensitivity of 5.9 kg/hr with a 90% probability detection of methane in blind controlled testing. We believe our use of this technology could help reduce emissions, enhance efficiency, and strengthen asset integrity across our network.

The GROW group also identified opportunities to replace vapor combustion units with vapor recovery units that reduce Scope 1 emissions. Since 2024, we have operated five vapor recovery units at our Pasadena and Galena Park terminals and in 2025, we added vapor recovery units to three of our Products Pipelines business segment's terminals. These units are expected to reduce

combustion-related criteria pollutants, including NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀.

Listening to Our Employees

We believe culture is a strength. It influences the way we interact, make decisions, and get things done. Our “Work Smart” initiative is central to our culture. Employees are encouraged and empowered to identify more efficient ways to perform tasks and implement improvements. For example, at our Pasadena Terminal, employees recommended installing radar-equipped tanks to streamline tank gauging. This change reduced the number of manual climbs by more than 50% while lowering the risk of slips, trips, and falls. Empowering employees to rethink routine practices enhanced both safety and efficiency.

We maintain several safety programs that encourage employees to actively observe work practices, conditions, and behaviors to identify potential hazards and promote safety awareness. These programs support our “Stop Work Authority” culture, which empowers employees and contractors to stop work at any time if they identify an unsafe condition or potential safety concern. We strive to reduce complacency and enhance safety by encouraging employees and contractors to stay alert, question assumptions, and look out for one another every day.

Maintaining a Sustainable Vision

While the global energy landscape continues to evolve, our approach to sustainability remains consistent – grounded in our business model, guided by our values, and focused on practical, measurable progress while pursuing our guiding vision: delivering energy to improve lives and create a better world.

Handwritten signature of K. Dang.

Kimberly S. Dang, Chief Executive Officer

Sustainability Report

1.0 Introduction

(SASB Midstream EM-MD-110a.2, 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.

Governance

Our Board oversees 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. Our Board reviews, evaluates, and approves management's short- and long-term strategy, which may include climate. We believe a key tenet of good governance is investing in opportunities that are able to stand on their own economic justification.

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

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 employees to adhere to standards of conduct consistent with our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, or “Code of Conduct.”

We expect our consultants, contractors, suppliers, vendors, and business partners to adhere to standards of conduct consistent with our 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.

Oversight of Sustainability Metrics and 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 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. Minimizing natural gas releases helps us avoid GHG emissions and meet the methane emission intensity target adopted for our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment. Our methane emission intensity target and performance against that target are described in *Section 3.4.1 Short-Term GHG Targets*.

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

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). We reference 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 other SASB sectors applicable to our business, noting the topic standard reference number where applicable. In developing our Report, we use third-party guidance, including investor-published guidance on engagement priorities.

We post on our website a summary spreadsheet of our sustainability metrics and policies, titled “2025 Sustainability Data and EIC Template.” This summary 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>.

Changes to our Report

In this year’s Report, we have streamlined the content by reducing redundancy and removing certain metrics that provide less value to our stakeholders. We also eliminated information covered in our publicly available policies. These efforts are a part of our “Work Smart” initiative.

Additionally, we will disclose our TCFD report on a biennial basis. Our next TCFD report is planned for the 2026 reporting year and will be released in 2027. For our most recently published TCFD report, refer to the 2024 Sustainability Report at https://www.kindermorgan.com/WWKMM/media/Safety-Environmental/documents/2024_Sustainability_Report.pdf.

Description of Appendices

In *Appendix A – Equity Share GHG Emission Metrics*, we include GHG emissions metrics from both operated and non-operated sources in which we have an ownership interest.

In *Appendix B – 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*.

In *Appendix C – 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 2025. This Report uses the “†” symbol to indicate metrics assured by PwC.

2.0 Overview of Business

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
- CO₂, which includes our energy transition ventures group.

As of December 31, 2025, we owned an interest in or operated approximately 78,000 miles of pipelines, 136 terminals, approximately 700 Bcf of working natural gas storage capacity, and RNG generation capacity of approximately 6.9 Bcf/yr of gross production.

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.^{3,4,5} The industry's safety performance in recent years continues to improve and the total number of incidents and incidents impacting people or the environment continues to decline.⁶

Our pipelines transport natural gas, refined petroleum products, crude oil, condensate, CO₂, renewable fuels, and other products. Our terminals store and handle various commodities, including gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, chemicals, petroleum coke, metals, and ethanol and other renewable fuels and feedstocks. We are also one of the largest transporters of CO₂ 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 2025 Form 10-K, which can be found at <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1506307/000150630726000011/kmi-20251231.htm>.

2.1 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our Code of Conduct establishes the standards of ethical conduct that our employees and contractors, 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.

³ PHMSA. "General Pipeline FAQs." *PHMSA*, 6 Nov. 2018, www.phmsa.dot.gov/faqs/general-pipeline-faqs.

⁴ Liu, Henry. "Pipeline." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 29 Mar. 2024, www.britannica.com/technology/pipeline-technology.

⁵ INGAA. "Natural Gas Pipeline Safety." *INGAA*, 10 Jan. 2024,

<https://ingaa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/INGAA-Pipeline-Safety-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.

⁶ API-LEPA. "2024 Pipeline Performance Report & 2023-2025 Pipeline Excellence Strategic Plan." *API-LEPA*, 14 Feb. 2025, pp. 34–64. www.api.org/~media/files/misc/2024/2023-performance-report-and-api-lepa-2023-2025-pipeline-excellence-strategic-plan.

We encourage employees and contractors 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. For more information, see our Code of Conduct at <http://conductandethics.kindermorgan.com>.

2.2 Management Systems

Operations 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. The purpose of our OMS is to capture our important operational objectives and expectations into a single management system to manage routine risk activities. Our OMS is established, implemented, and maintained by our COO and business segment management, who review our performance with the CEO in weekly scheduled meetings. 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 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:

- setting 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 helps us 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 halt work, under the Stop Work Authority initiative, if an activity is not well understood or could lead to potential harm, and we regularly communicate that they have that responsibility.

Our OMS incorporates our audit, incident management, and lessons learned processes, which are discussed in more detail below.

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 safety targets and incident investigations. Weekly senior management meetings, chaired by our CEO, include reports and discussions of any notable workplace incidents and near misses that 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 process contributes to an environment in which employees and contractors are comfortable identifying and speaking up about risks and helps emphasize the urgency of communicating risk information up, down, and across the organization.

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-Exploration and Production-110a.1/110a.2, IFRS S2.29(a))

Scope 1 emissions include direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting company. Methane, a primary component of natural gas, and CO₂, which is naturally occurring and also a byproduct of burning natural gas, are examples of Scope 1 emissions. 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 and pipeline leaks, refrigerants, and vapor handling systems.

Our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment contributes 91% of our 2025 total gross global operational control Scope 1 GHG emissions. “Other combustion” is our largest emission type, comprising approximately 75% of our 2025 total gross global operational control Scope 1 emissions, of which approximately 79% is from our natural gas-fired compressors. See *Section 3.4.3 Decarbonizing our larger Scope 1 and 2 emission sources* 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 9%, and primarily includes emissions from blowdowns for maintenance, integrity testing, and unplanned activities at our pipelines, compressors, and compressor stations. See *Section 3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment* and *Section 3.4.3 Decarbonizing our larger Scope 1 and 2 emission sources*, which describes our initiatives to reduce methane emissions, including vented emissions.

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 16% of our 2025 total gross global operational control Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions.⁷

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 and turbines, i.e., methane slip. As compared to the emission factors under the prior rules, the final emission factors under the May 2024 rules increased the emission factors between 45% and 600%, depending on the type of engine. However, changes to these rules are under review by the current U.S. Presidential administration. While this review remains ongoing, we continue to calculate our Scope 1 emissions using the emission factors that were in effect prior to the May 2024 updates.

⁷ The market-based method is calculated using a combination of contractual instruments, such as energy attribute certificates, residual mix emission factors, supplier specific emission factors, and grid-average emission factors.

Our total gross global operational control Scope 1, market-based Scope 2 emissions, location-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 percentage of our ownership.

Our total 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 CO₂e in 2025 and are included in *Appendix A – Equity Share GHG Emission Metrics*.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Operational Control	(In million metric tons of CO₂e unless stated otherwise)		
Scope 1 emissions			
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions(a)(b)(c)(d)†	15.4	15.4	15.8
Percentage of gross global Scope 1 emissions by emission type			
Flared hydrocarbons	3 %	3 %	3 %
Other combustion	74 %	75 %	75 %
Process emissions	4 %	4 %	5 %
Other vented emissions	12 %	10 %	9 %
Fugitive emissions from operations	8 %	8 %	8 %
Percentage covered under emissions-limiting regulations(e)	0 %	0 %	0 %
Percentage methane(f)	20 %	18 %	17 %
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions by constituent (million metric tons)(a)(b)(c)(d)			
CO ₂	12.3	12.6	13.1
CH ₄	0.1	0.1	0.1
N ₂ O(g)	0.0	0.0	0.0
HFCs(g)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scope 2 emissions			
Total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions(a)(h)†	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total gross global location-based Scope 2 emissions(a)(h)†	3.1	3.0	2.8
GHG emission intensity			
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions(a)(b)(c)(d)(h)	18.6	18.6	18.9
Company-wide BOE throughput (MMBbl/yr)(i)†	5,700	6,100	6,200
Total gross global Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emission intensity (metric tons CO ₂ e per BOE throughput)(a)(i)	0.003	0.003	0.003
Emissions under EPA's GHGRP(j)(k)			
Scope 1 emissions	12.2	12.4	—
Scope 1 emissions by constituent (million metric tons)			
CO ₂	10.3	10.6	—
CH ₄	0.1	0.1	—
N ₂ O(g)	0.0	0.0	—

† An external third party performed limited assurance procedures for the 2025 values of these metrics. See their report in *Appendix C – Third-Party Assurance Statement*.

- (a) GHG emission calculations generally conform to the WRI and the WBSCD's *The GHG 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 CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs from direct and indirect sources. The IPCC AR5 GWPs were used to convert CH₄ (28), N₂O (265), and HFC emissions to CO₂e. Gross emissions are GHGs emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar mechanisms that have reduced or compensated for emissions. Scope 1 and 2 emissions for our operations in Canada and Mexico are less than 50,000 metric tons.
- (b) The emission factors from EPA CFR - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 (December 2016) are utilized in emission calculations.
- (c) Excludes emissions from construction and contractor 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 certain 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 CO₂ business segment's CO₂ 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 total gross global operational control Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the calendar year in which the divestitures occurred. Emissions from these divestitures are included.
- (e) 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 emission limits, e.g., EPA's 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts OOOOa, OOOOb, and OOOOc.
- (f) Scope 1 percentage of methane emissions is calculated as the Scope 1 methane emissions in metric tons of CO₂e divided by the total gross global operational control Scope 1 emissions in metric tons of CO₂e.
- (g) N₂O and HFCs are less than 50,000 metric tons.
- (h) Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity and exclude emissions from acquired and consumed steam, heat, and cooling. Market-based emissions are calculated using a combination of contractual instruments, such as energy attribute certificates, residual mix emission factors, supplier specific emission factors, and grid-average emission factors. Location-based emissions are calculated using grid-average emission factors where the electricity is consumed.
- (i) 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 CO₂ that we transport does not have a heating value, and therefore, has a BOE equal to zero.
- (j) For calendar year 2025, the deadline for the EPA's GHGRP was extended to October 31, 2026, and was not available in time for publication in our report.
- (k) For calendar year 2024, IPCC's AR5 global warming potentials are used. For 2023, AR4 global warming potentials were used.

PwC provided limited assurance on specific GHG related metrics in our Report for 2025. The assurance statement for 2025 is included in *Appendix C – Third-Party Assurance Statement*.

3.2 Strategy to Manage Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (SASB EM-MD-110a.2, SASB EM-EP-110a.3, IFRS S2.14(a))

3.2.1 GHG Emission Reduction Efforts

Our management team annually reviews, reassesses, and engages with the Board regarding our emissions profile and opportunities to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions and, when appropriate, 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. These analyses include assessing factors such as the potential reduction in GHG emissions, reliability of our operations, replacement costs, government incentives, economic justification, and our engagement with customers, among other factors. They also include 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 our analyses. 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

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 reduction activities we undertake. 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 also 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 162 Bcf of methane emission reductions or avoidance from our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's transmission and storage assets since 1993, which is equivalent to approximately 87 million metric tons of CO₂e.

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 2025 Annual Report, these ONE Future member companies accounted for approximately 25% of total natural gas produced, 40% of natural gas gathered, 29% of the total gas processed, 61% of natural gas transmission pipeline miles, and 33% of the total U.S. natural gas delivered to end users.⁸

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.

In 2025, ONE Future, in partnership with ICF International, Inc., completed a marginal abatement cost study related to methane emissions, prevention, detection, and abatement activities and technologies. This study was intended to identify new, cost-effective opportunities for emission reductions and is expected to inform ONE Future's continued strategic planning.⁹

ONE Future's 2025 Annual Report for calendar year 2024, shows a methane emission intensity rate of 0.28% for member companies, an approximate 15% decrease from the prior year, outperforming the 2025 target by 72%.

⁸ ONE Future Coalition. "2025 Annual Report on Calendar Year 2024 Methane Intensities." *ONE Future Coalition*, 3 Dec. 2025, https://onefuture.us/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/FINAL_Pages_ONEFuture-2025-AnnualReport_12.3.25.pdf.

⁹ ONE Future Coalition. "2025 Annual Report on Calendar Year 2024 Methane Intensities." *ONE Future Coalition*, 3 Dec. 2025, https://onefuture.us/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/FINAL_Pages_ONEFuture-2025-AnnualReport_12.3.25.pdf.

Methane Emission Reduction or Avoidance 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;
- 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 several of 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, in which we participated from 2016 to 2024. The volume and CO₂e of these methane emissions reduced or avoided are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Methane emission reductions (million metric tons CO₂e)(a)(b)	4.5	4.1	3.6
Volume of methane emission reductions (Bcf)(c)	8.4	7.7	6.8

- (a) Reductions are emissions mitigated or avoided for any reason that would otherwise have been emitted. Amounts are quantified for compressor station leak repairs, pipeline pumpdowns, gas turbine installations, electric motor installations, and use of pipeline sleeves, which lessen the need for pipeline blowdowns.
- (b) The reported CO₂e 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/ft³ (methane density) multiplied by 0.001 metric tons/kg (kg to metric tons conversion) multiplied by 28 metric tons CO₂e 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 and EPA Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge programs. More information about these calculation methodologies is provided in *Appendix B – Methane Emission Reduction Methodologies*.

Methane Emission Measurement and Detection Technologies

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.

We conduct annual methane leak surveys using optical gas imaging, or OGI, cameras or other EPA- or state-approved technologies at 100% of our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment's 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, monthly reports identifying unrepaired leaks are sent to our operations group.

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. We expect how we determine our methane emissions will continue to evolve depending on how regulations develop and methane emission detection and measurement technology improves. The methodologies used to determine methane emissions for our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment are provided below.

	Year End December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(Percentage of methane emissions)		
Using actual activity data and:(a)(b)			
Measurement or company specific emission factors(c)	30 %	38 %	38 %
Engineering estimates(d)	48 %	43 %	43 %
Industry/EPA emission factors(e)	14 %	18 %	16 %
Using estimated activity data and:(b)(f)(g)			
Company specific emission factors or engineering estimates(c)(d)	0 %	0 %	1 %
Industry/EPA emission factors(e)	8 %	0 %	2 %

- (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 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) Zero or 0% indicates that data was collected and the reported value rounds to zero.

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 2025, we conducted such surveys on approximately 800 miles of our natural gas pipelines. This mileage reflects the sum of all survey activities rather than unique miles of pipeline;
- evaluating continuous methane detection technologies;
- using OGI, cameras or other EPA- or state-approved technologies to verify suspected leaks; and
- investing in Flyscan™ Systems, Inc. to help accelerate its entry into the natural gas detection and quantification market. Flyscan™ has developed technology to enable detection of liquid hydrocarbons and automation of right-of-way visual inspection from regular aerial patrol planes through the use of remote sensing and artificial intelligence.

Following our 2024 investment in Flyscan™, we installed a Flyscan™ unit on our contract aerial patrol aircraft in 2025. The Flyscan™ unit enables detection of liquid hydrocarbons and automated visual inspection of rights-of-way from patrol planes. Flyscan™ is developing technology to detect methane leaks on pipelines as part of aerial patrol. We began testing this technology in 2025. The testing of this methane detection technology is managed by the GHG Reduction Opportunities Working Group, or GROW group, discussed in *Section 3.4.2 Medium- and Long-Term GHG Emission Reduction Targets*. In February 2026, Flyscan™ announced that its existing unit, which already detects liquid hydrocarbons, yielded a sensitivity of 5.9 kg/hr with a 90% probability detection of methane in blind controlled testing.¹⁰

3.2.1.2 Other GHG Emission Reduction Efforts

In addition to our methane emission reduction efforts, 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.

At our Snyder Gas Plant, rather than venting CO₂ removed by amine units to the atmosphere, we capture the CO₂ for use in our EOR operations. In 2025, we captured and injected approximately 120,000 metric tons of CO₂e through this process.

To help minimize 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.

¹⁰ Flyscan™. "Flyscan Achieves Sub-10 Kg/hr Independent Validation of Aerial Hyperspectral Methane Detection at Colorado State University's METEC Facility." *Flyscan™*, 9 Jun. 2026, <https://flyscan.com/2026/06/09/flyscan-achieves-sub-10-kg-hr-independent-validation-of-aerial-hyperspectral-methane-detection-at-colorado-state-universitys-metec-facility/>.

3.2.2 Research and Development

Below are a few examples of how we 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*

We have been a member of the Methane Emissions Technology Evaluation Center, or METEC Industry Advisory Board, since 2022. 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.¹¹ Over the course of the project, 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. The DOE awarded the funds in five increments and has provided only the first increment of funding to date with discussions underway to determine the timing of the next funding increment.

- *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. In 2025, we contributed to GHG-related projects through PRCI and PRCI's Emerging Fuel Institute.

- *Reliable Affordable Infrastructure for Secure Energy*

In 2024, we participated in the Net Zero Infrastructure Program, or NZIP, which changed its name to RAISE in 2025. RAISE is a research collaboration of industry partners, academics, and technical experts led by GTI Energy to holistically research and communicate a national vision of gas infrastructure. RAISE is focused on mapping the most valuable opportunities for leveraging gas infrastructure in current and future energy systems, including the potential for integrating lower emission fuels, such as hydrogen, RNG, and synthetic natural gas. In 2025, RAISE published the Gulf Coast regional case study, which evaluated the adoption potential of these lower emission fuels in the region. The report identified opportunities, regional policies, and investments that can leverage existing robust gas infrastructure to accelerate deployment. We sat on the program board of RAISE for the duration of the Gulf Coast study and provided input to its technical committees.

¹¹ 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://enr.source.colostate.edu/departments-of-energy-awards-25m-to-spur-partnership-and-research-at-csu-methane-detection-facility/>.

We will continue to consider participating in additional voluntary methane emission measurement and detection studies or programs, such as the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0.

The dollar amounts we have invested annually in research and development projects related to GHG emissions and climate change are provided below. The 2025 amount includes contributions for GHG-related projects through PRCI and PRCI's Emerging Fuel Institute and ONE Future. The table also includes investments in the METEC Industry Advisory Board.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousands)		
Research and development investments in GHG emissions and other climate change-related projects	\$ 433	\$ 428	\$ 251

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.

3.2.3 Energy Management

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 Systems*, 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 consumption as described in *Section 3.2.1.2 Other GHG Emission Reduction Efforts*. 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.

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 electricity providers.

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.

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 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

We utilize both third-party and in-house resources to review 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 leadership and in some cases to the CEO and President. We continuously seek opportunities to implement our findings to optimize operations and make economic and energy-efficient decisions when installing new or replacement equipment.

Renewable and Low Carbon Electricity Consumption

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 energy-efficiency and cost-saving perspectives.

We have a retail power agreement, in effect since 2021 and continuing through May 2027, to purchase wind power in Texas. We also acquired Emission-Free Energy Certificates, or EFECs, from PJM Environmental Information Services, Inc., or PJM, which provides reporting and data tracking services of both emissions and renewable energy credits. EFECs are market-based instruments representing one MWh of electricity generation that does not produce GHG emissions. PJM defines emission-free energy as electric power from a generating unit that does not directly produce any air emissions. In 2025, we applied the EFECs to our electricity consumption at multiple facilities in Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. Through these two sources, we purchased approximately 54 GWh of low carbon electricity in 2025. We continue to explore additional opportunities to purchase renewable and low carbon electricity.

Our purchased electricity consumption is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In GWh)		
Total purchased electricity consumption(a)(b)	7,793	7,934	7,869

(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.

3.3 Scope 3 Emissions (IFRS S2.29(a))

Calculating and reporting Scope 3 emissions is complex, as these emissions come from a wide range of sources, some of which are difficult to measure or estimate. Emissions reported as our Scope 3 emissions may be reported by other companies as Scope 1 or 2 emissions. For example, our Scope 3 emissions from employee business air travel may be reported by an airline as its Scope 1 emissions. We are evaluating the feasibility of reporting our Scope 3 emissions in the future depending on regulatory requirements.

We handle lower carbon fuels like RNG and renewable fuels and feedstocks that contribute to lower global emissions. In 2025, our activities, i.e., handling ethanol, renewable diesel and biodiesel, and RNG transport and production, contributed to the avoidance or reduction of approximately 25 million metric tons of CO₂e.

3.4 GHG Reductions and Targets

3.4.1 Short-Term GHG Targets (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%.¹²

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Methane emission intensity rate target	0.31 %	0.31 %	0.31 %
Methane emission intensity rate(a)	0.03 %	0.02 %	0.02 %
Methane emission intensity rate – ONE Future(b)(c)	0.04 %	0.03 %	— %

- (a) The methane 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 from EPA CFR - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart W (December 2016). 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 PHMSA Form F 7100.2-1 is used to determine throughput at the transmission pipeline entity level.
- (b) The methane 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 utilizes AP-42 emissions factors. 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 PHMSA Form F 7100.2-1 is used to determine throughput at the transmission pipeline entity level.
- (c) The methane emission intensity rate – ONE Future will be calculated by ONE Future in the third quarter of 2026.

In 2023, 2024, and 2025, we performed better than our transmission and storage methane emission intensity target of 0.31%. In 2025, our methane emission intensity rate was approximately 94% lower than our target and 96% lower than the 2012 transmission and storage industry segment rate of 0.45%.

The ONE Future coalition had planned to update its post-2025 targets, but these efforts were paused due to regulatory uncertainty surrounding EPA's GHGRP. As a result, our methane emission intensity target for 2026 will remain at the 2025 target of 0.31%. We remain committed to meeting our methane intensity target, while maintaining pipeline integrity and safety and minimizing customer impacts.

¹² ONE Future Coalition. "Methane Emissions Estimation Protocol v.6." *ONE Future Coalition*, Dec. 2023, https://onefuture.us/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/ONE-Future-Protocol_Version-2023-for-CY2022-Emissions_12.15.2023.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 cleaner energy. 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 economically feasible 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 may include discussions 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 minimize our methane emissions, as described above in *Section 3.2 Strategy to Manage Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions*. As discussed further below, we will continue to seek opportunities within our control to reduce our Scope 1 and Scope 2 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, renewable and low carbon 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 EHS Committee.

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

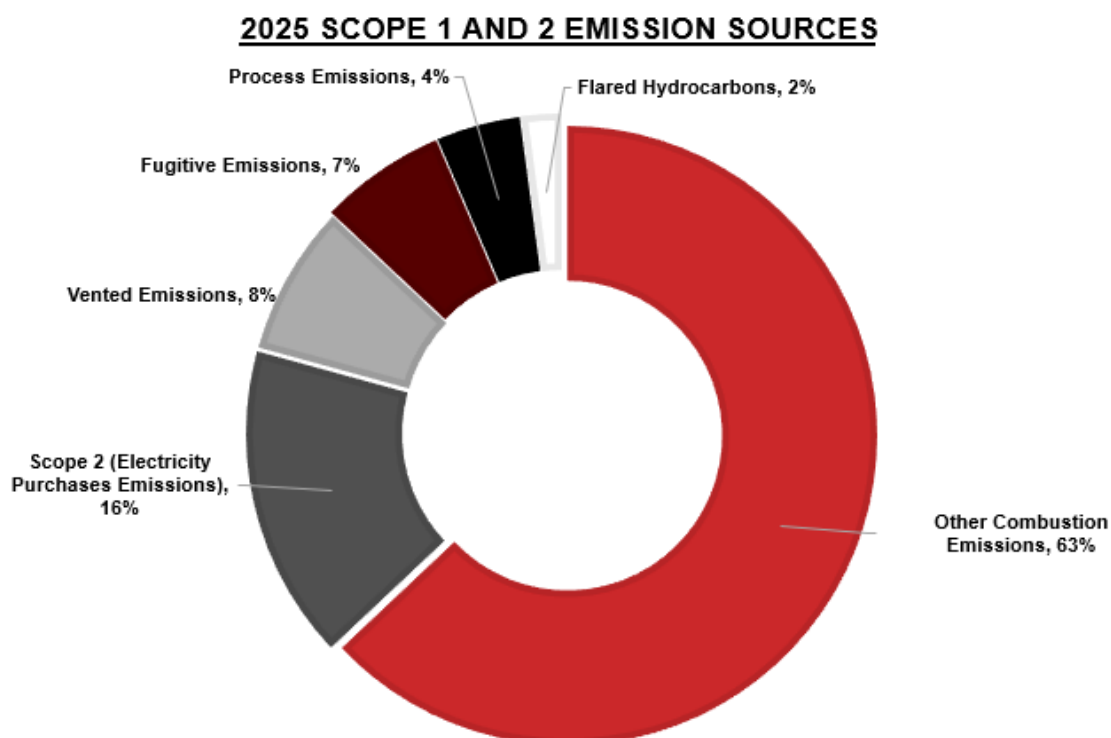
- looking for opportunities to reduce our Scope 2 emissions, such as, where appropriate, increasing our use of renewable and low carbon electricity when renewing power purchase agreements;
- evaluating government incentives for opportunities to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions;
- working with third 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

The GROW group continues to evaluate and assess several new initiatives. Initiatives implemented by the GROW group include:

- Tested methane detection technology from Flyscan™, in which we invested in 2024. See *Section 3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment* for more information about our Flyscan™ investment.
- Installed additional vapor recovery units at three of our Products Pipelines business segment's terminals, which are expected to reduce Scope 1 emissions.
- Tuned the vapor combustion unit at Carteret, New Jersey terminal to improve emissions.
- Retired several email domains, eliminating over 100,000 emails per month, and used a shared mailbox approach to reduce system-generated emails.

3.4.3 Decarbonizing our larger Scope 1 and 2 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 2025, 63% of our combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions came from combustion emissions, mostly from combusting natural gas to power our natural gas-fired compressors.

Approximately 79% of our 2025 combustion emissions came from the compressor engines and compressor turbines at our over 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 can be difficult and cost prohibitive in many parts of the country due to challenges related to permitting, right-of-way access, and community opposition. In response, we and others in our industry develop expansion projects involving smaller capacity increases achieved by adding compression to an existing pipeline. Expanding pipeline capacity in this way 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-fired 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 6.7 million horsepower. In 2023, we estimated that replacing all our natural gas-fired compressors with electric compressors could cost in excess of \$20 billion. At that time, 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 included estimated costs for new or upgraded electric power facilities to service the electric compression. These costs have increased since this estimate was completed. 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 may be additional costs for the electricity provider, not included in these estimated costs, to upgrade their facilities to service this electric compression.

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. In addition, many of these costs may not be economically justifiable.

The shift to using external power for electric-powered compressors would also require 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 natural 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, would not be 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. However, we continue to evaluate 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. 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.

Based on 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 absolute emissions overall, while the additional compression on existing pipelines is also expected to increase emissions on an 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.

We expect that as part of our regular analysis of our emissions profile and reduction opportunities, we will periodically assess the feasibility of electrifying more of our compressor stations. We anticipate that, in time, third parties may develop cost-effective technologies or other solutions to reduce or capture CO₂ 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 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 8% and 7%, respectively, of our 2025 Scope 1 and 2 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 CO₂ on a 20-year time horizon, and 28 times more potent on a 100-year time horizon.¹³

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 may undertake natural gas pipeline blowdowns for unplanned events when necessary for safety, emergency, or other 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 2025, we conducted quarterly leak surveys at 110, or 27% of our natural gas compressor stations. From 2023 to 2025, we have reduced our absolute methane emissions by approximately 13% and our company-wide methane emission intensity by approximately 17%.¹⁴

Scope 2 Emissions

Purchased electricity, our main source of Scope 2 emissions, accounted for approximately 16% of our 2025 combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory. While we plan to look for opportunities, where appropriate, to increase our renewable and low carbon electricity 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 approximately 52% and 13% being generated by natural gas-fired and coal-fired power plants, respectively.¹⁵ 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.

¹³ IPCC. “Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report.” *IPCC*, Nov. 2014, https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/SYR_AR5_FINAL_full.pdf.

¹⁴ Company-wide methane emissions are calculated by multiplying total gross global operational control Scope 1 emissions in CO₂e by the methane percentage published in this Report. The methane emission intensity is then derived by dividing total methane emissions by the BOE throughput published in this Report. Both metrics are reported in *Section 3.1 Gross Global Scope 1 and 2 Emissions, Percentage Methane, Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations*.

¹⁵ EPA. “Summary Data eGRID with 2023 Data.” *EPA*, 12 Jun. 2025, www.epa.gov/eGRID/summary-data.

4.0 Air Quality

(SASB EM-MD-120a.1)

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, PM₁₀, 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. The technology was implemented on the engines at one compressor station in November 2025, and when we tested the engines thereafter, we achieved a 75% reduction in NO_x emissions compared to prior test results.

- *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 PM₁₀, associated with vapor combustion unit waste gas.
- *South System Expansion 4 Project*
South System Expansion 4 is an expansion project with construction planned to begin in 2026. The project is expected to result in an overall net reduction of criteria air pollutants through the retirement of older, higher-emitting compressor engines and the installation or enhancement of emission controls on some existing compressor engines. Upon completion, expected in 2029, we anticipate an overall net annual reduction in air emissions of approximately 1,800 metric tons of NO_x, 350 metric tons of CO₂, and 225 metric tons of VOCs.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousand metric tons)		
Air emissions(a)(b)			
NO _x (excluding N ₂ O)	51.7	45.9	48.2
SO _x	0.3	0.3	0.4
VOCs	12.3	11.3	10.4
PM ₁₀	1.3	1.3	1.4

- (a) Includes emissions that are reportable to a U.S. state, U.S. federal, or Mexican federal agency. Emissions were calculated or reported as of March 2024 for 2023 data, March 2025 for 2024 data, and April 2026 for 2025 data. 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 and Usage

(SASB EM-EP-140a.1)

Water resources are important to the communities and ecosystems in which we operate. 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 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 committed to efficient operations that include responsibly managing our water consumption, our wastewater effluent, and disposal of the water we do use.

Our fresh water uses are primarily for:

- processing plants in our CO₂ and Natural Gas Pipelines business segments,
- cooling for our CO₂ business segment power plant,
- hydrostatic integrity testing of new and existing pipelines and related equipment prior to operation,
- dust control, and
- cleaning our equipment.

We have policies and procedures to help us meet or exceed water and wastewater effluent monitoring, measurement, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

Water Management

We monitor our stormwater and wastewater discharge and, if necessary, treat it prior to release 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, if necessary, corrective actions are implemented to address causes.

One of the ways we reduce our water usage and wastewater effluent when performing hydrostatic integrity testing on large segments of pipe is by testing smaller sections of pipe and reusing the test 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.

Our water management practices also apply to produced water, a by-product of our CO₂ 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.

Water Usage from our CO₂ Business Segment

Our CO₂ 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, sourced 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 CO₂ business segment's EOR process is relatively insignificant compared to the amount used at the gas processing plants and power plant.

The amount of fresh water withdrawn and fresh water consumed for our CO₂ business segment are provided below. We assume fresh water consumed is equal to fresh water withdrawn because the majority of fresh water used in our CO₂ business segment operations evaporates.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
(In thousand cubic meters)			
Fresh water usage for CO₂ business segment(a)			
Withdrawn(b)	1,304	1,380	1,550
Consumed(c)	1,304	1,380	1,550

- (a) Fresh water usage for 2023, 2024, and 2025 is limited to our SACROC operations and excludes all other CO₂ business segment facilities. In 2024, SACROC operations were about 98% of total fresh water usage for the CO₂ business segment. Fresh water usage is based on meter readings, where available. In 2023 and 2024, fresh water usage at our SACROC gas processing plant was estimated based on historical metered usage. For 2025, fresh water usage at our SACROC gas processing plant is estimated for January and February using the average usage from December 2025 through February 2026, while actual meter readings are used from March 2025 through December 2025.
- (b) Fresh water is from groundwater, surface water, and municipal water, including purchased and non-purchased volumes. This includes 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.

Hydrostatic Integrity Testing

As part of our asset integrity management program, or IMP, described in *Section 12.1 Asset Integrity Management*, we conduct regular testing of new and existing pipelines and tanks. For hydrostatic integrity testing, referenced above, we inject water into a pipeline to test its integrity. When performing leak tests on tanks, we use water from fresh water and non-fresh water sources.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousand cubic meters)		
Fresh water withdrawn for hydrostatic integrity testing(a)(b)(c)	34	36	23

- (a) Fresh water is from groundwater, surface water, and municipal water, including purchased and non-purchased volumes.
- (b) Water volumes are calculated using the dimensions of our in-service PHMSA regulated pipeline that were tested. Volumes may not account for water reuse or water loss.
- (c) In 2025, our methodology for calculating fresh water withdrawn for hydrostatic integrity testing was revised to exclude water withdrawn for testing of tanks. For comparability, we have updated the 2023 and 2024 data for consistency with the 2025 methodology.

Water usage can vary year-over-year depending on the size of pipe being tested and the pipeline integrity assessment methods and reassessment intervals. Where possible and allowed by the regulations, we use in-line inspection, or 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)

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. Our Biodiversity Policy outlines the approaches we use to address our impact on biodiversity in areas where we operate.

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 stakeholder 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 noxious weeds; and
- coordinating ongoing environmental monitoring to identify and address progress toward restoration, revegetation, or reclamation success criteria.

Our PHMSA-regulated hazardous liquid pipelines and facilities 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 potential effect of our pipelines and facilities on these areas.¹⁶ We work to meet or exceed the applicable regulatory standards designed to protect these environments. Read more about our IMP described in *Section 12.1 Asset Integrity Management*.

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)

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,		
	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of land operated within or near areas of protected conservation status or endangered species habitat(a)(b)			
Near designated areas	29 %	30 %	31 %
Within designated areas	3 %	3 %	3 %
Within or near designated areas	32 %	33 %	34 %

- (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 CO₂ business segment. Acreage operated for a facility includes land within the facility's security fence line for the Natural Gas Pipelines, Terminals, and CO₂ 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 IUCN designations, recommended by SASB EM-MD-160a.2, because we believe the USFWS dataset better reflects the biodiversity risk for our operations. For the 2025 reporting year, we downloaded the USFWS dataset and the WDPA dataset in the fourth quarter of 2025 and used our GIS datasets as of the fourth quarter of 2025 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.

¹⁶ 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.

Terrestrial Land Disturbed and Restored

The terrestrial land disturbed and restored is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In hectares)		
Terrestrial land disturbed(a)	93	154	490
Terrestrial land restored(b)	93	154	446

- (a) Calculated by comparing our operations footprint in November 2022 to November 2023 for 2023, November 2023 to November 2024 for 2024, and January 2025 to January 2026 for 2025. 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.

6.3 Hydrocarbon Spills

(SASB EM-MD-160a.4, SASB EM-EP-160a.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.¹⁷

We work to prevent liquid hydrocarbon releases from our operations, but sometimes such releases do occur. These releases are promptly remediated and are typically below reportable quantities and contained within secondary containment systems.

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 as having occurred in areas with high biodiversity significance, as defined in the footnote of the table below, may not necessarily have impacted the biologically sensitive area, as they may have occurred on our property and did not migrate into surrounding areas.

In 2025, spills that occurred at our facilities that were located in geographic areas with high biodiversity significance did not impact the areas surrounding our properties. Spills that occurred on the right-of-way were remediated, minimizing impact to the local biodiversity.

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,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In barrels, except number of spills)		
Number of hydrocarbon spills(a)(b)(c)	35	29	30
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills(a)(b)(c)	239	847	208
Aggregate volume of hydrocarbon spills in sites with high biodiversity significance(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)	39	71	57
Volume recovered(a)(b)(c)(g)	202	410	129

- (a) Values are as of February 2024 for 2023 data, March 2025 for 2024 data, and March 2026 for 2025 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 and product misappropriated and not recovered.
- (b) We do not operate in the Arctic and therefore have nothing to report for SASB EM-MD-160a.4.

¹⁷ 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.

- (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 Centre, or UNEP-WCMC, Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts, are protected conservation areas, habitats of threatened species, and critical habitats. The PHMSA National Pipeline Mapping System and the WDPA, a joint project between UNEP and IUCN, are used to identify protected conservation areas. The 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 used in 2024 and 2025. The updated methodology was driven by the 2023 revision of SASB EM-MD-160a.4, which became effective January 1, 2024. The Critical Habitat Screening Layer was not applied to 2023 data.
- (e) UNEP-WCMC Biodiversity Indicators for Site-based Impacts suggests adding an area of influence around the location of a spill to help determine if the spill migrated into a site 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) In 2025, our methodology was revised to exclude facilities that did not meet the definition of footnote (d). For comparability, we have updated the 2023 and 2024 data for consistency with the 2025 methodology.
- (g) 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 Environmental Fines and Penalties

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 the incident.

Our environmental fines and penalties paid are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousands)		
Environmental fines and penalties paid(a)	\$ 32	\$ 710	\$ 407

- (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 when the incident took place.

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)

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, is described in *Section 2.2 Management Systems*.

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. Our other business segments have also implemented this program, with CO₂ beginning in 2024 and Products Pipelines and Terminals beginning in 2025. 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. Since the program's deployment in 2019, the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment has had a meaningful decrease in soft tissue injuries.
- *Safety Observation*
We have safety programs that encourage employees to actively observe work practices, conditions, and behaviors to identify potential hazards and promote safety awareness. These programs compliment our Stop Work Authority culture, which gives all employees and contractors the power to stop work at any time if they observe an unsafe condition or feel there may be a safety concern.
- *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 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.

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.

Sixteen of our terminals, including our largest by storage volume and our largest by area, participate in the program. In 2025, the ACC awarded twelve of our terminals the Certificate of Excellence for their strong safety performance. The Certificate of Excellence is the highest facility safety award presented by the Responsible Care® Program, recognizing 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.

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

(SASB EM-EP-320a.1)

We strive for continuous improvement in our safety performance. Although our aspiration 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

Employee incident rates, incident rate targets, injuries and illnesses, lost time cases, lost working days, and the number of work-related fatalities are provided below. Our 2026 company-wide TRIR target is 0.8, which is the average of the baseline years 2023, 2024, and 2025.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In number of recordable incidents per 100 full-time workers, except fatalities)		
Target – employee TRIR industry three-year average(a)(b)	1.4	1.5	1.7
Target – employee TRIR three-year average(a)(c)	0.7	0.7	0.8
Employee TRIR(a)(d)(e)	0.7	0.9	0.9
Number of recordable employee injuries/illnesses(d)(e)	77	98	98
Employee LTIR(d)(e)(f)	0.3	0.5	0.5
Number of recordable employee lost time cases(d)(e)	37	54	52
Employee lost working days(e)(g)	2,539	3,577	3,084
Number of employee fatalities(d)(e)	0	1	0

- (a) TRIR calculation was calculated following the OSHA methodology: 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) 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 2025, these include 4862-pipeline transportation of natural gas, 49319-other warehousing and storage, 2111-oil and gas extraction, and others. The 2023, 2024, and 2025 target industry rates are an average of the most recent three-year period. For example, to calculate our 2025 target industry TRIR, we first calculate the 2025 industry rate by weighing the 2023 BLS industry rates using our 2024 employee hours and then, to calculate our 2025 three-year average target industry TRIR, we averaged the annual industry TRIR values that were calculated for 2023, 2024, and 2025.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Employee TRIR, recordable injuries and illnesses, LTIR, recordable lost time cases, and fatalities include 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 SASB EM-EP-320a.1.
- (e) Employee rates and fatalities are calculated using incident classifications as of January 10, 2024 for 2023 data, March 30, 2025 for 2024 data, and January 15, 2026 for 2025 data. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified.
- (f) LTIR was calculated following the OSHA methodology: total number of recordable lost time cases 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.
- (g) 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 across more than one reporting year, only the lost days in the calendar year were counted for that reporting year.

Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training Hours

We use a learning management system, or LMS, to provide and track training for our employees who take required and voluntary online courses. Topics for these courses include safety, environmental compliance, emergency response, and corporate policies, including our OMS. Our operations employees receive initial EHS 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. Additional training is provided for employee development as discussed in *Section 15.3 Human Capital Development Programs*,

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.

Our hazard recognition and incident investigation training, which are a part of our health, safety, and emergency response training are described below.

- *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 incorporated recognizing hazards into various safety training courses 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.

Annually, we strive to have 100% of the training courses assigned through our LMS completed by the end of the year. In 2025, 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.

In 2025, our employees completed approximately 194,000 hours of health, safety, and emergency response training through our LMS, with each employee taking an average of 18 hours of training. This is equivalent to a roughly \$12.6 million annual investment in training for health, safety, and emergency response.¹⁸

¹⁸ This is calculated by multiplying our total health, safety, and emergency response training hours by our employees' hourly median salary, calculated from the median employee 2025 annual total compensation as disclosed in our 2026 Proxy Statement.

The average number of employee hours spent on health, safety, and emergency response topics are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Average hours per employee of health, safety, and emergency response training(a)(b)	21	19	18

- (a) 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. This metric does not include training data for our Mexico employees.
- (b) In 2025, our methodology was revised to include additional in-person trainings. For comparability, we have updated the 2023 and 2024 training metrics for consistency with the 2025 methodology.

Contractor Safety Metrics

Our contractor incident rates targets, incident rates, injuries and illnesses, lost time cases, and the number of work-related fatalities are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
(In number of recordable incidents per 100 full-time workers, except fatalities)			
Target – contractor TRIR industry three-year average (a)(b)(c)	1.6	1.6	1.5
Target – contractor TRIR three-year average(a)(b)(d)(e)	0.3	0.3	0.6
Contractor TRIR(a)(b)(e)(f)	0.8	1.1	0.9
Number of recordable contractor injuries/illnesses(b)(e)(f)	10	11	14
Contractor LTIR(b)(e)(f)(g)	0.5	0.3	0.9
Number of recordable contractor lost time cases(b)(e)(f)	6	3	1
Number of contractor fatalities(e)(h)	3	0	0

- (a) TRIR was calculated following the OSHA methodology: total number of recordable incidents multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of contractor hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 contractors worked per year. 100 contractors working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates.
- (b) 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.
- (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 rates and fatalities are calculated using incident classifications as of January 15, 2024 for 2023 data, January 24, 2025 for 2024 data, and April 6, 2026 for 2025 data. Injuries or illnesses may later be reclassified. Injuries or illnesses for the contractor's employees operating our marine product tankers are not included in the contractor injury/illness counts or rates.
- (f) In 2025, our methodology was revised to include additional incidents that were not previously allocated to major projects. For comparability, we have updated the 2023 and 2024 safety metrics for consistency with the 2025 methodology.
- (g) LTIR was calculated following the OSHA methodology: total number of recordable lost time cases multiplied by 200,000 divided by the number of contractor hours actually worked. The 200,000 represents the hours 100 contractors worked per year. 100 contractors working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year is a standard base for calculating incident rates.
- (h) Contractor fatalities are reported company-wide and are not limited to those that occur on major projects as defined in footnote (b).

8.0 Supply Chain Management

We encourage our suppliers to communicate our Supplier Code of Conduct expectations throughout their own business operations and supply chains. New suppliers are required to certify that they have reviewed our Supplier Code of Conduct when they are added to our supplier tracking system.

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

Supplier Due Diligence

We conduct due diligence on potential new suppliers and monitor our existing suppliers for 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 fraud, bribery, or corruption; violating federal criminal laws; failure to pay minimum wage; 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.

Additionally, 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.

Local Procurement Spend

Our local procurement spend is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In millions)		
Local procurement spend(a)	\$ 4,651	\$ 4,600	\$ 5,358

(a) Local procurement spend refers to spend made with companies headquartered in the U.S. This was 99.5% of total procurement spend in 2025.

9.0 Waste Management

(SASB Refining & Marketing EM-RM-150a.1)

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 and non-hazardous liquid and solid waste.

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,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In metric tons, except percentages)		
Amount of hazardous waste generated(a)(b)	6,660	6,750	8,684
Percentage of hazardous waste recycled(a)(b)(c)	45 %	35 %	25 %

- (a) Hazardous waste values are as of March 2024 for 2023 data, March 2025 for 2024 data, and March 2026 for 2025 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 excluded. Hazardous waste generated from Canada and Mexico assets under our operational control is excluded for 2023 and 2024 but is included for 2025.
- (b) U.S. states must follow EPA hazardous waste classifications although they may create regulations for additional state specific hazardous waste. EPA-designated hazardous waste is waste classified by the EPA as hazardous. State-designated hazardous waste is waste classified by the generating state as hazardous. Hazardous waste generated in Mexico must follow the classifications established by Mexico's General Law of Prevention and Comprehensive Management of Waste.
- (c) 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 EPA Hazardous Waste Report Instructions and Forms (EPA Form 8700-13 A/B).

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.

10.0 Competitive Behavior

(SASB EM-MD-520a.1)

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

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. Our Canadian asset is regulated by various Canadian regulatory agencies.

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,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(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	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.0

- (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.

11.0 Prevention of Corruption and Bribery throughout the Value Chain

(SASB EM-EP-510a.2)

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.

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, which is described in greater detail in *Section 2.2 Management Systems*, to assess operational risks related to our assets. We develop programs, policies, and procedures to address those risks.

Asset Integrity – Pipelines and Liquids Terminals

We conduct activities to monitor the integrity of our transmission pipelines and facilities as well as 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;
- 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*, 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; and
- executing quality assurance programs such as third-party audits and application of performance metrics.

Integrity Management Program – Pipelines

For most of our pipelines, where appropriate, we have established an 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: ILIs, hydrostatic integrity tests, direct assessments, non-destructive testing, and above-ground surveys. 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, which provides more detailed data about corrosion or other anomalies, if any. 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>.

Our IMP 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 updates and plans for reducing risks associated with high consequence assets and operations within each business segment.

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 who 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 through 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.

Additionally, in 2025, our COO, James Holland accepted on our behalf the President's Award of Corporate Excellence from Common Ground Alliance in recognition of exceptional dedication to damage prevention efforts.

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 help us 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 with emergency response training. In addition, many of 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 other impacted entities, including, if applicable, 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 mock emergency exercises and invite first responders to participate in certain drills. 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.

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 certain assets 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 2025, we experienced several severe weather events that impacted our assets, including wildfires in California and winter storms in the Midwest and Gulf Coast regions. Through our incident response process, we restored operations with zero recordable safety incidents.

Emergency Response Notifications

We maintain an emergency response line 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 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. We strive for safe operations and zero 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, RROG pipeline incidents, and Type R pipeline incidents, and percentage of reportable pipeline incidents that are significant are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Number of reportable pipeline incidents(a)(b)(c)	37	36	31
Percentage of reportable pipeline incidents that are significant(a)(d)	49 %	56 %	58 %
Number of reportable RROG pipeline incidents(a)(e)	14	7	8
Percentage of reportable RROG pipeline incidents that are significant(a)(f)	0 %	0 %	0 %
Number of reportable Type R pipeline incidents(a)(g)	1	1	1
Percentage of reportable Type R pipeline incidents that are significant(a)(f)	100 %	100 %	100 %

(a) The number of reportable pipeline, RROG pipeline, and Type R pipeline incidents and significant incidents reported are as of March 2024 for 2023 data, March 2025 for 2024 data, and February 2026 for 2025 data.

- (b) 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.
- (c) 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, LNG, 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, \$145,400 as of July 2024, and \$149,700 as of July 2025, 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.
- (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 CO₂ releases, PHMSA combines the unintentional and intentional release volumes to determine if the incident meets the significant liquid release threshold.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 CO₂ 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.
- (g) 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, LNG, 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, \$145,400 as of July 2024, and \$149,700 as of July 2025 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.

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.

12.5 Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Inspection

(SASB EM-MD-540a.2)

Maintaining the integrity of our natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines is fundamental to our mission to provide energy transportation services in a safe and environmentally responsible manner. As described in *Section 2.2 Management Systems* and *Section 12.1 Asset Integrity Management*, 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.

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, or direct assessments are provided below, as well as the miles of pipeline operated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of natural gas pipelines inspected(a)(b)	25 %	25 %	22 %
Percentage of hazardous liquid pipelines inspected(a)(b)	35 %	37 %	38 %
Miles of pipeline operated (in thousands)(c)	74	70	71

- (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) Miles of pipeline operated is used to calculate the percentage of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines inspected.
- (c) Miles of pipeline operated includes pipelines in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico under our operational control as of the fourth quarter of 2025. It excludes production and flow lines in the CO₂ business segment.

From 2023 through 2025, approximately 42,780 miles of our natural gas pipelines and 13,290 miles of hazardous liquid pipelines were assessed using ILIs, pressure tests, 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:

- regulatory requirements, interpretations, and guidance regarding environmental, personal safety, process safety, pipeline safety, hazardous material transport, climate change, and cyber and physical security;
- 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 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

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,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousands)		
Contributions to political campaigns, candidates, and parties(a)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Payments made in relation to ballot measures(a)	\$ 25	\$ 0	\$ 0
Payments to lobbying organizations(b)(c)	\$ 991	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,171
Trade association dues(d)(e)	\$ 2,310	\$ 2,513	\$ 2,695
Non-deductible portion of trade association dues attributed to lobbying and political expenditures(d)(e)	\$ 250	\$ 279	\$ 348

(a) Zero indicates that data was collected and the reported value is zero.

(b) These are not payments for political expenditures, i.e., political campaigns, candidates, and parties.

(c) Payments reported as defined by state-specific or federal regulations.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

Direct Lobbying

We direct our lobbying efforts toward matters applicable to our business, including issues like taxes and pipeline safety. We do not believe any of our 2025 direct lobbying efforts were contrary to the goal of the Paris Agreement to limit global average temperature rise. Examples of our direct multiyear climate-related lobbying activities include the following:

- Advocated for legislation or regulation to modify PHMSA 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 CCUS to help reduce CO₂ emissions.
- Through the Liquid Energy Pipeline Association, we advocated for new PHMSA regulations regarding the safety and integrity of CO₂ pipelines.

Trade Associations

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, Liquid Energy Pipeline Association, and the International Liquid 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.

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

In 2025, 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 generally aligned. The results on whether or not these trade associations are generally aligned with our lower carbon future and methane mitigation strategy are described below.

Association(a)	Association Climate Position(b)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
American Biogas Council(c)	ABC is the voice of the U.S. biogas industry dedicated to maximizing carbon reduction and economic growth using biogas systems.	Aligned
American Maritime Partnership(c)	American Maritime Partnership is committed to ensuring a sustainable future by protecting the pristine waters on which U.S.-flag ships, lakers, tankers, barges, tugs, commercial fishers, and dredges sail.	Aligned

Association(a)	Association Climate Position(b)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
Coalition for Renewable Natural Gas, also known as RNG Coalition	RNG Coalition provides industry leadership, education, and advocacy for RNG development as a sustainable source for 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(c)	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
Energy Infrastructure Council(c)	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, co-chaired by 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

Association(a)	Association Climate Position(b)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
GPA Midstream Association(c)	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(d)	To our knowledge, Illinois Chamber of Commerce has not taken a position on emissions or climate.	Not applicable
International Liquid Terminals Association(c)	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
Interstate Natural Gas Association of America(c)	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(c)	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(c)	NMOGA and its members are dedicated to promoting the safe and environmentally responsible development of oil and natural gas resources in New Mexico. They support and practice meaningful, achievable efforts to reduce emissions and protect the state's natural resources.	Aligned
San Pedro Chamber of Commerce(d)	To our knowledge, San Pedro Chamber of Commerce has not taken a position on emissions or climate.	Not applicable

Association(a)	Association Climate Position(b)	Alignment with our Lower Carbon Future and Methane Mitigation Strategy
Texas Oil and Gas Association(c)	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 emission 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(c)	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) We are also a member of Interstate Natural Gas Association of American Foundation, Pipeline Research Council International, and Southern Gas Association. These associations are not included in the table because none of our dues go to lobbying.
- (b) An association's climate position may have changed since we conducted our analysis in February 2026.
- (c) Our employees served on the board of directors of these trade associations in 2025. We also had an employee on the board of Southern Gas Association in 2025.
- (d) To our knowledge, Illinois Chamber of Commerce and San Pedro Chamber of Commerce have not taken a position on emissions or climate.

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* and *Section 3.2.1.1 Methane Emission Reduction Commitment*:

- 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, RNG, and LNG businesses;
 - supporting the transportation, storage 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 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.

13.2 Tax Transparency

We are committed to complying with tax laws, as well as following the spirit of those laws, of 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 partially offset taxable income. A significant portion of our taxes paid 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,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In millions)		
Income taxes paid(a)(b)			
U.S. Federal	\$ 58	\$ 43	\$ 84
U.S. State	\$ 27	\$ 37	\$ 40
Canada	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Mexico	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 3
Total income taxes paid, net	\$ 87	\$ 81	\$ 127
Property taxes paid(c)(d)	\$ 552	\$ 593	\$ 648

- (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 2023, 2024, or 2025. Our entities in Brazil and the Cayman Islands are from legacy acquisitions and we are working to close these entities.
- (b) Includes cash taxes of \$76 million, \$48 million, and \$80 million, for 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively, from the following unconsolidated C-corp joint ventures: Citrus, LLC; Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC; 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 by our ownership percentage of each joint venture.

We provide extensive tax information in our 2025 Form 10-K, which can be found at <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1506307/000150630726000011/kmi-20251231.htm>.

14.0 Data Security

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

For more information about Data Security, see Item 1C. Cybersecurity in our 2025 Form 10-K, which can be found at <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1506307/000150630726000011/kmi-20251231.htm>.

15.0 Employee Relations

15.1 Employees

(SASB Professional & Commercial Services SV-PS-330a.2 / SV-PS-000.A)

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, ask questions on topics such as our company goals, and express any employee concerns. Our CEO and President maintain communication with our employees through regular emails 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 2025, 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. This benefit is available to employees that have completed one year of service with the company and have worked at least 1,250 hours in the preceding 12-month period.
- Mother's Rooms: Designated private rooms with refrigerators for nursing mothers are provided 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 five 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 offers 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 Board and workforce are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Full-time employees(a)	10,905	10,947	11,041
Part-time employees(a)	9	9	4
Temporary employees(a)	5	6	5
Newly hired employees(b)			
Number of newly hired employees	1,500	1,287	1,205
Percentage of newly hired female employees	15 %	15 %	15 %
Percentage of newly hired male employees	85 %	85 %	85 %
Employee turnover			
Involuntary employee turnover(c)(d)	2 %	2 %	2 %
Voluntary employee turnover(c)(e)	8 %	7 %	6 %
Total employee turnover(c)(d)(e)	10 %	9 %	8 %
Average employee tenure (years)			
Female	11	11	11
Male	11	11	11

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Percentage of female board of directors(f)	15 %	25 %	18 %
Percentage of female executive officers(g)	17 %	17 %	17 %
Percentage of minority executive officers(g)(h)	17 %	17 %	17 %

- (a) Employee counts are as of December 31, 2023 for 2023 data, December 31, 2024 for 2024 data, and December 31, 2025 for 2025 data. The total number of full-time employees in Mexico was 14 in 2023 and 2024 and 13 in 2025. In 2025, 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 rehires and transfers to KMI employment through mergers or acquisitions.
- (c) Percentage based on the count of terminations divided by average number of full-time and part-time employees.
- (d) Includes count of involuntary terminations from full-time and part-time positions. Excludes divestitures and location closures.
- (e) Includes count of employee-initiated voluntary terminations from full-time and part-time positions. Excludes retirements.
- (f) For 2023, the gender composition reflects the reported gender in the 2024 Proxy Statement. For 2024 and 2025, the gender composition of the Board is consistent with the pronouns used in the 2025 Proxy Statement and 2026 Proxy Statement.
- (g) Executive officers are as defined by Rule 3b-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and as listed in the 2024 Proxy Statement for 2023 data, the 2025 Proxy Statement for 2024 data, and the 2026 Proxy Statement for 2025 data.
- (h) As used here, minority includes the 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.

Employee Demographics

The composition of our workforce is provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2023		2024		2025	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Executive/Senior Level Officials(a)(b)(c)	104	23	107	20	104	25
Hispanic or Latino	7	2	8	2	7	3
White	91	17	93	14	91	19
Black or African American	5	1	5	1	5	1
Asian	1	2	1	2	1	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two or More Races	0	1	0	1	0	0
First/Mid-Level Officials and Managers(a)(b)(c)	784	222	793	240	799	238
Hispanic or Latino	95	24	94	30	97	33
White	624	148	628	157	620	152
Black or African American	28	19	29	19	36	17
Asian	24	28	26	31	29	32
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0	4	0	4	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	1	4	1	4	1
Two or More Races	8	2	8	2	9	3
Remainder of Workforce(a)(b)(c)	8,275	1,477	8,240	1,529	8,332	1,548
Hispanic or Latino	1,360	286	1,407	297	1,456	312
White	5,718	839	5,636	868	5,622	867
Black or African American	806	198	795	206	818	210
Asian	188	124	204	124	222	122
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	4	15	4	14	4
American Indian or Alaska Native	99	5	91	5	92	6
Two or More Races	88	21	92	25	108	27

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2023		2024		2025	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Workforce(a)(b)(c)	9,163	1,722	9,140	1,789	9,235	1,811
Hispanic or Latino	1,462	312	1,509	329	1,560	348
White	6,433	1,004	6,357	1,039	6,333	1,038
Black or African American	839	218	829	226	859	228
Asian	213	154	231	157	252	156
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19	4	19	4	18	4
American Indian or Alaska Native	101	6	95	6	96	7
Two or More Races	96	24	100	28	117	30

- (a) U.S. employee data was queried in November 2023 for 2023 data, November 2024 for 2024 data, and November 2025 for 2025 data. Both full-time and part-time employees are included.
- (b) Data is captured by using a U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance voluntary self-identification survey.
- (c) The U.S. data reconciles to our submission of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Employer Information Report EEO-1 for each year. For 2025, the data is presented per the specifications of the 2024 EEO-1 Instructions Booklet. For 2023 and 2024, the EEO-1 submission was under KMI. The 2025 submission, if required, will be under KMGP Services Company, Inc.

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 our Board's Nominating and Governance Committee.

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 locate prospective 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, 2024, and 2025. 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 employees who are military veterans, including those who have retired or passed away.

15.3 Human Capital Development Programs

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. In 2025, 75 mentor-mentee pairs completed the nine-month program.

New Supervisor Training – Manager Essentials Training

Our Manager Essentials Training program was designed to help newly hired or promoted managers successfully make the transition from an individual contributor to a first-time manager. This three-month program emphasizes the practical knowledge, skills, and tools we believe are central to becoming an effective leader. In 2025, 160 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 2025, 139 employees completed the program.

New Vice President Training – Next Level Training Program

Our Next Level Training 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 2025, 12 employees completed the program.

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
Participation in leadership training programs(a)(b)			
Percentage of female employees in leadership training programs	21 %	25 %	22 %
Percentage of male employees in leadership training programs	79 %	75 %	78 %
Percentage of minority employees in leadership training programs	21 %	19 %	27 %

(a) Leadership training programs include Manager Essential Training, Emerging Leaders Institute, and Next Level Training Program.

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

Total Employee Development 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 and investment in development training are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousands)		
Total hours of employee development training(a)(b)	802	439	430
Investment in employee development training (in millions)(c)	\$ 41	\$ 25	\$ 28

(a) Employee development training includes Manager Essentials Training, Emerging Leaders Institute, Next Level Training Program, Right-of-Way College training, Udemy training, and LMS training. It also includes an estimate of the time it takes to train new employees to develop the skills to qualify for our Operator Qualification program per 49 CFR Part 192, Subpart N and 49 CFR Part 195, Subpart G. It

excludes training included in *Section 7.2 Employee and Contractor Safety Statistics and Average Hours of Health, Safety, and Emergency Response Training* and training for our Mexico employees.

- (b) In 2025, our methodology was revised to include additional in-person trainings. For comparability, we have updated the 2023 and 2024 training metrics for consistency with the 2025 methodology.
- (c) For 2023, 2024, and 2025, the investment in training was calculated using an hourly rate derived from the median employee compensation as defined in the 2024, 2025, and 2026 Proxy Statement, respectively.

In addition to our investments in health, safety, and emergency response training, we invested approximately \$2,500 per employee in other employee development training in 2025. Together with health, safety, and emergency response training, we have invested approximately \$41 million, or about \$3,700 per employee.¹⁹ In 2025, 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)

Our communities play an important role in how we conduct our business. 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*, 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*.

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,

¹⁹ This is calculated by multiplying our total training hours by our employees' hourly median salary, calculated from the median employee 2025 annual total compensation as disclosed in our 2026 Proxy Statement.

- construction,
- restoration activities,
- environmental considerations, and
- the social and economic benefits of our industry.

See our Community Relations Policy at <http://communityrelations.kindermorgan.com> for more information.

16.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Mechanisms

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.²⁰ The 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 stakeholder groups such as residents, business owners, farmers and ranchers, schools, contractors, and government and safety officials.

²⁰ PHMSA. "Public Awareness Programs: API RP 1162." *PHMSA*, Dec. 2003. <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/PublicAwareness/PARPI1162.htm>.

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;
- 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.

We conduct audits internally to identify program improvements. Additionally, 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 place a high value on public safety and seek to educate the public to increase its awareness of pipeline locations, understanding of potential hazards from an unintentional release, and ability to identify and respond to a potential release.

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.

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

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 459 hours in 2025 through our Connect.Inspire.Give. program.

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 initiatives we contributed to in 2025:

- River cleanup – we donated to Chicago's River Day organized by Friends of Chicago River to help clean up, restore, and care for the river.
- Youth development – across four states, we contributed to supporting youth agricultural scholarship and athletic programs.
- Mental health – our Colorado Springs office held an annual fundraising lunch that raised over \$2,000 to support the National Alliance on Mental Illness for mental health education and advocacy.
- First responder programs – our support for first responder programs has provided gas meters, emergency vehicles, and emergency safety funds to local communities.
- 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 CO₂, 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 4,930 trees in the Tucson metro area, including 670 new trees in 2025.

Our corporate and project-related community investments and employee donations are provided below.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2024	2025
	(In thousands)		
Community investments			
Donations made to Native American tribes(a)	\$ 373	\$ 379	\$ 418
Other community investments (b)	\$ 1,839	\$ 172	\$ 191
Subtotal(a)(b)	\$ 2,212	\$ 551	\$ 609
Employee donations(c)	\$ 194	\$ 171	\$ 210
Total donations and community investments(a)(b)(c)	\$ 2,406	\$ 722	\$ 819

(a) Donations and scholarships made to Native American tribes are for the applicable calendar year, per the grant agreement.

(b) These are donations made by our Public Affairs department and donations to fire departments made by our CO₂ business segment.

(c) 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.

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 2025, the Kinder Morgan Foundation issued grants to 35 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.

17.0 Human Rights and Rights of Indigenous Peoples

17.1 Human Rights

(SASB EM-EP-210a.3)

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. 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.

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 conduct business with Indigenous Peoples in a manner consistent with our Code of Conduct and our Indigenous Peoples Policy.

Listening and 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 often by 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 an interest 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 consultations 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 approximately \$1.17 million to Native American tribes with whom we do business. These contributions include scholarships to members of the local tribes and donations to tribal fire departments. Our donation amounts to these tribes are included in *Section 16.2 Social Investment Programs*.

Maintaining Relationships

We strive to 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 also consult regularly on matters affecting National Tribal law and practices.

For more information on how we work to build long-term relationships and commercial partnerships with Indigenous Peoples, see our Indigenous Peoples Policy at indigenouspeoples.kindermorgan.com. 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/Sustainability/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.

Appendix A – Equity Share GHG Emission Metrics

		Year Ended December 31,			
	Unit	2023	2024	2025	
Equity Share(a)(b)					
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 emissions(c)(d)†	Million metric tons CO ₂ e	14.9	14.7	14.8	
Total gross global equity share market-based Scope 2 emissions(e)†	Million metric tons CO ₂ e	2.1	2.1	2.0	
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions(c)(d)(e)	Million metric tons CO ₂ e	17.0	16.8	16.8	
GHG emission intensity					
Company-wide equity share BOE throughput(f)†	MMbbl/yr	5,200	5,700	5,700	
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 equity share emission intensity(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(f)	Metric tons CO ₂ e per BOE throughput	0.003	0.003	0.003	
Adjusted EBITDA(g)	Millions	\$ 7,561	\$ 7,938	\$ 8,391	
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 and market-based Scope 2 emissions per Adjusted EBITDA(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)(g)	Million metric tons CO ₂ e per million dollars Adjusted EBITDA	0.0022	0.0021	0.0020	

- (a) GHG emission calculations generally conform to the WRI and the WBSCD's *The GHG 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 CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs from direct and indirect sources. The IPCC AR5 GWPs were used to convert CH₄ (28), N₂O (265), and HFC emissions to CO₂e. Gross emissions are GHGs emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar mechanisms that have reduced or compensated for emissions. Scope 1 and 2 emissions for our operations in Canada and Mexico are less than 50,000 metric tons.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Equity share emissions includes 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 CO₂ 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 emission calculations per the GHG Protocol guidance. Emissions from non-operated assets may also be reported publicly through other companies' reporting initiatives or may rely on different methodologies, including, but not limited to, EPA's updated GHGRP Subpart W emission factors published in May 2024. Emission data from non-operated sources was collected from the operating partner of the joint venture. To estimate total Scope 1 emissions from non-operated sources, where only EPA GHGRP data was available or provided, a scaling factor was applied to EPA GHGRP reported emissions based on historical reported data from our 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 EPA's Facility Level Information on Greenhouse Gases Tool or prior year values. If neither of these were available, one-half of the EPA GHGRP reporting threshold of 25,000 metric tons CO₂e was used (i.e. 12,500 metric tons CO₂e) as the entity's Scope 1 emissions.
- (d) Excludes emissions from construction and contractor 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 certain 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 CO₂ business segment's CO₂ production and pipeline assets where the emissions contain less than 1% methane.
- (e) Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity and exclude emissions from acquired and consumed steam, heat, and cooling. Market-based emissions are calculated using a combination of contractual instruments, such as energy attribute certificates, residual mix emission factors, supplier specific emission factors, and grid-average emission factors. Location-based emissions are calculated using grid-average emission factors where the electricity is consumed. Equity share emissions includes emissions from both operated and non-operated sources in which we have an interest, as described in more detail in footnote (c). 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. Market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions from non-operated facilities were assumed to be the same.

- (f) Equity share BOE includes throughput from both operated and non-operated sources in which we have an interest. For operated sources, BOE was calculated by applying our ownership percentage to the entity's BOE. For the CO₂ business segment, net revenue interest, which reflects the net ownership in the revenue after royalties are paid, and working interest was used as our ownership percentage for oil and gas production locations, respectively. BOE data from assets we do not operate was calculated using throughput data provided by the operating partner to our Financial Reporting team or ESG Reporting group. If throughput data was not provided, it was estimated based on a similar operated entity.
 - (g) 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 2023, 2024, and 2025 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>.
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† An external third party performed limited assurance procedures for the 2025 values of these metrics. See their report in *Appendix C – Third-Party Assurance Statement*.

Appendix B – Methane Emission Reduction Methodologies

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 feet per horsepower-year for each electric driver installed.
 - Best Management Practice 2 can be found within the *Implementation Plan Transmission Sector*, p. 3. (<https://19january2021snapshot.epa.gov/sites/static/files/2016-06/documents/transmissionimp.pdf>)
 - Electric motor reduction source: *Natural Gas STAR Recommended Technologies and Practices Document Pro Fact No. 103*, p. 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*, p. 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*, p. 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*, p. 10. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/methanechallenge_one_future_supp_tech_info.pdf).

Compressor Station Leak Repairs

- Methane reductions are calculated using the following methodology
 - *Natural Gas STAR Methane Challenge Program ONE Future Commitment Option Technical Document*, pp. 19–21, 27–28, and 44–45. (https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-08/documents/methanechallenge_one_future_supp_tech_info.pdf).



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, 2025 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.

As discussed in management's assertion, KMI has estimated GHG emissions for certain emissions sources for which no primary data is available.

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 23, 2026

Kinder Morgan, Inc.'s Management Assertion For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

OVERVIEW

With respect to the sustainability metrics for the reporting year 2025 (the metrics are for the year ended December 31, 2025) 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. 2025 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. 2025 Sustainability Report identified by the “†” tick mark, includes KMI and its operated subsidiaries and its operated investees unless otherwise defined in the assessment criteria.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION METRICS

The following disclosures relate to the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emission tables below:

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Equity Share

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 emission 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 and contractor 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 certain 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 CO₂ business segment's CO₂ production and pipeline assets where the emissions contain less than 1% methane.

Calculations: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e), 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), or IPCC AR5.

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 emission calculation. Data considered “estimated” uses assumptions to determine emissions where actual operating data, component counts, or measurement data is not readily available. For the year ended 2025, estimates accounted for:

- approximately 4% of operational control Scope 1 emissions,
- approximately 2% of market- and location-based operational control Scope 2 emissions,
- approximately 7% of equity share Scope 1 emissions, and
- approximately 1% of market-based equity share Scope 2 emissions.

Estimates used in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission metrics are included in the table footnotes below.

Uncertainty: GHG emission quantification is subject to significant inherent measurement uncertainty because of such things as GHG emission 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 emission 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, 2025
Total gross global Scope 1 emissions (million metric tons CO ₂ e) (a)(b)(c)	15.8
Total gross global market-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO ₂ e) (c)(d)	3.1
Total gross global location-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO ₂ e) (c)(d)	2.8
Company-wide BOE throughput (MMbbl/yr) (e)	6,200

(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 and the WBSCD's *The GHG 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 CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs from direct and indirect sources. The IPCC AR5 GWPs were used to convert CH₄ (28), N₂O (265), and HFC emissions to CO₂e. Gross emissions are GHGs emitted to the atmosphere before accounting for offsets, credits, or other similar mechanisms that have reduced or compensated for emissions. The emission factors from EPA 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. The description, methodologies, estimations, and assumptions related to Scope 1 GHG emissions, by emission type, include the following:

- Flared hydrocarbons - includes flaring emissions from processing, gathering, and other operations.
- 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 engines in vehicles. This also includes methane slip, i.e., natural gas fuel that is not fully combusted.
 - 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.
 - Emission factors utilized to calculate stationary source emissions are either KMI derived or are from the EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) - Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting, 40 CFR Part 98 (December 2016).

7. 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.
8. Emission factors from the GHG Protocol Mobile Emission Factors (March 2017) are utilized in fleet emission calculations.
- iii. Process emissions - include emissions from equipment used to process gas, including, but not limited to, dehydration units and gas sweetening units.
 1. For dehydrators where activity data was unavailable, emissions were estimated using activity data from similar dehydrator units.
 2. Emission factors from EPA 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.
- iv. 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.
 1. 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 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.
- v. 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.
 1. For the Natural Gas Pipelines business segment, for facilities without actual wellhead component leak counts available, emission calculations from wellhead component leaks were based on an average component count per wellhead or facility.
 2. If site-specific refrigerant counts were not available, emissions were calculated using comparable facilities based on surveys conducted within each business segment.
 3. 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).
 4. Emission factors from EPA 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.
- (d) Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from consumption of purchased electricity and exclude emissions from acquired and consumed steam, heat, and cooling. Market-based emissions are calculated using a combination of contractual instruments, such as energy attribute certificates, residual mix emission factors, supplier specific emission factors, and grid-average emission factors. Location-based emissions are calculated using grid-average emission factors where the electricity is consumed. 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 EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database ("eGRID") 2023 - released in January 2025, EPA eGRID 2022 - released in January 2024, Edison Electric Institute's ("EEI") Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database for Corporate Customers (market-based) - released in August 2025, EEI's Electric Company Carbon Emissions and Electricity Mix Reporting Database for Corporate Customers (market-based) - released in June 2024, and 2024 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (market-based) - released in December 2024. 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.
- (e) Our Nation's Energy Future's (ONE Future) definitions are used for annual throughput. If no ONE Future definition applies, throughput is generally defined as product receipt or for KMI's 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 KMI's pipeline system receipt points. Throughput is 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 CO₂ that KMI transports does not have a heating value, and therefore, has a BOE equal to zero.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Equity Share		Year Ended December 31, 2025
Total gross global equity share Scope 1 emissions (million metric tons CO ₂ e) (a)(b)		14.8
Total gross global equity share market-based Scope 2 emissions (million metric tons CO ₂ e) (c)		2.0
Company-wide equity share BOE throughput (MMbbl/yr) (d)		5,700

- (a) See footnotes (a), (b), and (c) 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 CO₂ 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 emission calculations per the GHG Protocol guidance. Emissions from non-operated assets may also be reported publicly through other companies' reporting initiatives or may rely on different methodologies, including, but not limited to, EPA's updated GHGRP Subpart W emission factors published in May 2024. Estimations and assumptions include the following:
- Emission data from non-operated sources was collected from the operating partner of the joint venture (JV).
 - To estimate total Scope 1 emissions from non-operated sources, where only EPA GHGRP data was available or provided, a scaling factor was applied to 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 EPA's Facility Level Information on Greenhouse Gases Tool or prior year values. If neither of these were available, one-half of the EPA GHGRP reporting threshold of 25,000 metric tons CO₂e was used (i.e. 12,500 metric tons CO₂e) as the entity's Scope 1 emissions.
- (c) See footnotes (c) and (d) in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Operational Control table above for information on standards, protocols, exclusions, and estimates used in the Scope 2 emission calculations. Equity share emissions includes emissions from both operated and non-operated sources in which KMI has an interest, as described in more detail in footnote (b). 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. Market- and location-based Scope 2 emissions from non-operated facilities were assumed to be the same.
- (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 CO₂ 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.