

# MARCH 2022 INVESTOR PRESENTATION

Altamont gathering right-of-way, Granite Park, Utah

# Disclosure

## Forward-looking statements / non-GAAP financial measures / industry & market data

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**Non-GAAP –** In addition to using financial measures prescribed by GAAP, we use non-generally accepted accounting principles ("non-GAAP") financial measures in this presentation. Descriptions of our non-GAAP financial measures, as well as reconciliations of historical non-GAAP financial measures to their most directly comparable GAAP measures, can be found in this presentation under "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations". These non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardized meaning under GAAP and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other issuers. As such, they should not be considered as alternatives to GAAP financial measures.

**Industry and Market Data –** Certain data included in this presentation has been derived from a variety of sources, including independent industry publications, government 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.

# Leader in North American Energy Infrastructure

Energy infrastructure, especially natural gas pipelines & storage, has a decades-long time horizon

## Largest natural gas transmission network

- ~71,000 miles of natural gas pipelines
- 700 bcf of working storage capacity
- ~1,200 miles of natural gas liquids pipelines

## Largest independent transporter of refined products

- Transport ~1.7 mmbbld of refined products
- ~6,800 miles of refined products pipelines
- ~2,700 miles of crude pipelines

## Largest independent terminal operator

- 143 terminals & 16 Jones Act vessels

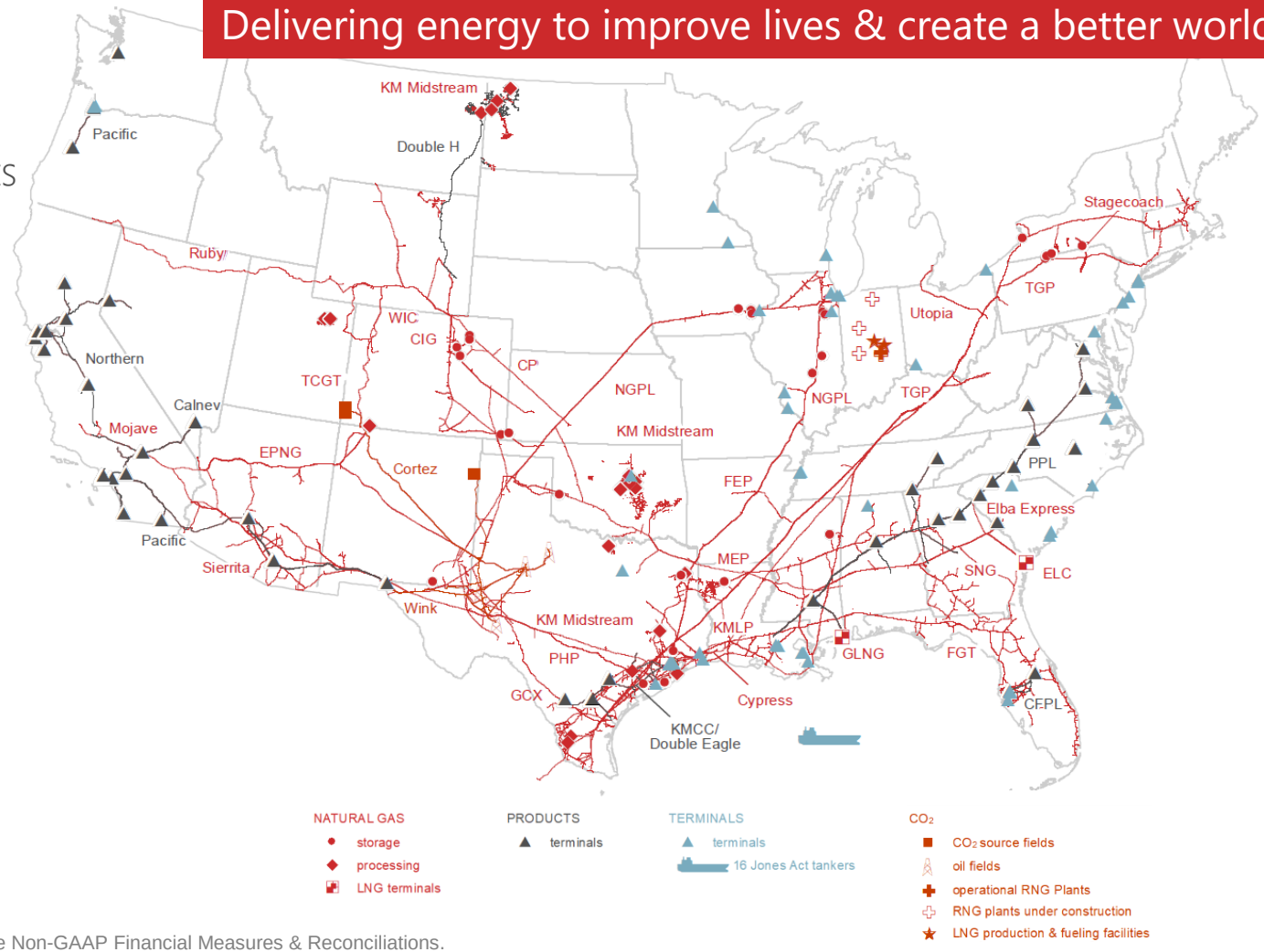
## Largest $CO_2$ transport capacity of ~1.5 bcfd

- ~1,500 miles of $CO_2$ pipelines

## 4 bcf[(a)] of RNG production capacity by early 2023

## Move ~40% of U.S. natural gas consumption & exports

**Delivering energy to improve lives & create a better world**




## BUSINESS MIX




Note: Volumes per 2022 budget. Business mix based on 2022 budgeted Adjusted Segment EBDA. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.
a) Annual capacity at KM share. 50% interest in Indy HBTU. 3 facilities in development are 100% owned.

# Strategy

Maximize the value of our assets on behalf of shareholders

## Stable, fee-based assets

Core energy infrastructure

Safe & efficient operator

Multi-year contracts

~94% take-or-pay, hedged, & fee-based cash flows[a]

## Invest in a low carbon future

Newly formed Energy Transition Ventures Group

$1.4 billion backlog with ~70% allocated to low carbon investments

Investing in natural gas, RNG, and liquid biofuels infrastructure at attractive returns

## Financial flexibility

4.3x 2022B expected YE Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA

Long-term target remains around 4.5x

Low cost of capital

Mid-BBB credit ratings

Ample liquidity

Reduced net debt by ~$12 billion since 1Q 2015

## Disciplined capital allocation

Conservative assumptions

High return thresholds

Self-funding 100% of capex & dividends for last six years

## Enhance shareholder value

Maintain strong balance sheet

Attractive investments

Dividend growth

Share repurchases



Natural gas storage wellhead, Houston, Texas

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.

a) Based on 2022 budgeted Adjusted Segment EBDA.

# Toll Road Strategy Insulates Cash Flow from Industry Cycles

Structure long-term contracts that minimize price & volume volatility

| | 2022B Adjusted Segment EBDA: | 69% take-or-pay or hedged<br>Volumes & price are contractually fixed | 25% fee-based<br>Price is fixed, volumes are variable | 6% other Commodity-price based | Avg. remaining contract life as of 1/1/2022 | Additional cash flow security |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas | Interstate / LNG | 42% | 3% | | 6.0 / 18.7 years | Tariffs are FERC-regulated |
| | TX Intrastate | 8% | 1% | | 6.0 years | |
| | G&P | 2% | 5% | 1% | 4.2 years | Primarily acreage dedications for fee-based contracts |
| Products | Refined products | 1% | 9% | 1% | generally not applicable | Pipeline tariffs are FERC-regulated<br>~2/3 of 2022B Products Segment Adj. Segment EBDA has an annual inflation-linked tariff escalator |
| | Crude transport | 2% | | | 2.4 years | |
| | Crude G&P | | 2% | | | |
| Terminals | Liquids terminals | 6% | 2% | | 2.5 years | ~3/4 of 2022B Terminals Segment Adj. Segment EBDA has annual price escalators (inflation linked or fixed price escalators)<br>Bulk terminals: primarily minimum volume guarantee or requirements |
| | Jones Act tankers | 2% | | | 1.3 years | |
| | Bulk terminals | 1% | 2% | | 5.0 years | |
| $CO_2$ | EOR Oil & Gas | 5% | | 2% | | |
| | $CO_2$ & Transport | | 1% | 1% | 7.6 years | Commodity-price based contracts are mostly minimum volume committed |

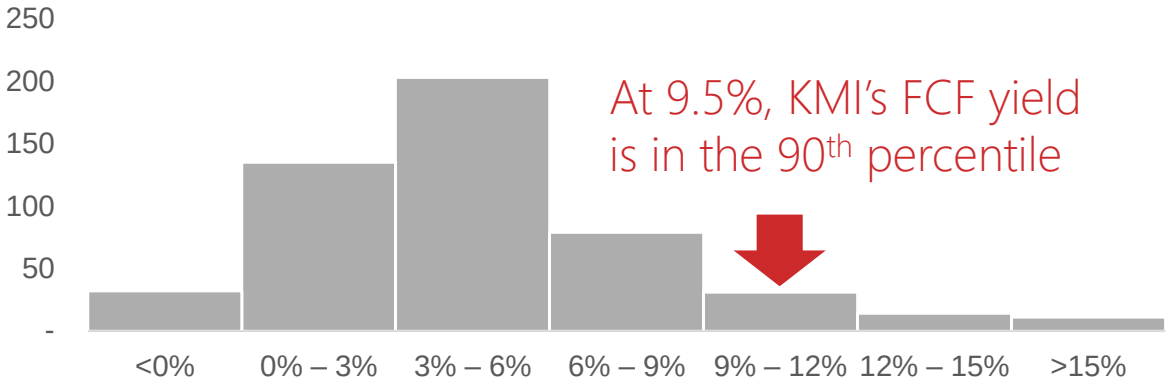
Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.

# Core Holding in Any Portfolio

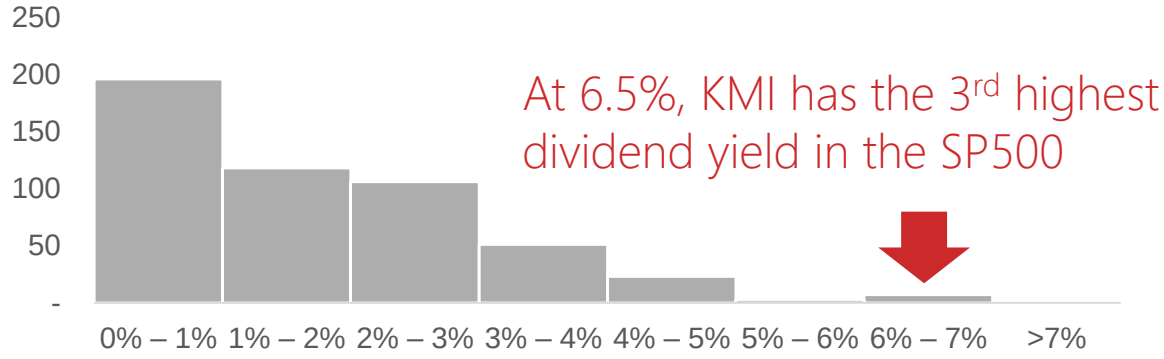
Generating significant cash flow & returning value to shareholders

| | |
|---|---|
| >$35 billion market capitalization | One of the 10 largest energy companies in the S&P500 |
| ~13% owned by management | Highly-aligned management with significant equity interests |
| $7.2 billion 2022 budget Adj. EBITDA | Over $300mm YoY increase after normalizing for the one-time 2021 benefit from Winter Storm Uri |
| 3% dividend increase budgeted for 2022 | Healthy coverage |
| $2 billion share buyback program | Over $1.4 billion of program capacity remaining |

SP500 FREE CASH FLOW YIELDS y-axis represents # of SP500 tickers within the free cash flow yield range specified on the x-axis




SP500 CURRENT DIVIDEND YIELDS y-axis represents # of SP500 tickers within the dividend yield range specified on the x-axis



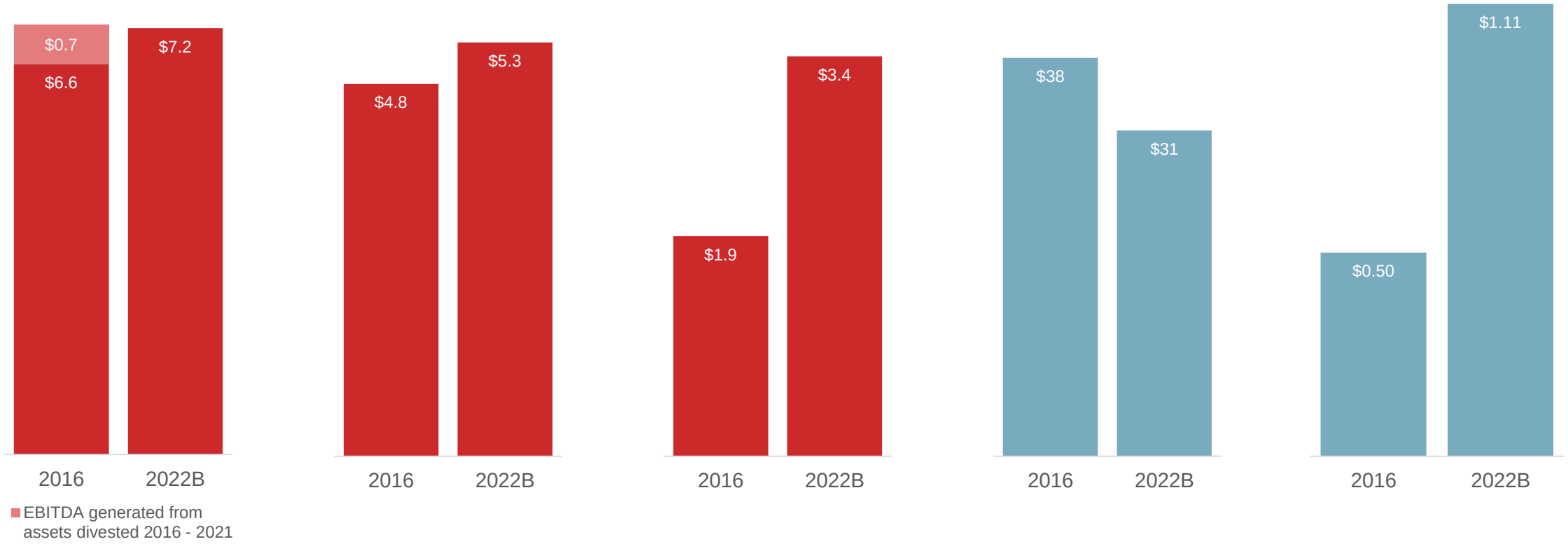

See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.

Note: Data based on 2022 FCF estimates, current dividend, and market capitalizations from Bloomberg for companies included in the S&P 500 as of 2/18/2022.

# Proven History of Cash Flow Generation and Shareholder Returns

$ in billions except per share

| ADJUSTED EBITDA | CFFO | FREE CASH FLOW<br>CFFO – Capital Expenditures[a] | NET DEBT | DECLARED DIVIDENDS PER SHARE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| +9% | +11% | +82% | -18% | +122% |




Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.

a) Per Cash Flow Statement.

# 2022 Budget Summary

$ in billions, except per share

| Key metrics | 2021 | 2021 excluding Uri | 2022 Budget | Increase excluding Uri |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net income | $1.8 | $0.9 | $2.5 | >2.5x |
| Adjusted EBITDA | $7.9 | $6.9 | $7.2 | 5% |
| Distributable Cash Flow (DCF) | $5.5 | $4.4 | $4.7 | 8% |
| Discretionary capital[a] | $2.3 | | $1.3 | |
| Dividend / share[b] | $1.08 | | $1.11 | |
| Year-end Net Debt / Adj. EBITDA[b] | 3.9x | | 4.3x | |

| | |
|---|---|
| ~$890 million | CFFO – capital expenditures – dividends[c] |
| ~$750 million | Up to $750mm available for attractive opportunities, including share repurchases |

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.

a) Includes growth capital & JV contributions for expansion capital, debt repayments & net of partner contributions for our consolidated JVs.

b) No share repurchases assumed in 2022 budget.

c) Per Statement of Cash Flows.

# $1.4 Billion Committed Capital Project Backlog as of 12/31/2021

Expect 51% of backlog capital in service in 2022 and 43% in 2023

| $ million | TOTAL | LOW-CARBON | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas | $ 628 | $ 628 | 56% for end-use utilities, 34% for G&P |
| Products | 111 | 44 | RD projects |
| Terminals | 164 | 130 | RD & VRU emission reduction projects |
| Energy Ventures | 150 | 150 | RNG facilities & asset upgrades |
| Subtotal | $ 1,052 | $ 952 | |
| EBITDA build multiple | ~3.3x | ~3.5x | |
| $CO_2$ | $ 321 | | |
| Total | $ 1,373 | | |

Low-carbon investments represent nearly 70% of backlog

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations. EBITDA multiple reflects KM share of estimated capital divided by estimated Project EBITDA.

# MARKET FUNDAMENTALS



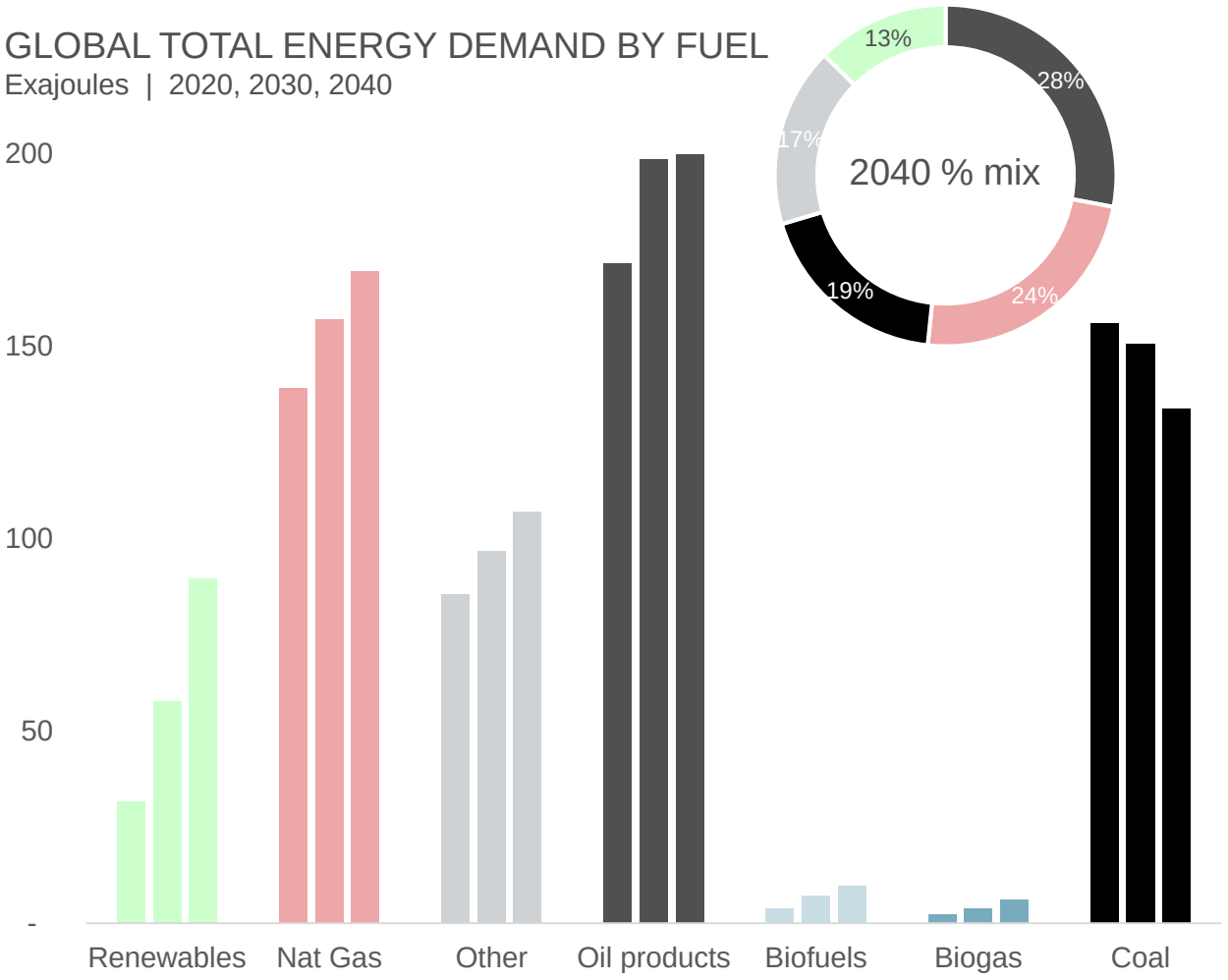
TransColorado Pipeline compressor station, Mancos, Colorado

# All Energy Sources Required to Meet Demand Outlook

Total energy demand expected to grow >20%

## GLOBAL TOTAL ENERGY DEMAND BY FUEL

Exajoules | 2020, 2030, 2040




## 2020-2040 growth in Exajoules



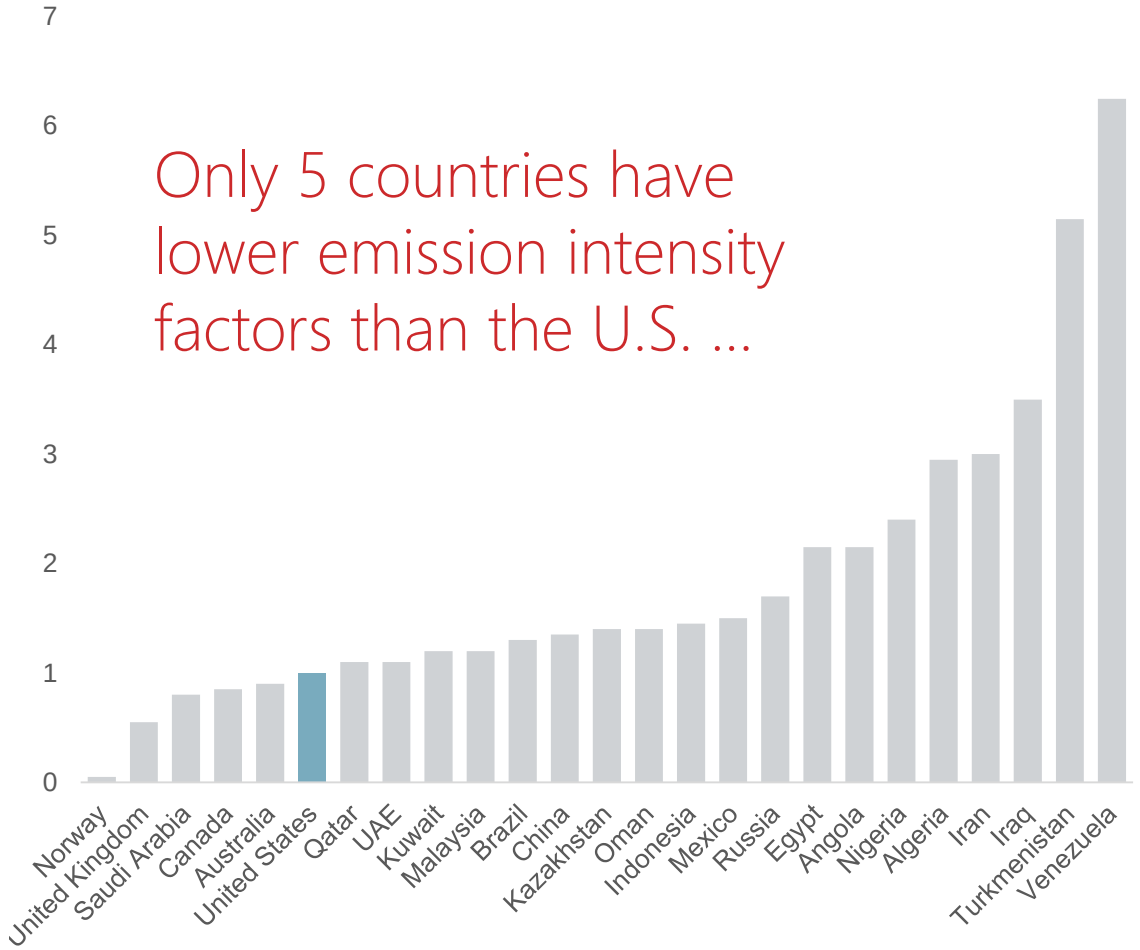

Asia Pacific accounts for 55% of total growth

Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan. STEPS (Stated Policies) scenario.
Note: Other includes nuclear, modern solid biomass, and traditional biomass.

# U.S. is a Responsible Producer

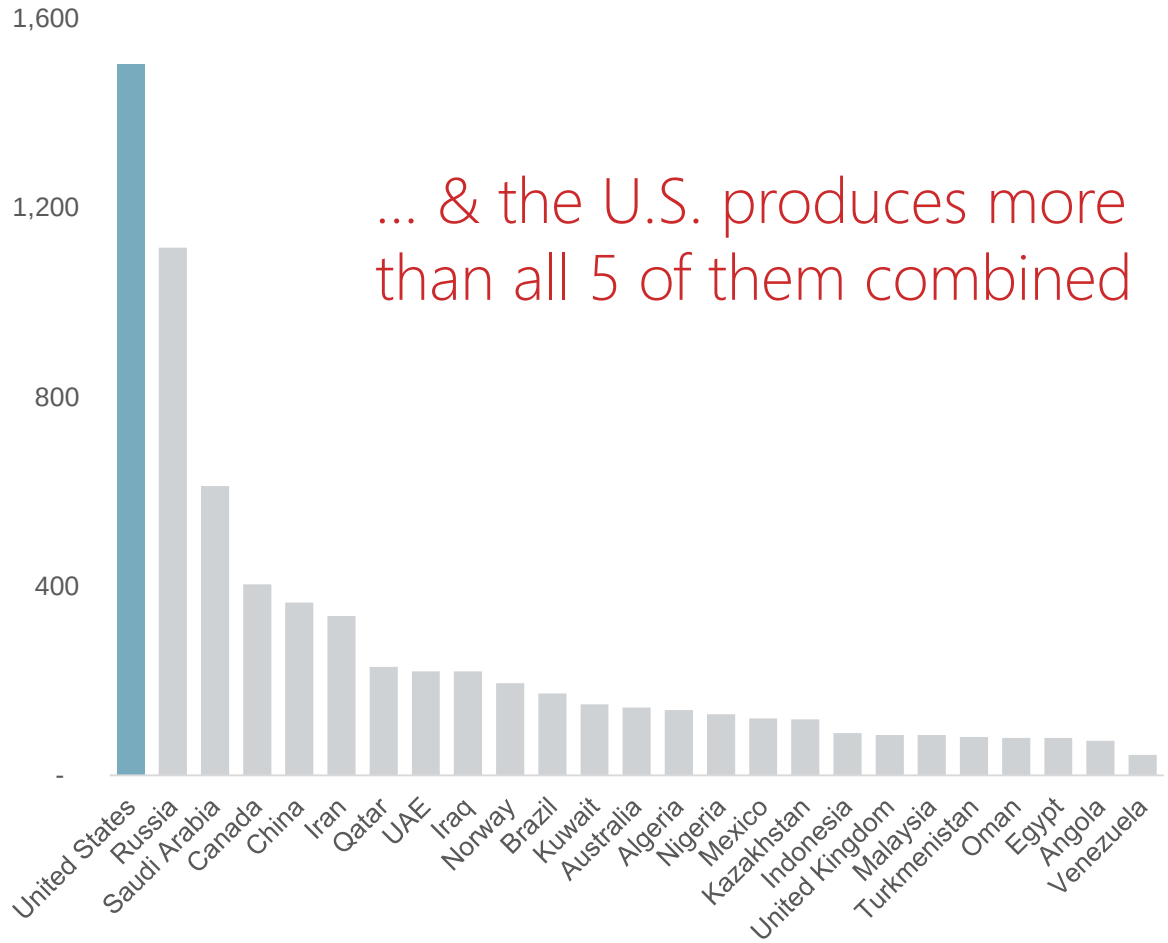
One of the lowest emissions intensity producers in the world & at unmatched scale

AVERAGE UPSTREAM METHANE EMISSION INTENSITY SCALING FACTOR




Only 5 countries have lower emission intensity factors than the U.S. …

2020 OIL & GAS PRODUCTION mtoe

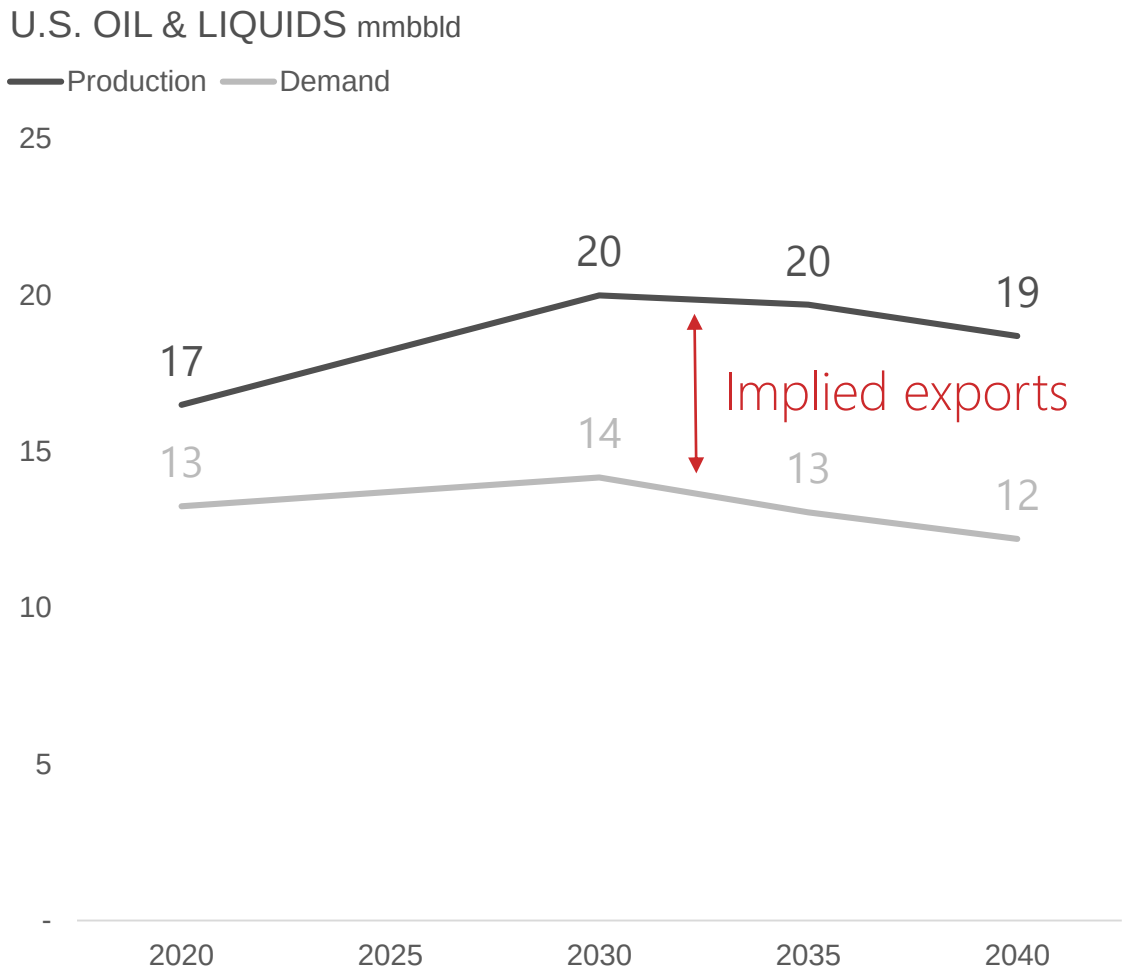


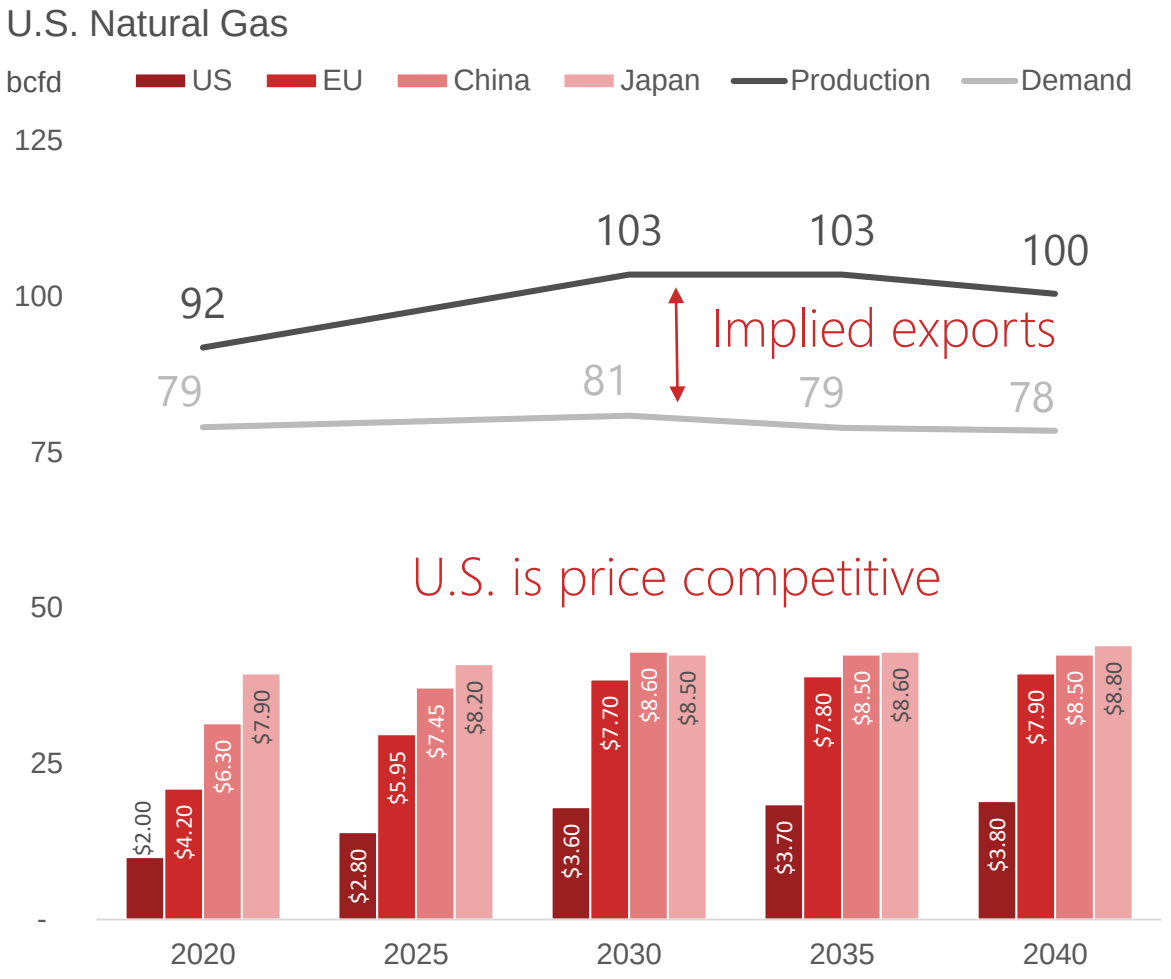

… & the U.S. produces more than all 5 of them combined

Left: Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Model Documentation, World Energy Model – Analysis - IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan.
Right: Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan.
Note: Scaling factors are based on the age of infrastructure and types of operators within each country (international, independent, or national oil companies). The strength of regulation and oversight, incorporating government effectiveness, regulatory quality and the rule of law as given by the World Bank (2020), affects the scaling of all intensities.

# U.S. Helps Meet Increasing Global Demand

Reliable trade partner with price-competitive & responsible production




Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan. STEPS (Stated Policies) scenario. IEA does not provide a 2025 projection. 2025 data point is an extrapolation of the straight line IEA projection from 2020 to 2030.

# Our Infrastructure is Important to Fueling the Future



## BENEFITS OF NATURAL GAS

### LOW EMISSIONS

Natural gas is the cleanest burning fossil fuel with significantly lower emissions than coal or fuel oil

Switching from coal to natural gas has driven a substantial reduction in U.S. power sector $CO_2$ emissions

Helps meet environmental targets

### ABUNDANT & LOW COST

Abundant resources are geographically dispersed, creating a competitive market

Cost-effective generation

Helps maintain affordability for consumers

### RELIABLE

Provides energy supply when renewable sources are intermittent

Can be dispatched quickly

### ENERGY DENSE & EFFICIENT

Less land area required compared to alternative energy sources

Helps avoid additional land disturbances

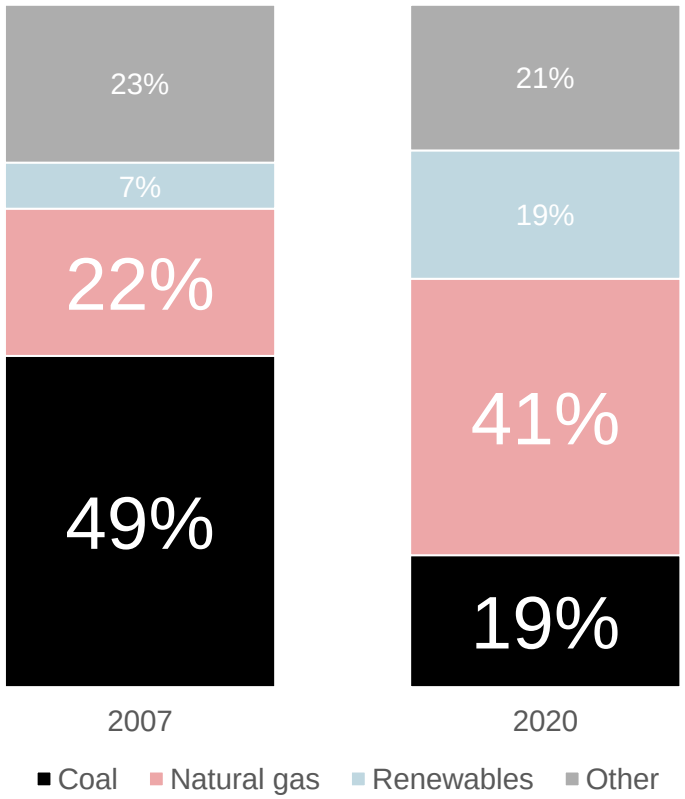
Natural gas enables economic growth without sacrificing environmental objectives
Our irreplaceable assets are essential to moving the fuels of today & tomorrow

# U.S. $CO_2$ Emissions Declined Since 2007 while GDP grew ~45%

Primarily due to converting coal power generation to natural gas generation

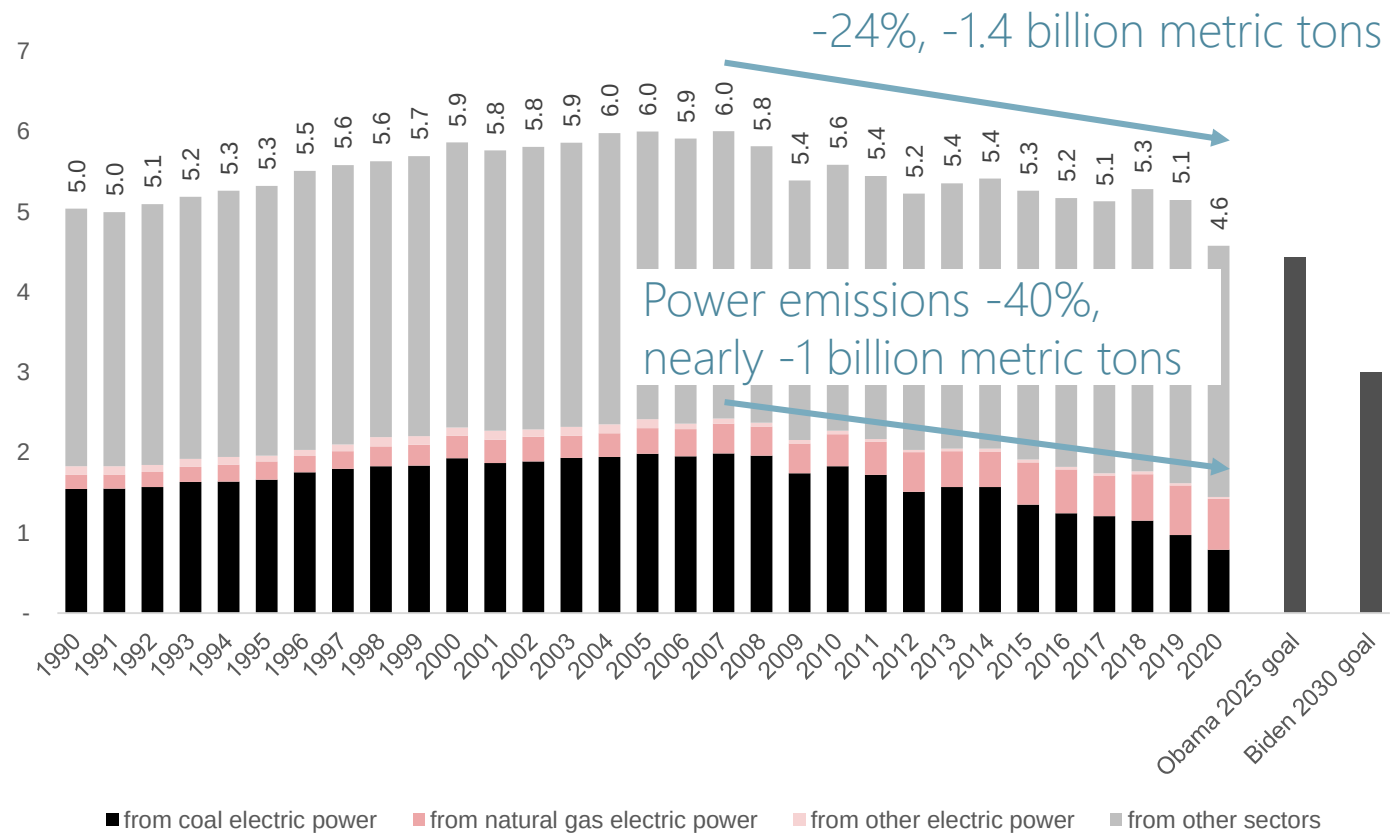
## U.S. ELECTRICITY GENERATION MIX

% of total generation




## U.S. $CO_2$ EMISSIONS FROM ENERGY CONSUMPTION

billion metric tons

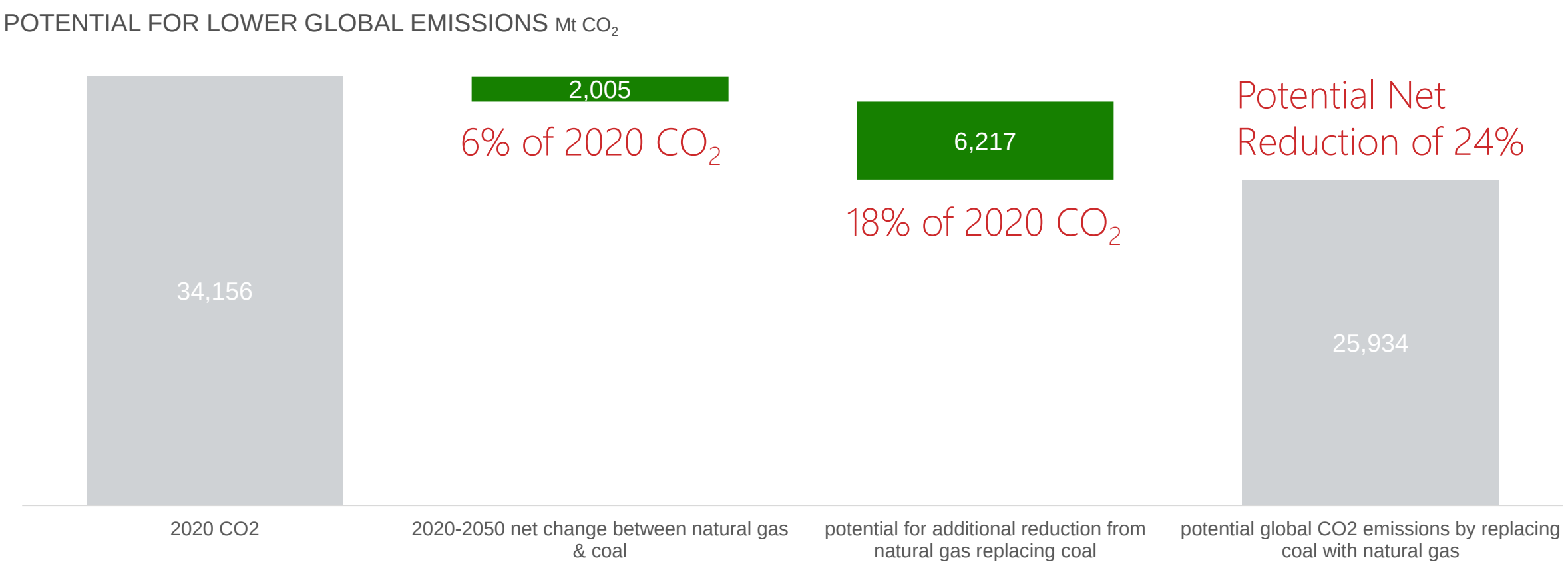



Under the original Paris Agreement, U.S. was to reduce 2005-level $CO_2$ emissions 26-28% by 2025

By 2019, over half of that reduction goal was already achieved

Source: U.S. EIA Electricity Data Browser (net generation) & Monthly Energy Review (Dec-2021); World Bank, Development Indicators, GDP, U.S.$ current (12/8/2021).

# Replacing Coal Could Accelerate Emissions Reductions Goals



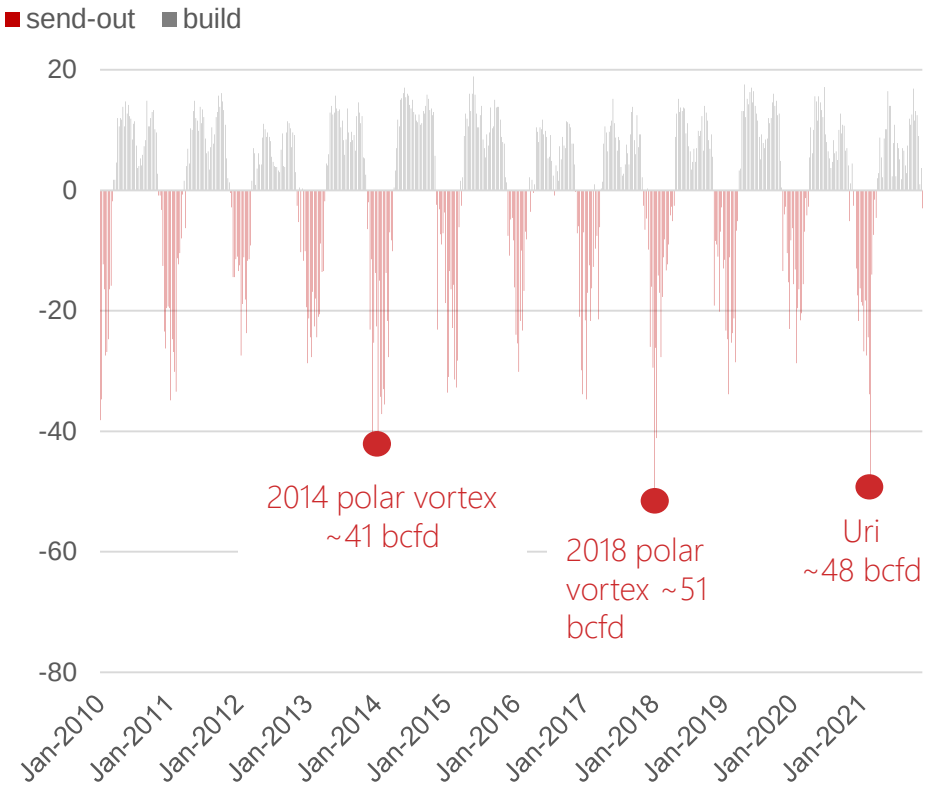

118 EJ of coal supply expected in 2050, providing further opportunity to replace with natural gas

Could lead to additional ~6,000 Mt $CO_2$ net reduction

Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan. STEPS scenario.118 exajoules (EJ) of coal demand in 2050 divided by 2020-2050 reduction of coal demand of 38 EJ, and then multiplied by the net change in 2020-2050 $CO_2$ emissions from coal and natural gas of 2,005 Mt $CO_2$ = 6,217 Mt $CO_2$.

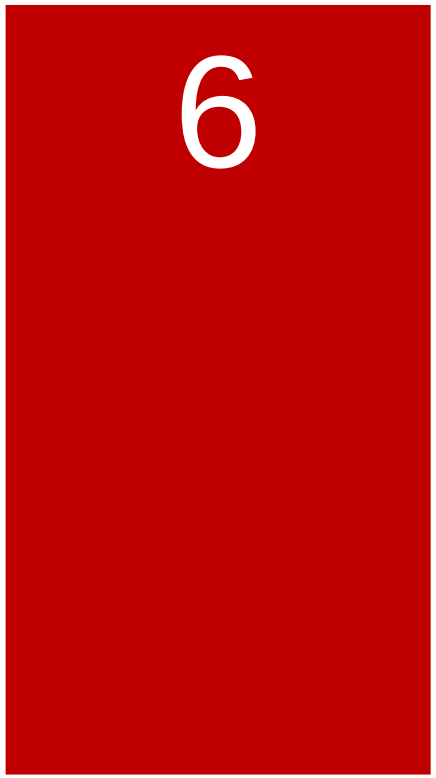
# Reliable, Long-Duration Storage is Critical in Peak Demand Periods

DAILY AVERAGE OF WEEK-OVER-WEEK CHANGES IN U.S. WORKING GAS bcfd




Peak weather events have historically required 40 – 50 bcfd of natural gas storage send-out

DAILY POWER EQUIVALENT TWh per day




50 bcfd natural gas storage send-out

2050 U.S. SDS forecasts only ~1 TWh of daily battery capacity, which would then have to be recharged the following day – assuming weather conditions permit



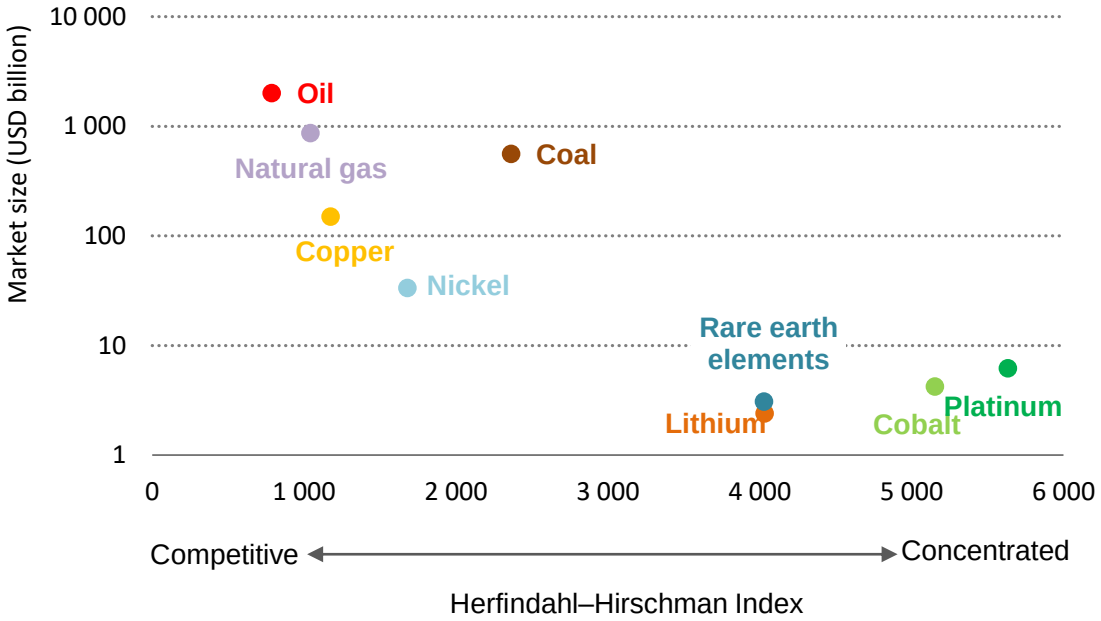

U.S. 2050 battery capacity under SDS

Left: EIA Weekly Underground Natural Gas Storage Report. KM analysis.
Right: Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan. SDS scenario.
Note: Battery equivalent based on natural gas energy converted terawatt hours (TWh) at 0.29 TWh per day per 1 bcfd; then, energy storage converted into power equivalent using assumed 42% efficiency rate of a natural gas peaker plant. Battery storage capacity assumes 4-hour duration by multiplying capacity by 4. IEA utility-scale battery storage assumptions range from one to eight hours.

# Hydrocarbons are Abundant & Geographically Diverse

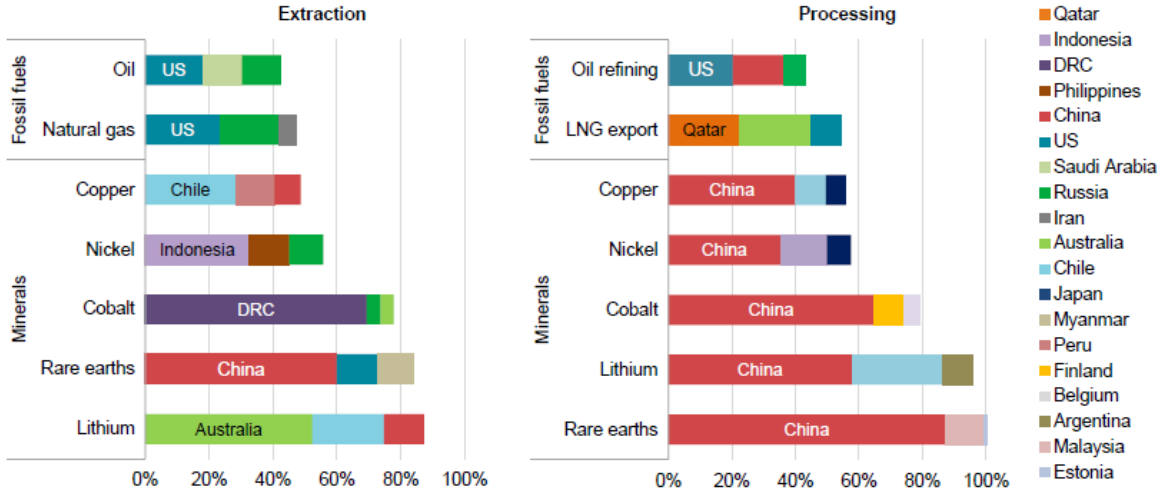
Increased demand for geographically concentrated energy transition minerals may put energy security at risk, worsen human rights issues, and lead to other unintended consequences

## MARKET SIZE & LEVEL OF GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION 2019




"Markets for critical minerals are much smaller & more concentrated than those for traditional hydrocarbon resources" – IEA WEO 2021

## EXTRACTION & PROCESSING OF SELECT MINERALS & FOSSIL FUELS BY TOP 3 COUNTRIES IN EACH CATEGORY 2019



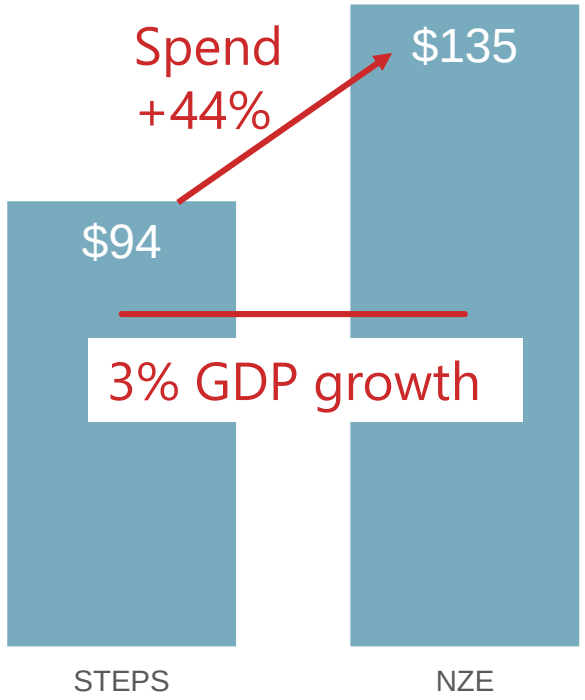

"The world's top 3 producing nations control well over 75% of global output for lithium, cobalt, & rare earth. The level of concentration is even higher for processing operations, with China having a strong presence across the board" – IEA WEO 2021

Left source: IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved.
Right: IEA (2021) The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions, The Role of Critical Minerals in Clean Energy Transitions – Analysis - IEA. All rights reserved.

# Scenarios that Solve for an End-Result Fail to Consider Feasibility

## more spend to achieve the same growth

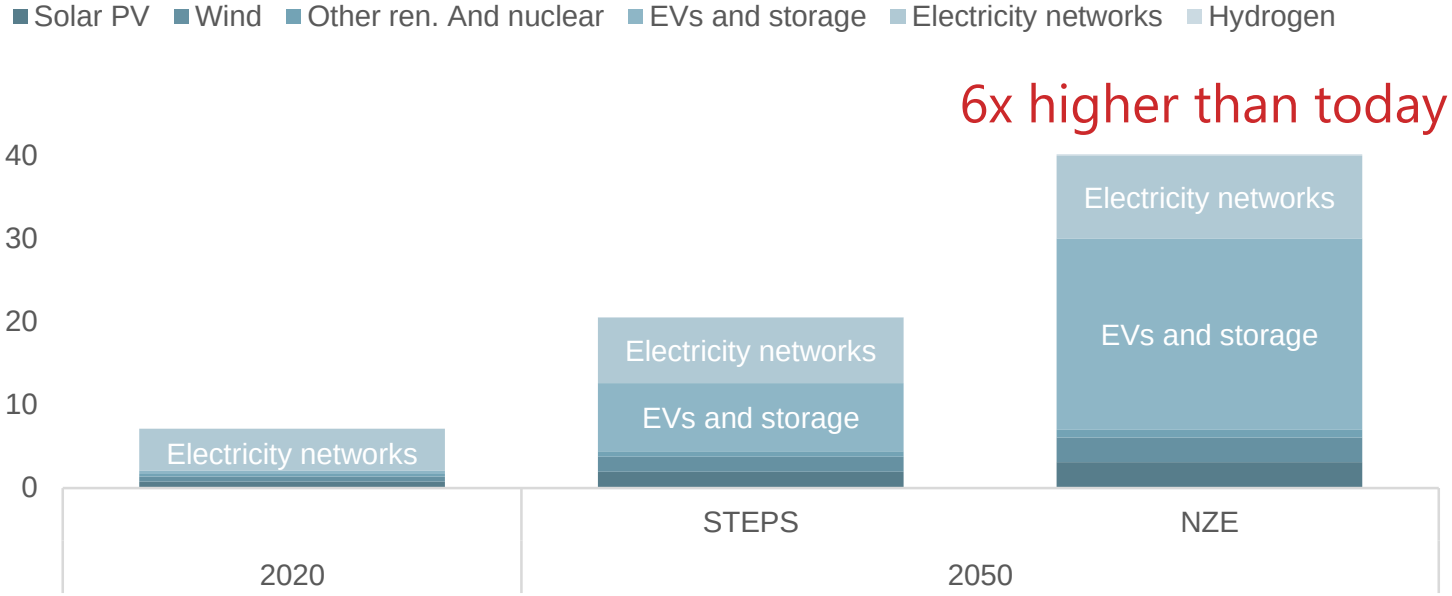
2021-2050 GLOBAL INVESTMENT $ trillions




NZE heavily dependent on growing governmental incentives and regulations

## substantial mineral requirements

MINERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES million tons




WoodMackenzie estimates that 52 new large-scale lithium, cobalt, and nickel mines will be required by 2030 in order to achieve a certain net zero scenario

"Given mine development cycles, producing sufficient volumes of cathode materials [by 2030] appears insurmountable. Even if high prices incentivize new mine supply, the sheer scale and speed of the investment required under our AET-2 scenario is impossible to achieve by 2030" – WoodMackenzie

NZE 2050 requires substantial minerals for storage that may still be inadequate – see slide "Reliable, Long-Duration Storage is Critical in Peak Demand Periods" for reliability considerations

Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan. NZE = IEA Net Zero Scenario. STEPS = IEA Stated Policies Scenario.
WoodMackenzie "COP26 briefing: 13 October 2021"

# Positioned for the Future of Energy

Our vast network of strategically-located energy infrastructure will continue delivering energy for decades to come

## Moving fuels of today

U.S. is the world's most responsible producer of scale

U.S. exports help meet global demand from emerging economies in need of affordable, modern energy

Natural gas can rapidly lower emissions from the global power & industrial sectors, which still rely heavily on coal

Flexible storage & delivery of natural gas facilitates increased use of renewables while avoiding power outages

Our assets facilitate renewable blends with traditional fuels

## & the future

Many emerging renewable fuels can be moved on our assets today

Building new infrastructure network can be difficult & costly; existing assets are likely to remain valuable

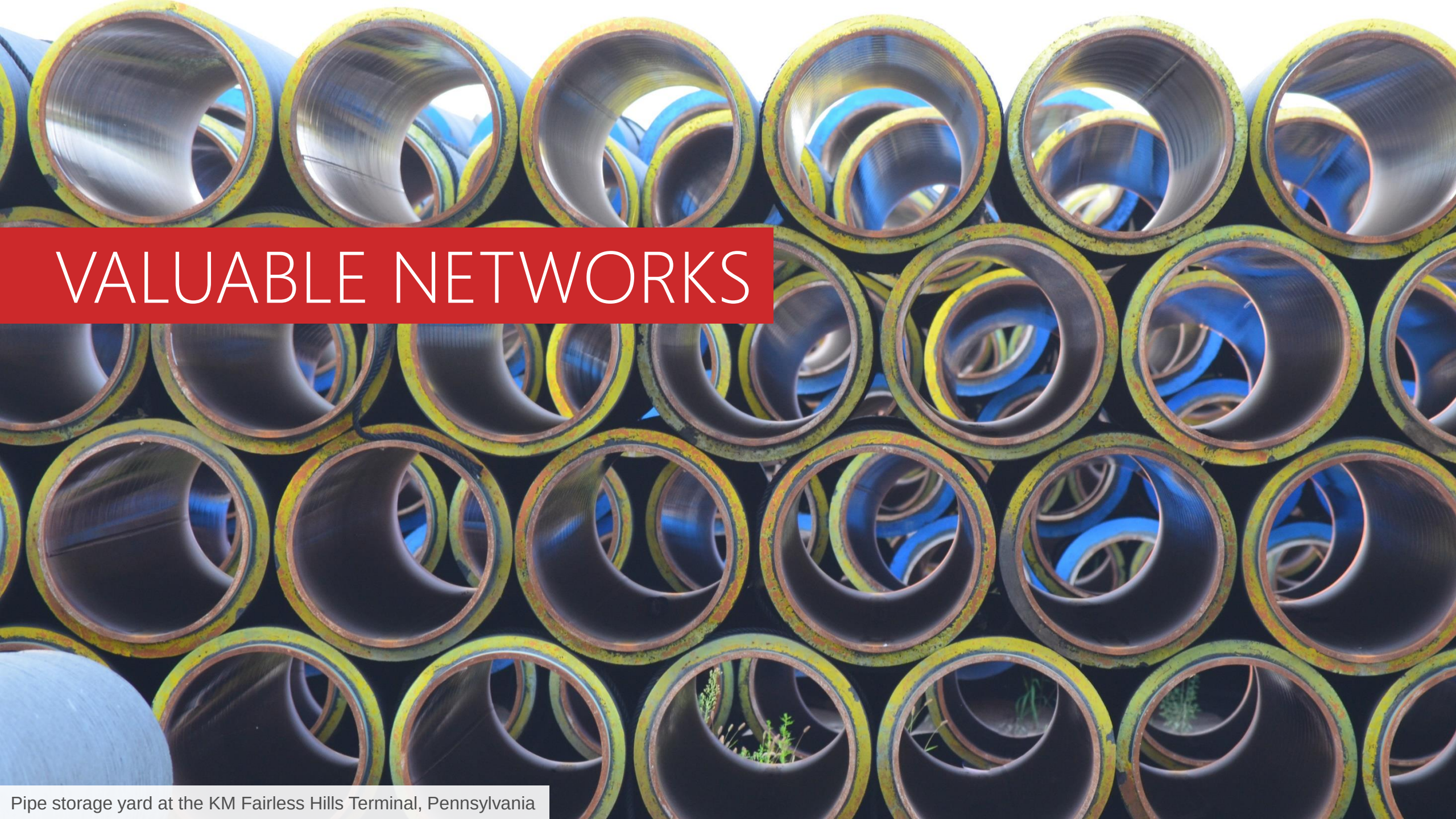
Current pipeline & storage assets can be upgraded or repurposed to handle low carbon fuels

We will take a disciplined approach when evaluating new renewables opportunities



## Essential to a clean, reliable, affordable energy future

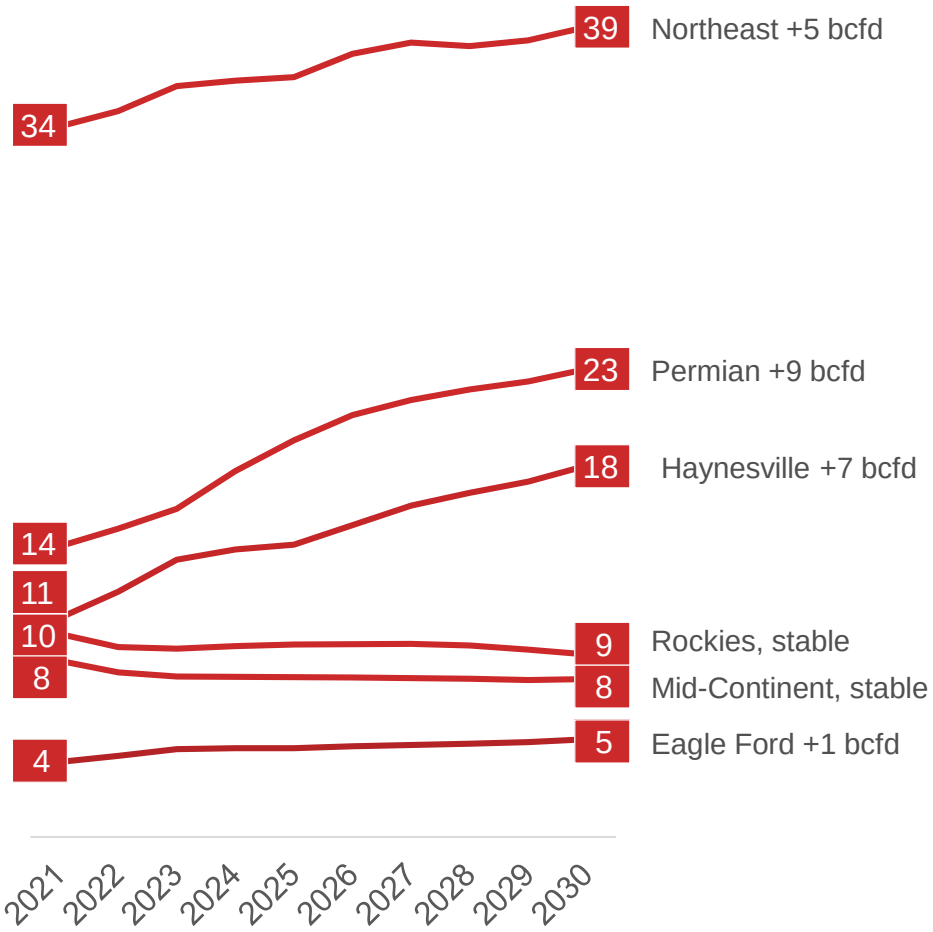
# VALUABLE NETWORKS



Pipe storage yard at the KM Fairless Hills Terminal, Pennsylvania

# Provide High-Value Natural Gas Takeaway in all Major Basins

U.S. NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
RELEVANT TO OUR FOOTPRINT bcfd




TGP provides valuable egress for NE producers & may soon offer RSG pooling service




SNG Haynesville takeaway fully contracted

Fully contracted Permian, potential opportunity for new pipeline

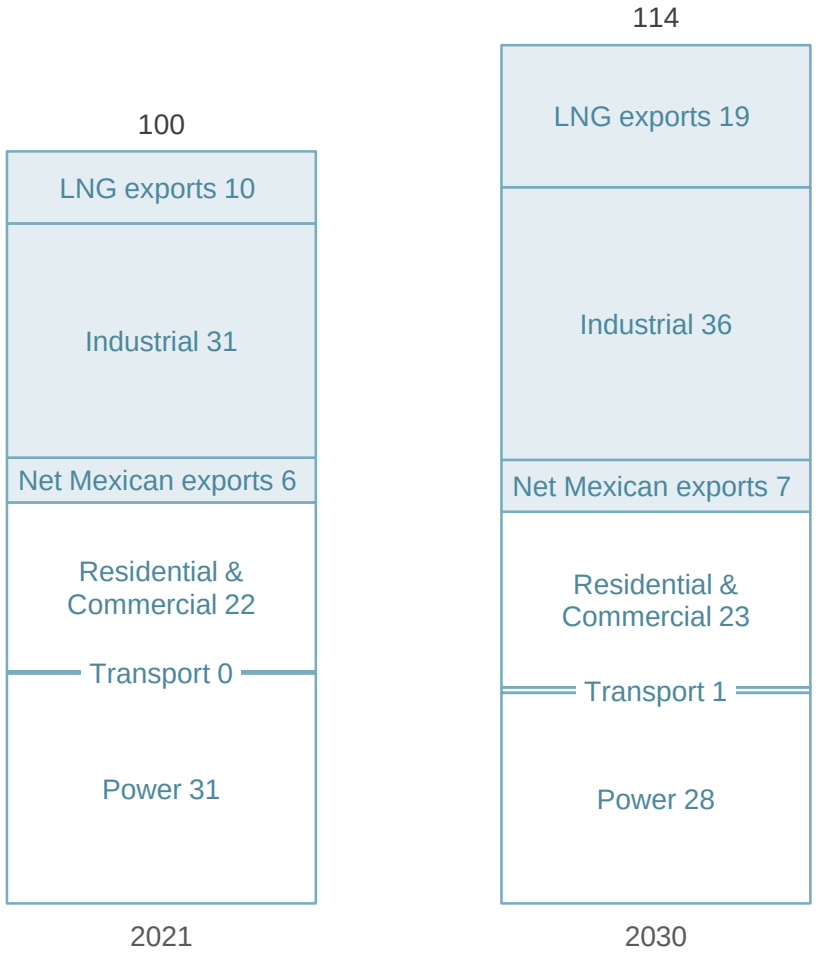
~1 bcfd excess capacity on KinderHawk currently

Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, November 2021.
Note: Rockies predominately includes production from the Niobrara, Powder River, Bakken, Three Forks formations.

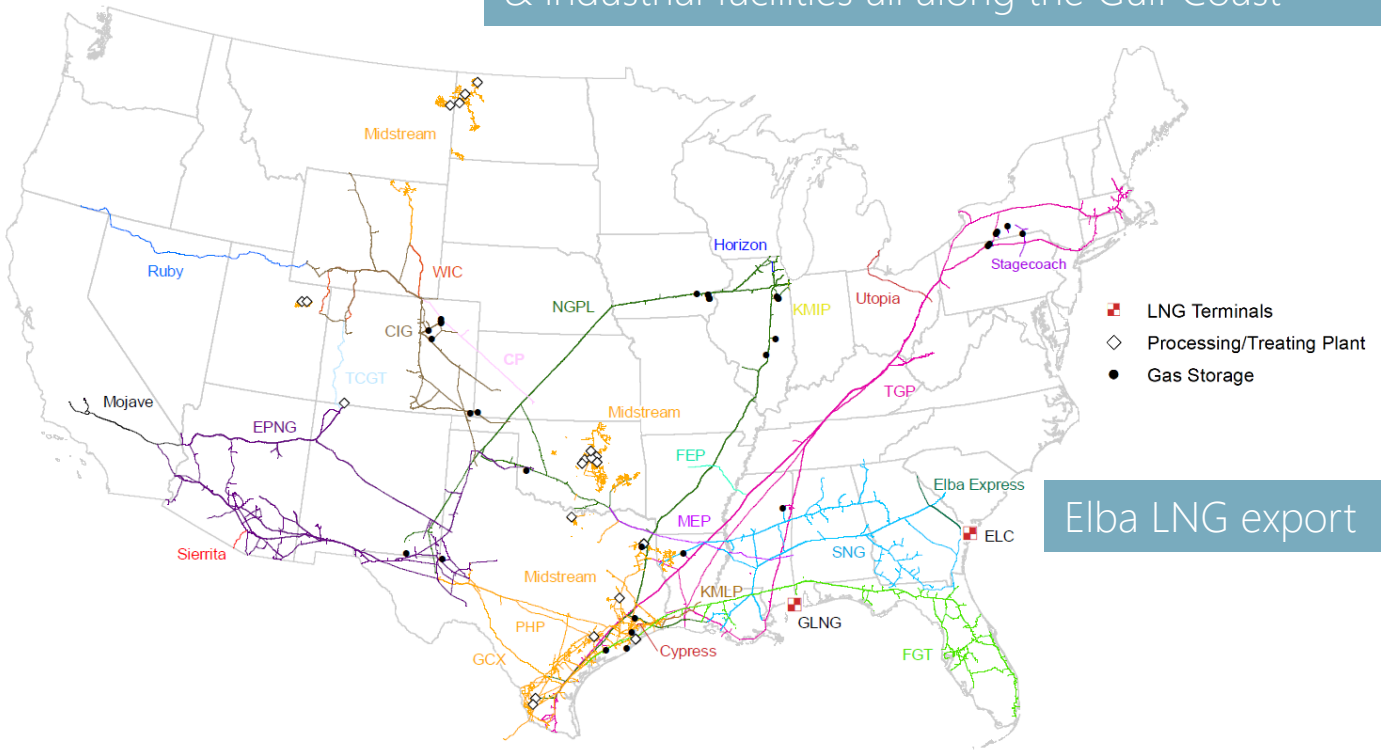
# Strong Gulf Coast Footprint Positioned to serve Demand Growth

~95% of demand growth is expected to occur in Texas & Louisiana, driven by exports & industrial

U.S. NATURAL GAS DEMAND bcfd




Intrastates system directly connects to petchem & industrial facilities all along the Gulf Coast




Elba LNG export

Contracted to transport ~4 bcfd to Mexico & evaluating another 1 bcfd

Contracted to transport ~6 bcfd across 6 pipes to LNG export facilities & evaluating another 2-6 bcfd

Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, November 2021. Industrial sector includes WoodMackenzie's "Other" category, comprised of lease and plant fuel and fuel used for liquefaction at export facilities.

# Extensive Storage Capabilities & Premium Service Offerings Provide Valuable Solutions for Variable Demand from Utilities & Exports

700 bcf of storage across NGPL, Intrastates, TGP, Stagecoach, EPNG, CIG, SNG

Key to supporting daily & seasonal variability from LDCs & power, LNG facilities, Mexico, and intermittent renewables

Many of our storage facilities have high withdrawal capability, providing customers with greater flexibility

For power grids with a higher mix of renewables, we offer premium services that help support volatile demand swings

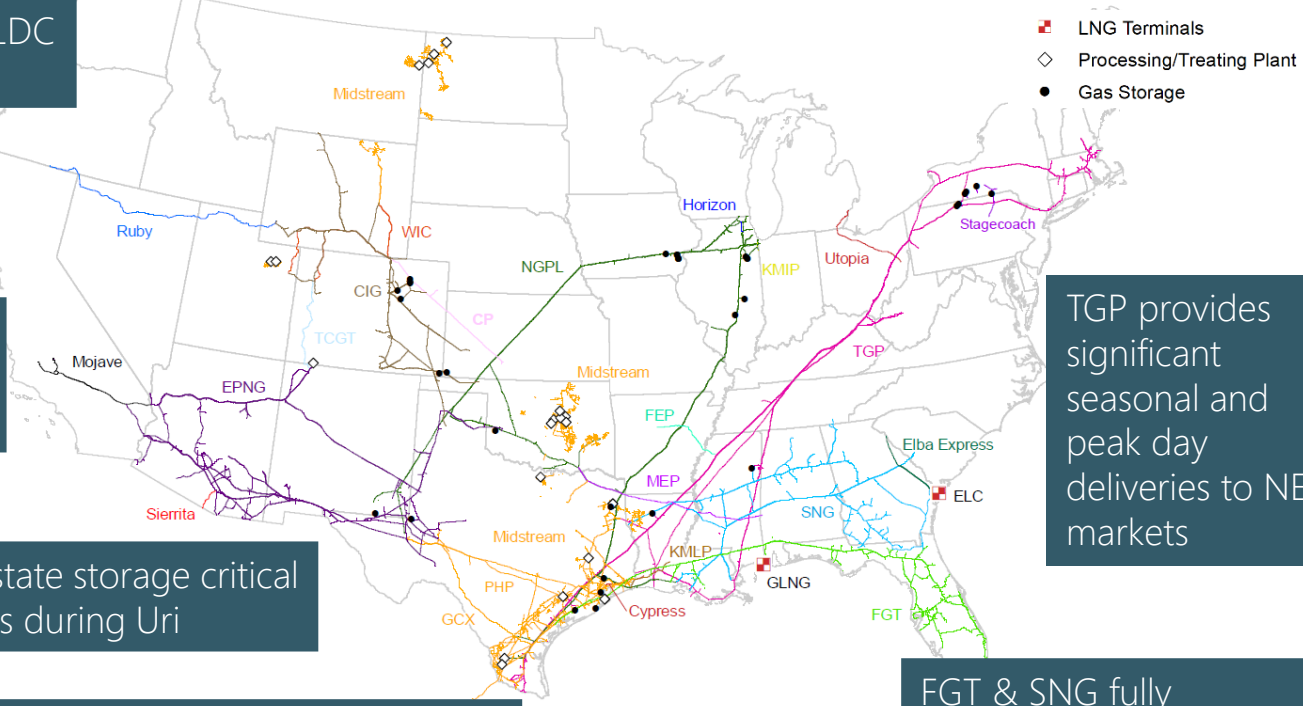
- Pipe, storage & compression provide for hourly peak demand & duration
- Pressure guarantees, no-notice takes
- Economic & physical incentives for adequate contracting / nominations

Non-ratable services are priced at a premium due to the more demanding nature of the service

Highly utilized NGPL serves Midwest LDC & power demand

Acquired Stagecoach to more flexibly serve NE power demand

Highly utilized CIG serves Colorado Front Range LDC & power demand




Highly utilized EPNG serves CA & AZ power demand

TGP provides significant seasonal and peak day deliveries to NE markets

Highly responsive Intrastate storage critical to serving human needs during Uri

Storage supports daily & seasonal variability in exports to Mexico, where minimal storage exists

FGT & SNG fully contracted with significant LDC & power demand

Storage is key for LNG facilities which face interruptions from cargo scheduling changes, maintenance, & weather

Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, November 2021. Industrial sector includes WoodMackenzie's "Other" category, comprised of lease and plant fuel and fuel used for liquefaction at export facilities.

# Our Storage was Integral During Winter Storm Uri

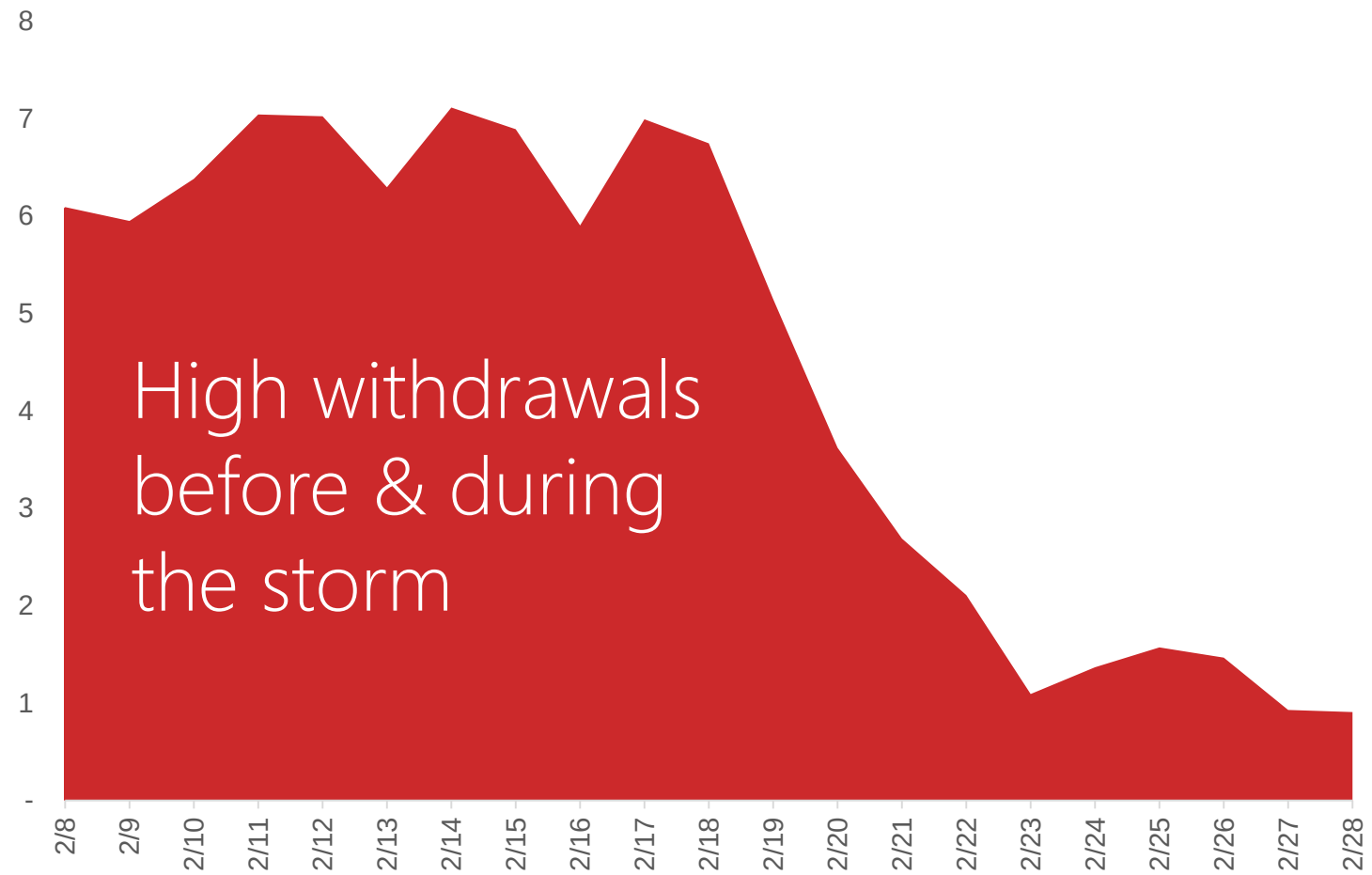
February 14 was one of the highest demand days over the past decade; likely would have been higher had freeze-offs and power curtailments not occurred

Weekly storage withdrawals were second highest on record

As demand soared & supply dropped, storage was heavily relied upon; highlights necessity of pipeline linepack & market area storage

| U.S. natural gas bcfd | Feb 14 | change vs Feb 1 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand[a] | 141 | +19 | +16% |
| Dry gas production[a] | 79 | -12 | -13% |
| | Feb 13-19 | change vs Jan 30-Feb 5 | |
| Storage withdrawals[b] | 48 | +24 | +98% |

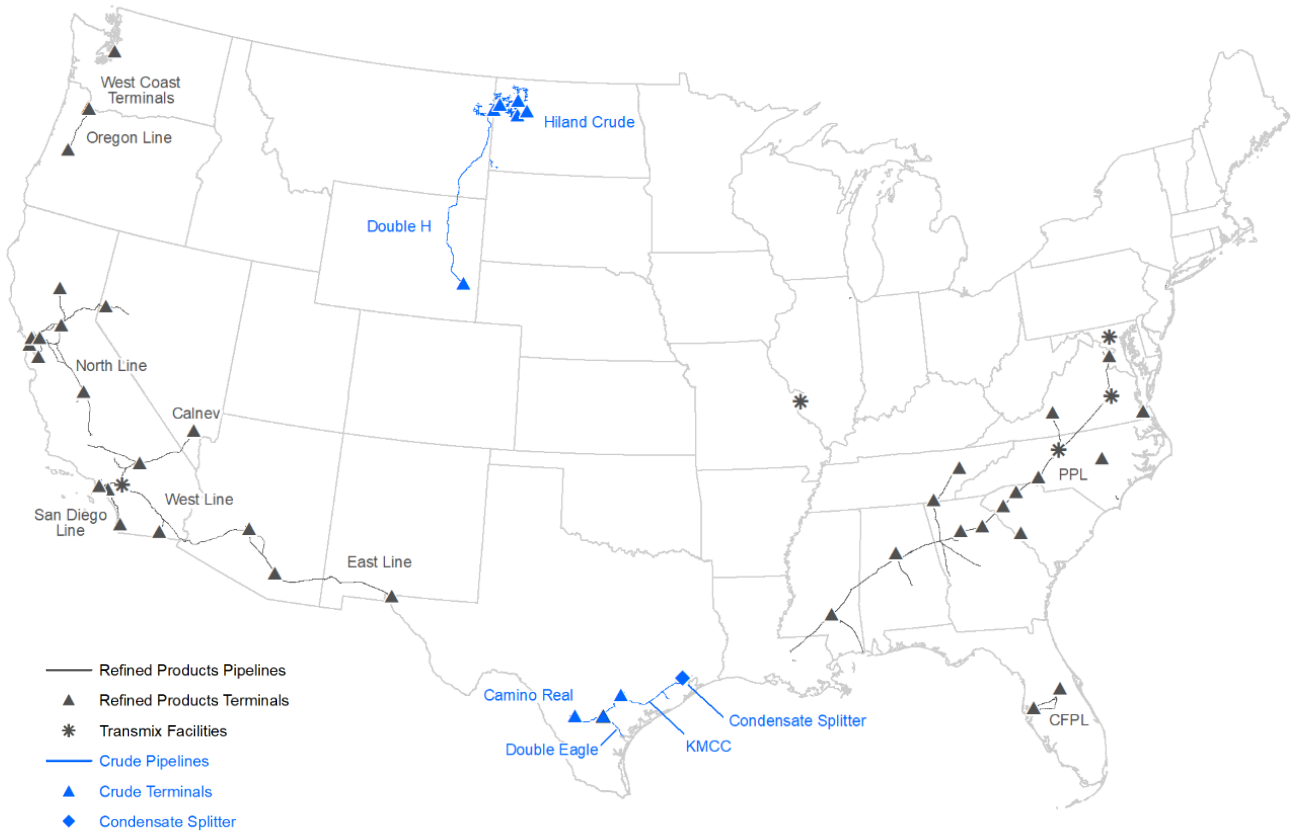
KM STORAGE WITHDRAWALS Feb 2021, bcfd

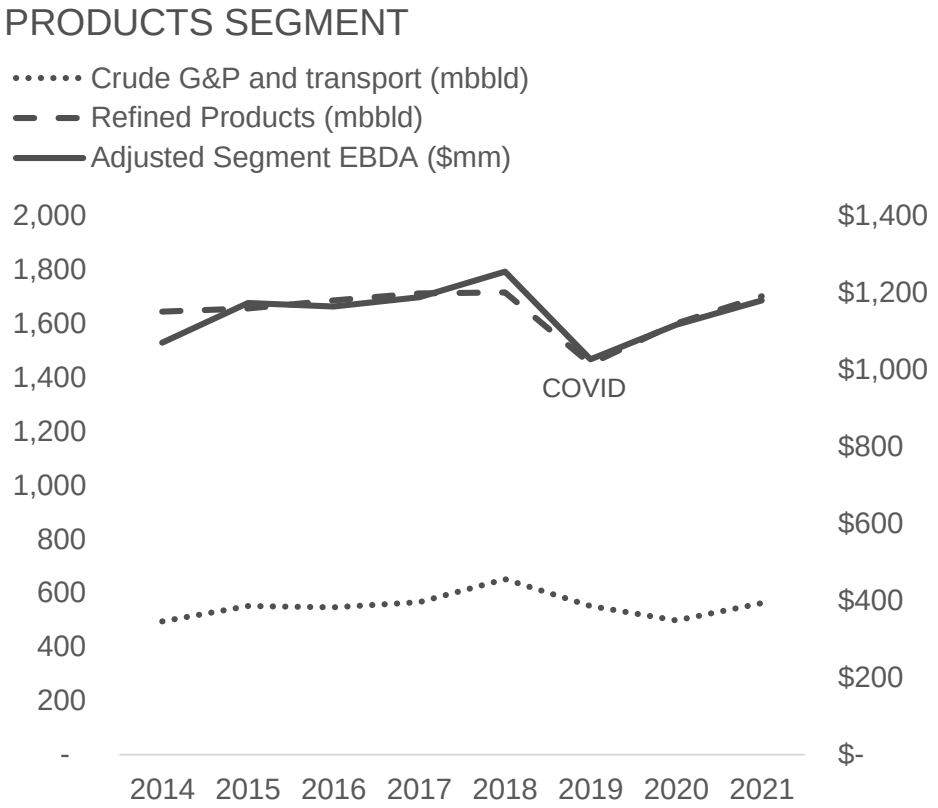



a) PointLogic. b) EIA. Left Chart: KM Data.

# Products Segment Overview

Refined products pipes deliver transportation fuels from refining centers to key demand markets; crude assets in major basins




## long-term steady volumes & cash flow

FERC indexing on refined products pipes provides long-term EBDA growth driver

Index has averaged ~2% (July 2014 – June 2022[a])

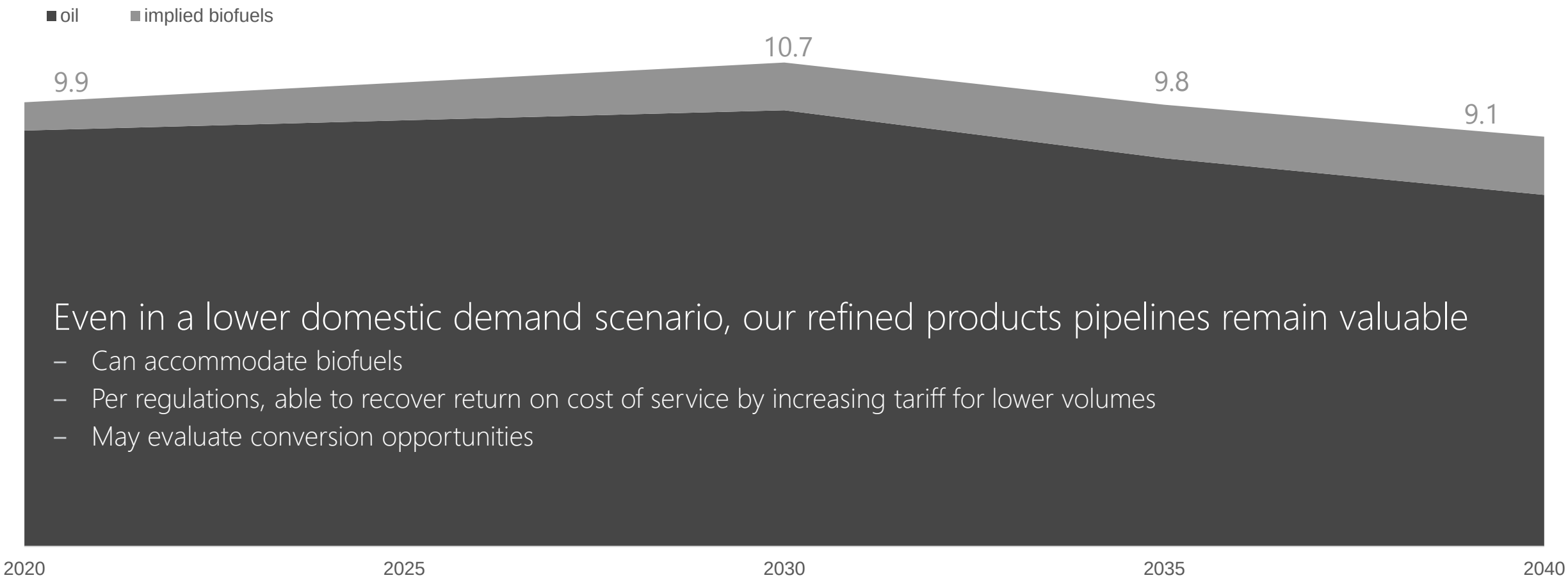
Renewable fuels provide opportunity to sell incremental services

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.

a) FERC index published on ferc.gov. Average rate from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2022.

# Long Runway for U.S. Refined Products

U.S. TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION OF LIQUID FUELS IN TRANSPORT SECTOR mmbbld




Even in a lower domestic demand scenario, our refined products pipelines remain valuable

- Can accommodate biofuels
- Per regulations, able to recover return on cost of service by increasing tariff for lower volumes
- May evaluate conversion opportunities

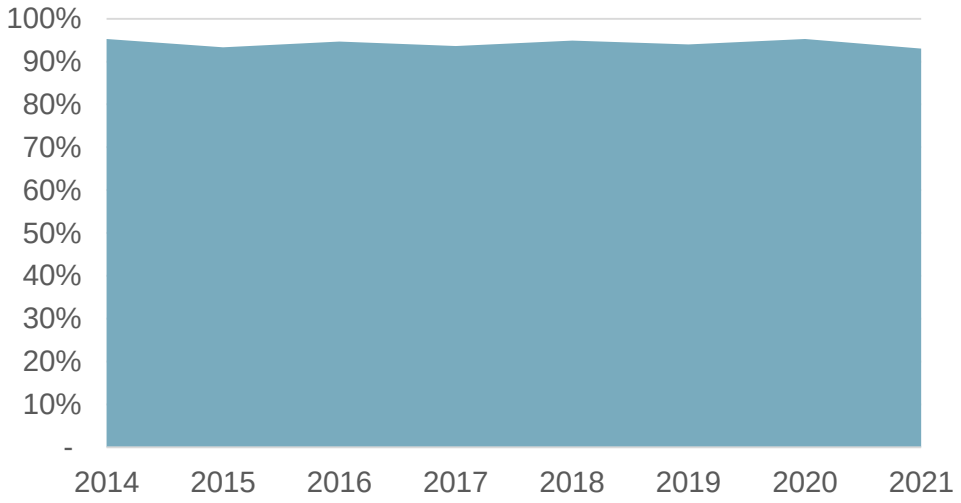
Based on IEA data from the IEA (2021) World Energy Outlook, World Energy Outlook 2021 – Analysis – IEA. All rights reserved; as modified by Kinder Morgan. STEPS scenario. Implied biofuels calculated as the difference between total liquids fuels and oil. IEA does not provide a 2025 projection. 2025 data point is an extrapolation of the straight line IEA projection from 2020 to 2030.

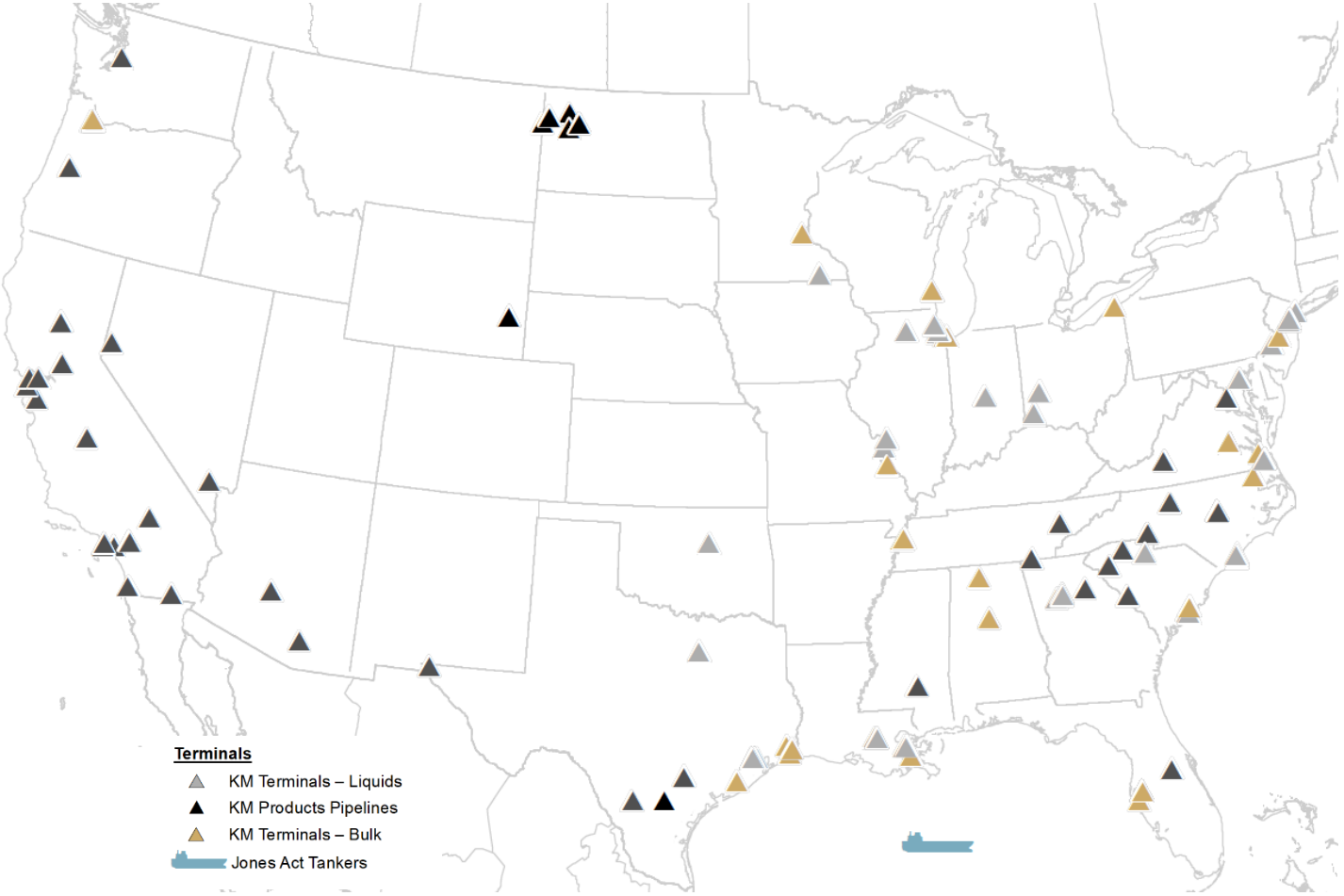
# Terminals Segment Overview

Refined products focused; Providing customers with unmatched scale, service-offerings & market-making connectivity

| ASSET SUMMARY | # of terminals | capacity (mmbbls) |
|---|---|---|
| Terminals segment – Bulk | 28 | |
| Terminals segment – Liquids | 50 | 80 |
| Products segment | 65 | 55 |
| Total Terminals | 143 | 135 |
| Jones Act: | 16 tankers | |

## Long-term contracts on assets with consistently high utilization



# Our Integrated Terminal Network on the Houston Ship Channel

Critical assets serving Gulf Coast refining center with significant dock capacity available to meet growing export market

## Providing customers with flexibility & optionality

**43** million barrels total capacity

**600** thousand barrels per day of dock export capacity

**31** inbound pipelines

**18** outbound pipelines

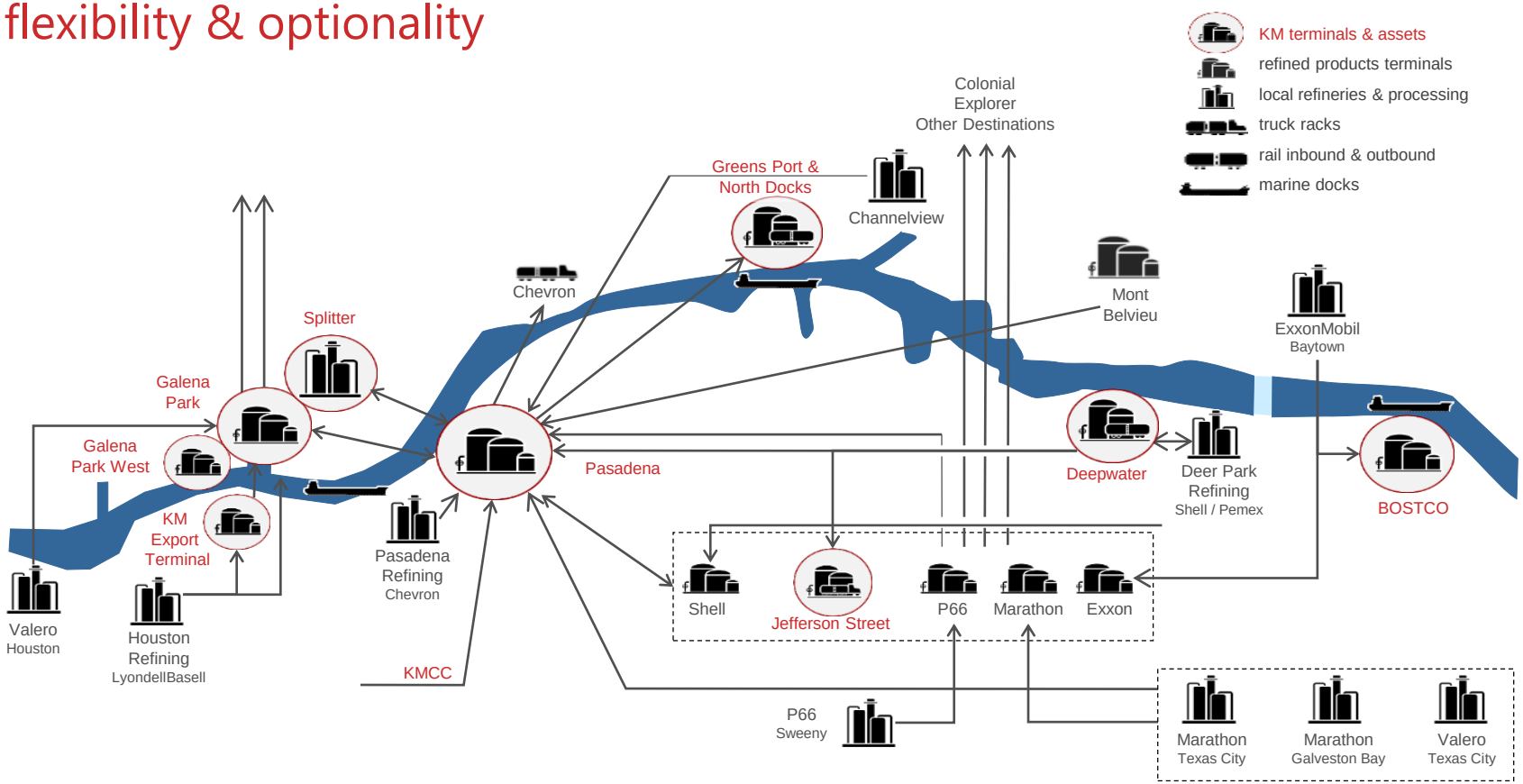
**16** cross-channel pipelines

**11** ship docks

**39** barge spots

**35** truck bays

**3** unit train facilities




## Dock export capacity available to meet growing demand

Note: Asset metrics include projects currently under construction.

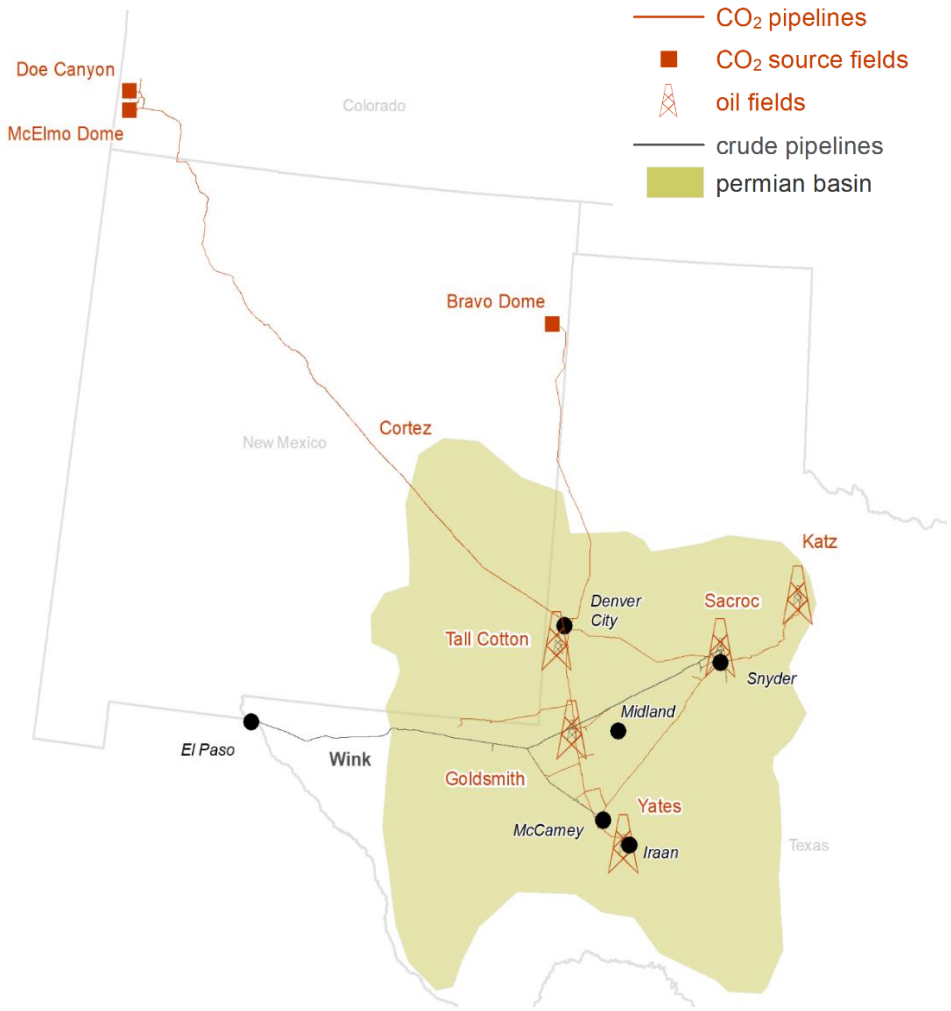
# $CO_2$ EOR & Transport Consistently Generate Free Cash Flow

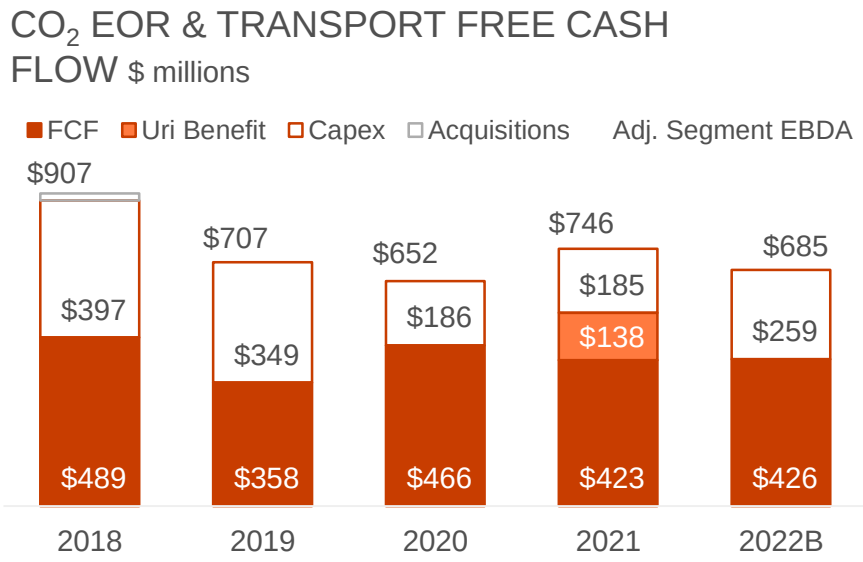
Low cash cost structure yields healthy margins through commodity price cycles

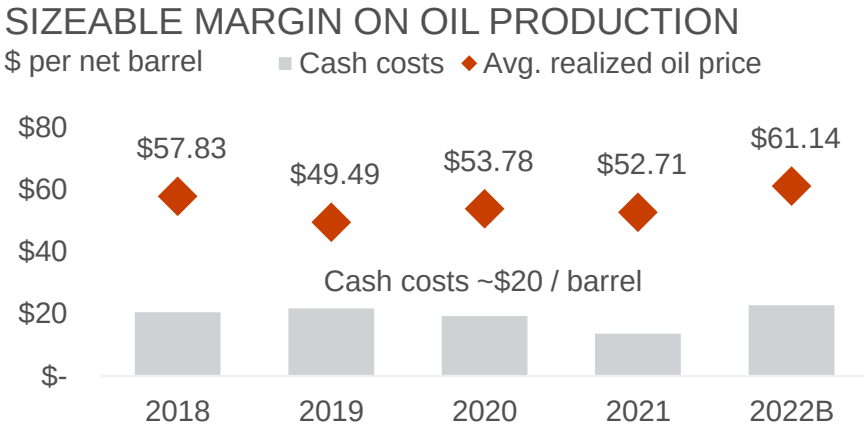
Interest in 5 crude fields with 9.2 billion barrels of Original Oil In Place

Interest in 3 $CO_2$ fields with 37 tcf of Original Gas In Place

~1,500 miles of $CO_2$ pipelines with capacity to move up to 1.5 bcfd




Note: Cash costs & revenue per net oil barrel, including hedges where applicable. Lower cash costs in 2021 were driven by a benefit from returning power to the grid during Winter Storm Uri. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations for $CO_2$ EOR & Transport Free Cash Flow.
2021 Adjusted Segment EBDA & FCF include $138mm benefit from reduced costs attributable to Winter Storm Uri.

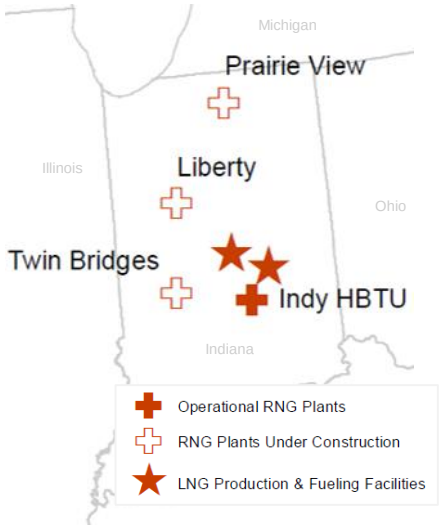
# 2021 Acquisition of Kinetrex Energy Provides Multi-Year Head Start to Participate in Emerging RNG Market

## ASSETS & VALUATION

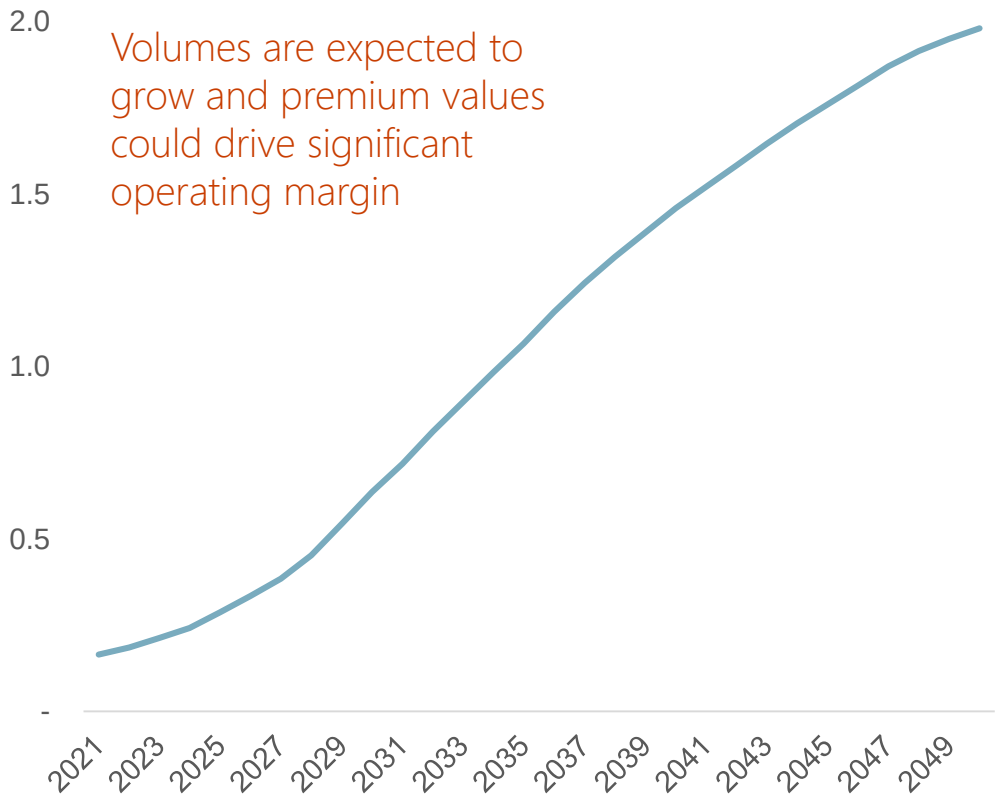
- 2 small-scale LNG facilities - 2 MMdth capacity
- 1 operational landfill-RNG facility with ~0.4 bcf[(a)] capacity
- 3 landfill-RNG facilities operational by 2022 end with total annual capacity of 3.5 bcf
- RNG offtake is contracted with high quality counterparty
- Expect <6x 2023 Adj. EBITDA based on $310mm purchase price and $146mm development capex
- Conservative RINs assumptions vs current spot RINs prices

## FUTURE RNG DEVELOPMENTS

- Retained Kinetrex management team to pursue new projects and expand RNG platform
- Mitigate exposure to RIN volatility through fixed price contracts in voluntary market




## U.S. RNG PRODUCTION bcfd




Volumes are expected to grow and premium values could drive significant operating margin

Landfill facilities are expected to drive RNG production growth
Hundreds of landfills across the U.S. are candidates for RNG
<100 sites operational or in development today

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations.
Sources: U.S. RNG production per WoodMac Long-Term Outlook (November 2021).
a) KM share. 50% interest in Indy HBTU. 3 facilities in development are 100% owned.

# ESG LEADER



Kinder Morgan Building, Houston, Texas

# ESG Strategy

Provide energy services in a safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner for the benefit of people, communities, and businesses

## environmental

Invest in low carbon future

- Grow natural gas business
- Invest in renewable fuels
- Leverage CCUS expertise & capabilities
- Energy Transition Ventures Group explores opportunities beyond our core business

Minimize environmental impact from our operations

- Reduce emissions
- Restore & protect biodiversity
- Safety-focused culture

## social

Build & maintain relationships with stakeholders where we operate

Foster a diverse, inclusive, and respectful workplace

Support employee career development

Expect employees & representatives to adhere to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Supplier Code of Conduct

## governance

Risks & opportunities are continually monitored and communicated to leadership

Board evaluates long-term business strategy for resilience & adaptability

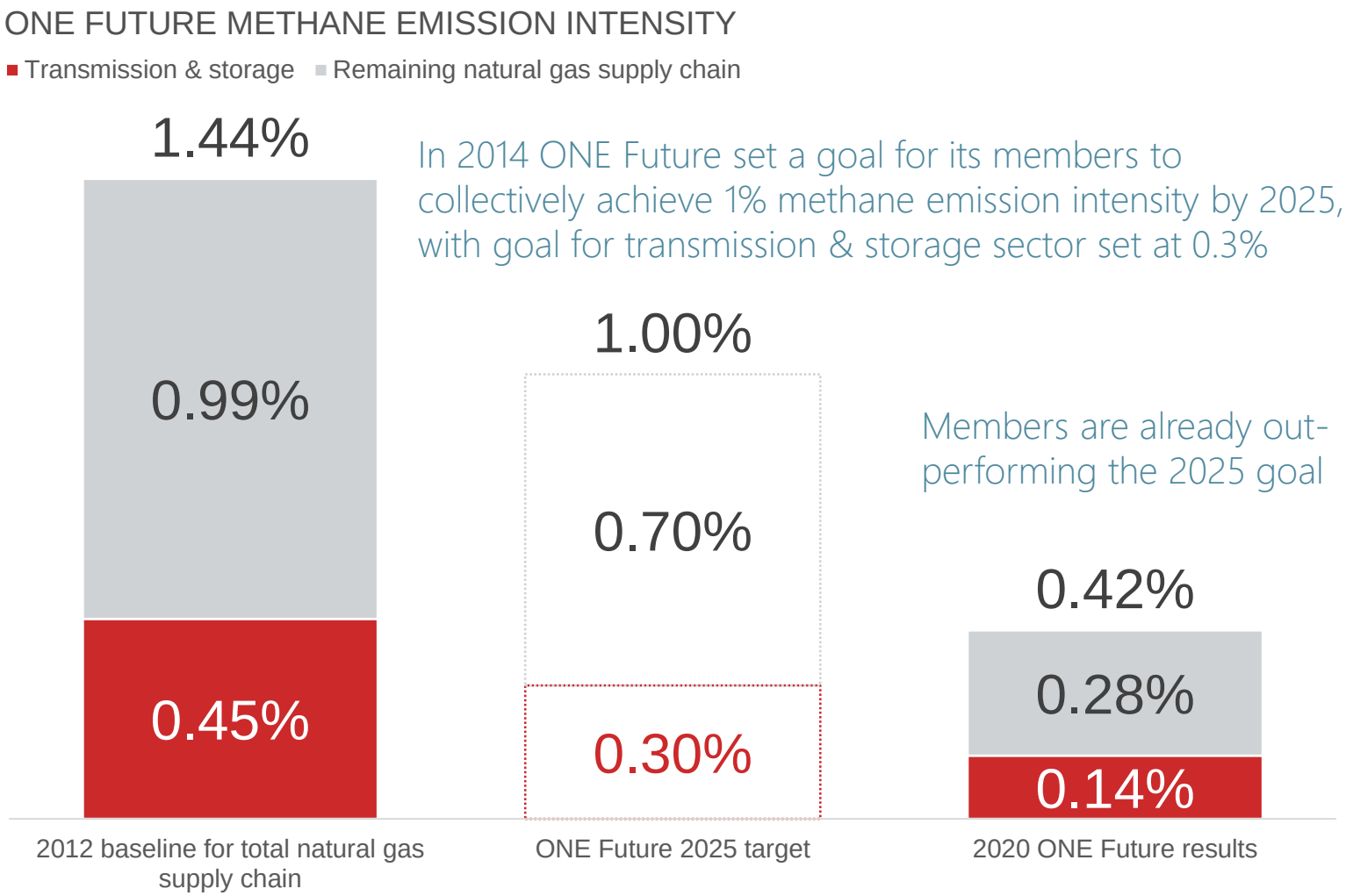
Board committees include EHS (including ESG), Audit, Compensation, and Nominating & Governance

Management and employee compensation tied to ESG performance



Image of right-of-way on net-zero Ruby pipeline

# As Founding ONE Future Member, Encourage Industry Participation due to Proven Results




- ONE Future uses science-based technology and methods to reduce emissions across the natural gas supply chain
- Members, in coordination with EPA, establish best practices for methane management and methane emission reduction
- Kinder Morgan founded ONE Future alongside 7 other companies in 2014
- 50 members today represent[a]
  - 19% of U.S. natural gas production
  - 56% of U.S. pipeline mileage
  - 42% of U.S. natural gas storage

Note: Methane intensities shown are calculated as total methane emissions divided by gross natural gas production.
a) Statistics per 2021 ONE Future report

# Reducing $CO_2$ Emissions on Houston Ship Channel

## Adding 5 Vapor Recovery Units at Galena Park & Pasadena terminals

- $64 million
- 3Q 2023 in-service

## Expect project to reduce Scope 1 & 2 emissions by ~34,000 metric tonnes $CO_2e$ per year, or ~38% from 2019[(a)]

- Equivalent to $CO_2$ emissions from:

| 3,860,547 | 37,920,818 | 6,232 |
|---|---|---|
| gallons of gasoline consumed | pounds of coal burned | homes' electricity use for one year |

## Potential future opportunities

- ~100 VCUs in operation today across Products & Terminals segments
- 42 VRUs in place today
- Continue to evaluate economic opportunities for additional VRU installations



*Tanks at our Pasadena facility*

Note: $CO_2$ emissions equivalent per EPA GHG calculator. The emission reduction estimate of 34,309 tonnes $CO_2e$ was calculated utilizing the GHG Project Evaluation project tool to include an evaluation of both Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. This differs, primarily, from the previously reported estimate of 17,500 tons $CO_2e$ because the number of VCU replacements increased in the updated estimate and waste gas was included in the updated estimate.
a) Assumes VCUs will be used 25% of the time as backup.

# Recognized as an ESG Leader

## Highly rated by multiple agencies

improved MSCI rating to A from BBB & Moody's ranking to #2 from #14 due to enhanced disclosure

**Sustainalytics #3**

of 203 Refiners & Pipelines of 114 Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation

**MSCI A**

Oil & Gas Refining, Marketing, Transportation & Storage Industry

**FTSE #3**

tied for #3 in Oil & Gas Pipelines subsector

**Refinitiv #6**

of 214 Oil & Gas Related Equipment and Services Companies

**Moody's #2**

of 45 Oil Equipment & Services North America

**SSGA top 10%**

R-Factor in Oil & Gas – Midstream sector




## Featured in several ESG indices

FTSE4Good, S&P 500 ESG, JUST Capital

Note: Sustainalytics ESG risk ranking as of 12/10/2022. MSCI ESG rating as of December 2021. FTSE ESG rating rank as of 12/20/2021. Refinitiv ESG score rank as of December 2021. Moody's Vigeo Eiris ESG score as of November 2021. SSGA R-Factor as of 12/01/2021.

# APPENDIX

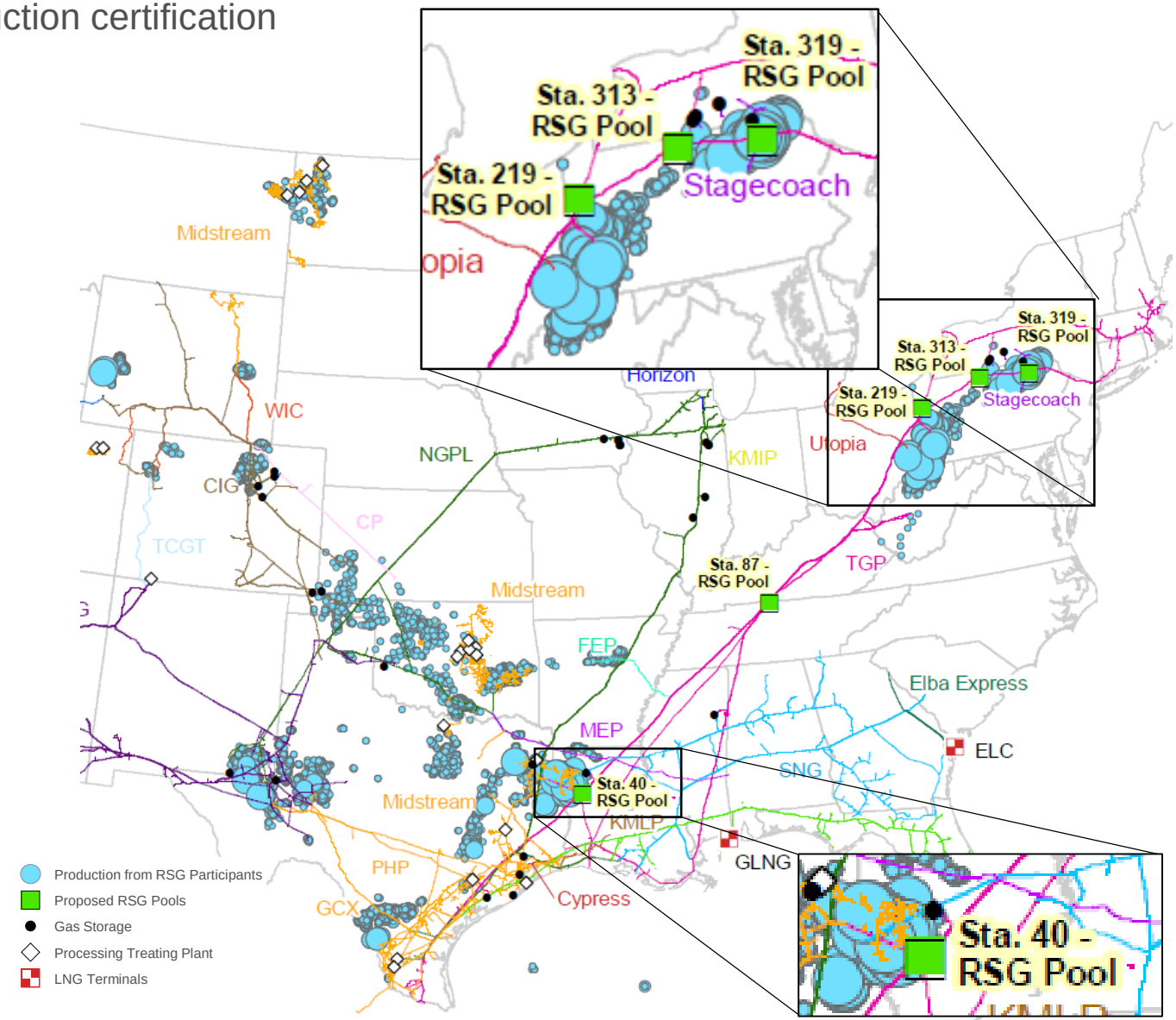


Tall Cotton compressor station, Seminole, Texas

# New RSG Pooling Service on TGP

RSG may trade at a premium due to low emissions production certification

- New RSG pooling service encourages certified producers to move their gas on TGP
- Working with ICE to establish trading hubs at 5 pooling points
- Only gas meeting certain criteria can be aggregated at these 5 pooling points
  - Certification from a qualified third party, i.e. Trustwell and MIQ with acceptable rating levels
  - Methane emissions intensity level <= 0.2%
- Allows end-users such as LNG facilities, LDCs and power generators to purchase low methane intensity gas & have it transported on a ONE Future pipeline
- As the RSG market grows, pooling may expand to our other interstate pipelines & supply growth on our systems may increase value of transport

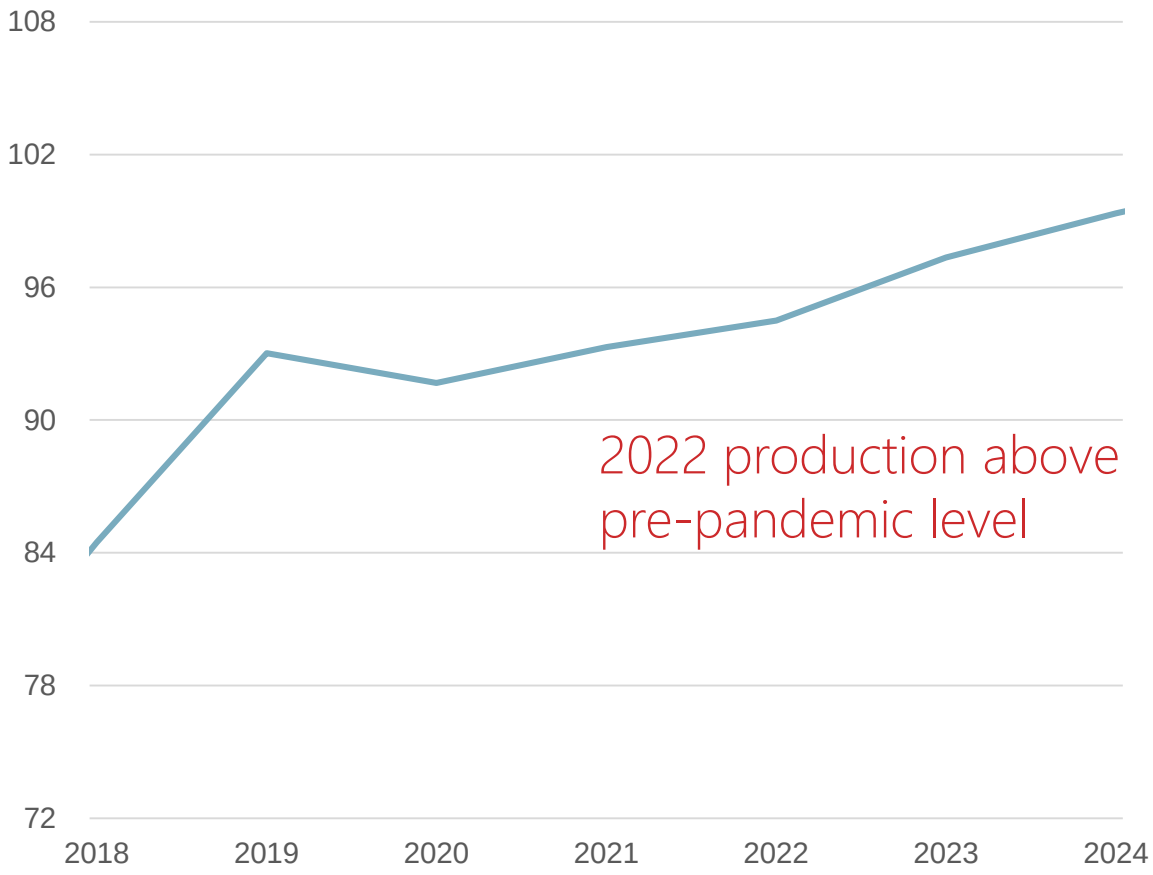



## Utilities are supportive

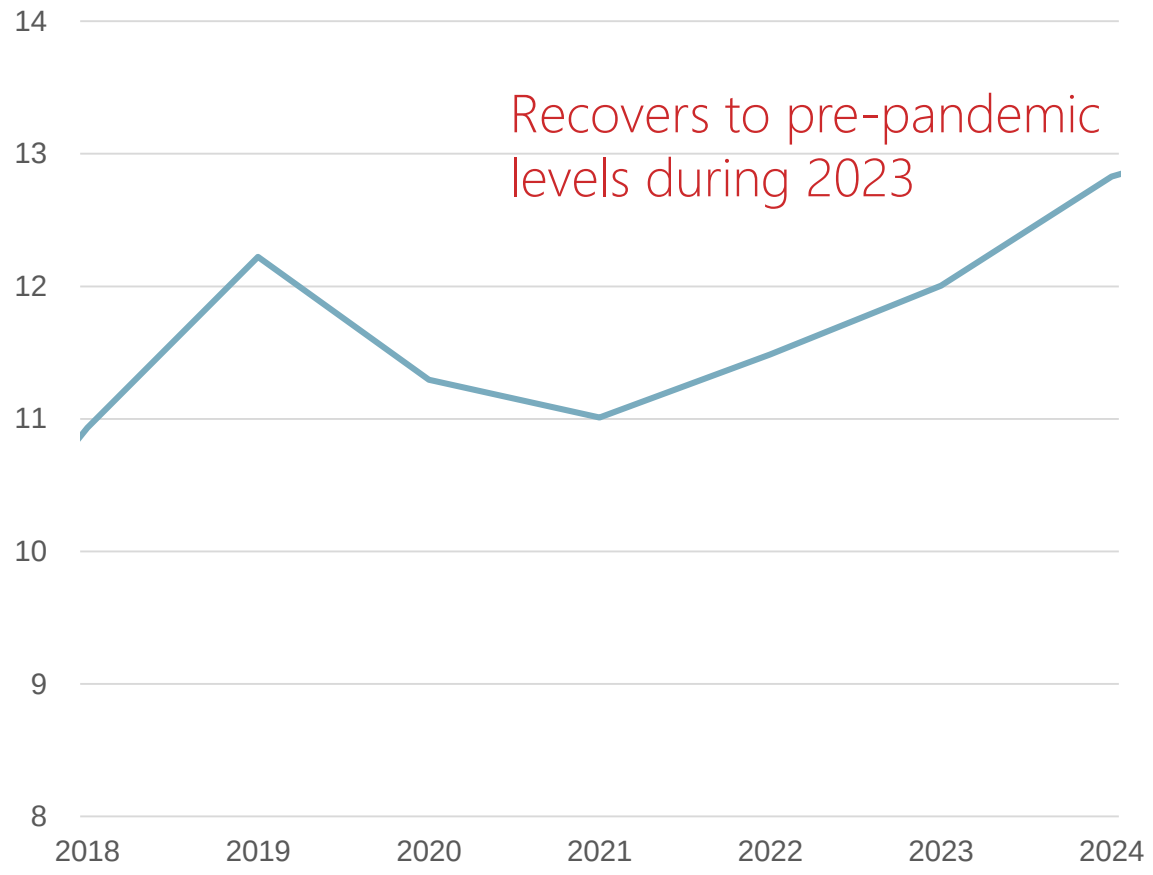
Map represents Trustwell and MIQ participants as of 2021. Production includes non-RSG certified production.

# U.S. Production Continues to Recover from Pandemic

U.S. NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION bcfd




U.S. CRUDE PRODUCTION mmbbld




Production outlook from WoodMackenzie's North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook (November 2021) & Crude Long-Term Outlook (December 2021).

# Natural Gas Gathering & Processing Assets Across Key Basins

Volume recovery ongoing

G&P BUSINESS AS % OF 2022B KMI ADJUSTED SEGMENT EBDA

## 2% Eagle Ford

Copano South Texas & EagleHawk JV assets, primarily in LaSalle County

## 2% Haynesville

KinderHawk assets with proximity to Gulf Coast industrial & LNG

## 2% Bakken gas

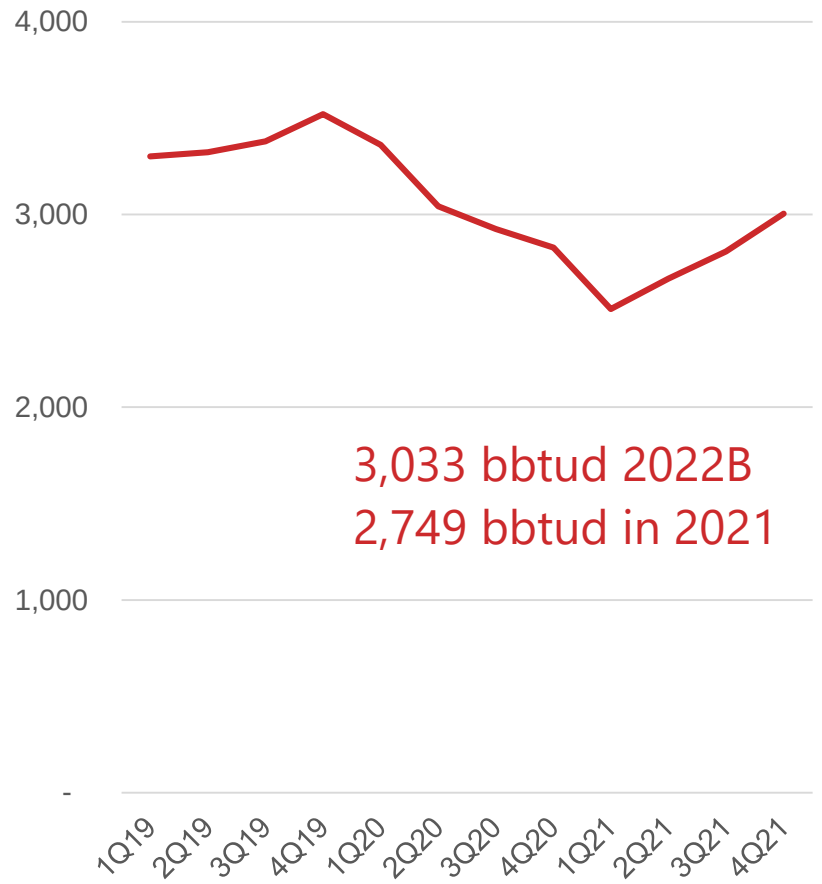
Hiland system in core Williston acreage, including McKenzie County

## 1% Other gas

Multiple systems in Uinta, Oklahoma, San Juan & other areas

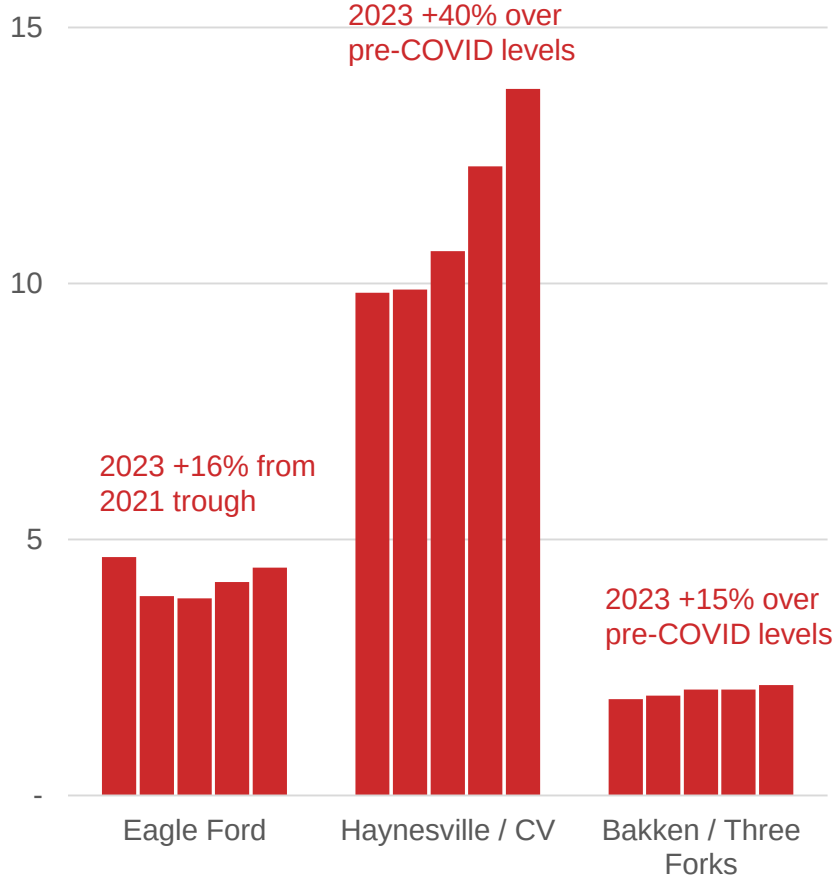
NATURAL GAS SEGMENT G&P VOLUMES

bbtud




SHORT-TERM PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

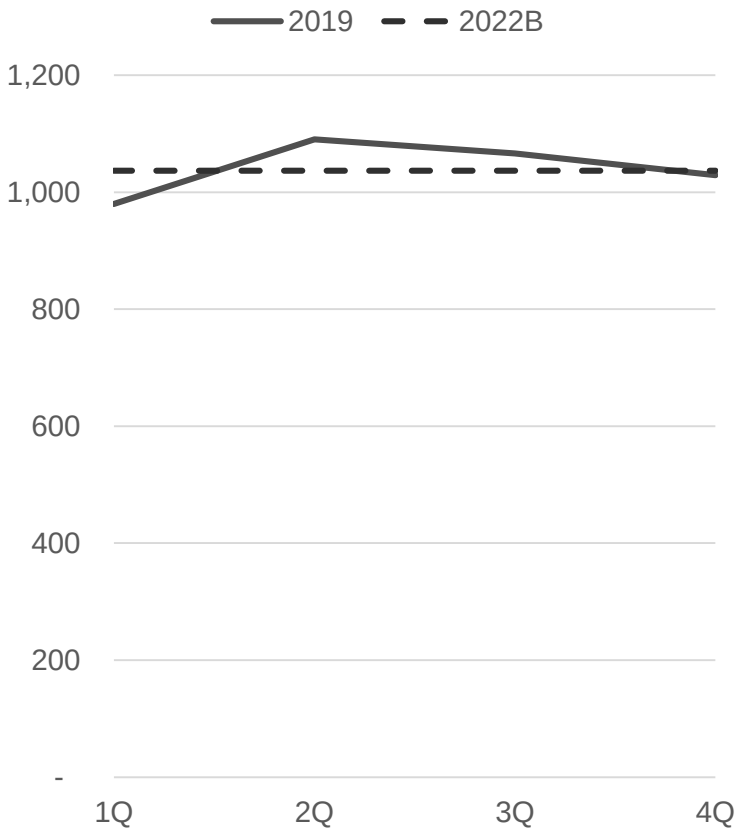
dry gas, bcfd, 2019 – 2023




Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations. Pre-COVID levels are based on 2019 production. Production outlook from WoodMackenzie's North America Gas Short-Term Outlook (February 2022).

# Refined Products Volumes Recovering to Pre-Pandemic Levels

GASOLINE[(a)] mbbld

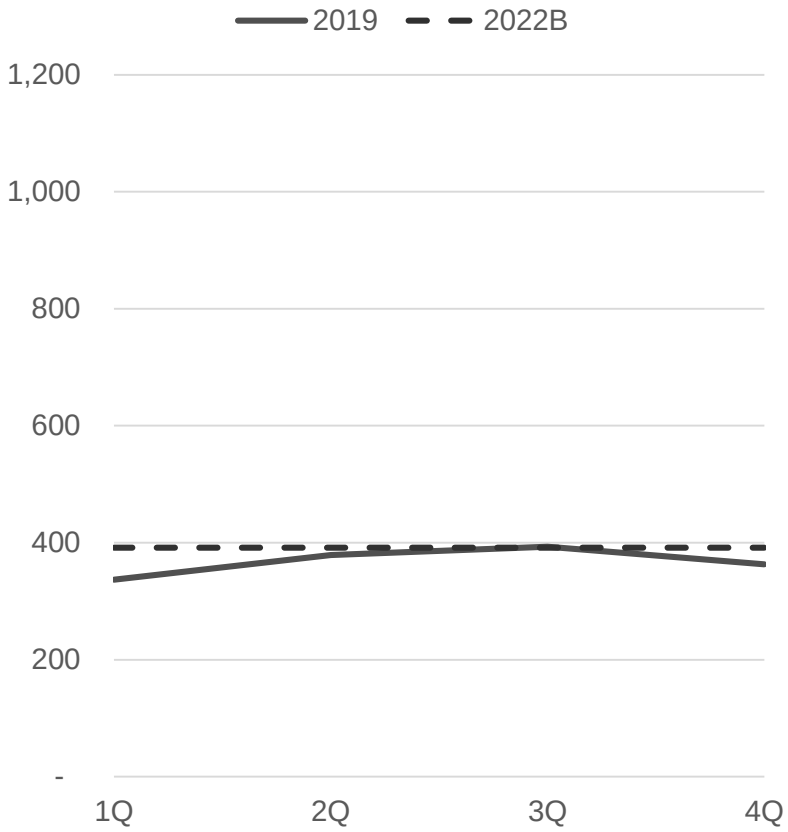



2022B: 1,037 mbbld

2019: 1,041 mbbld

Nearly meets 2019

DIESEL[(a)] mbbld

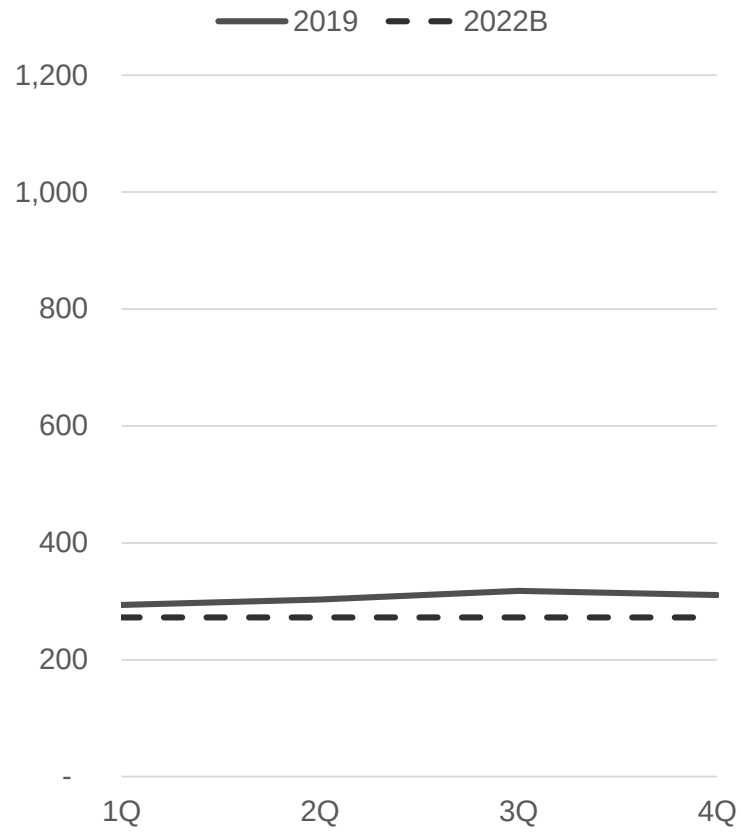



392 mbbld

368 mbbld

Surpasses 2019

JET FUEL[(a)] mbbld




273 mbbld

307 mbbld

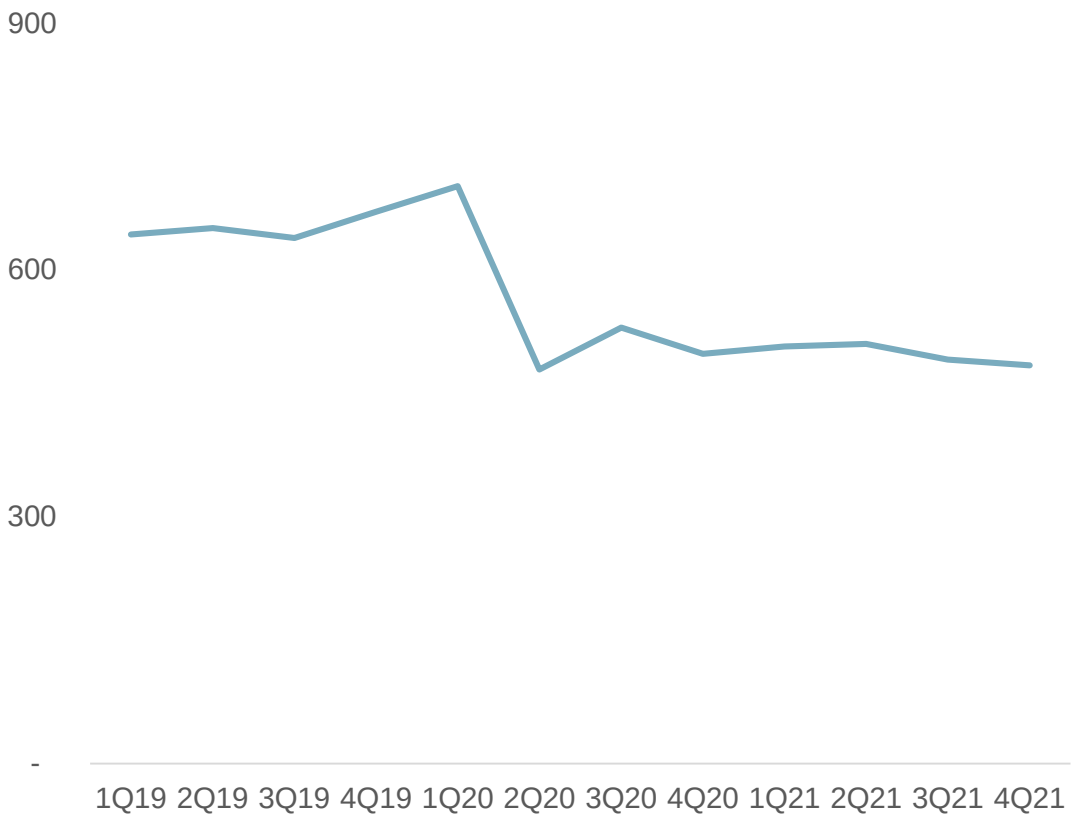
Expect to recover throughout the year

a) Kinder Morgan Refined Products volumes include SFPP, CALNEV, Central Florida & PPL (KM share).

# Products Segment Crude Volume Update

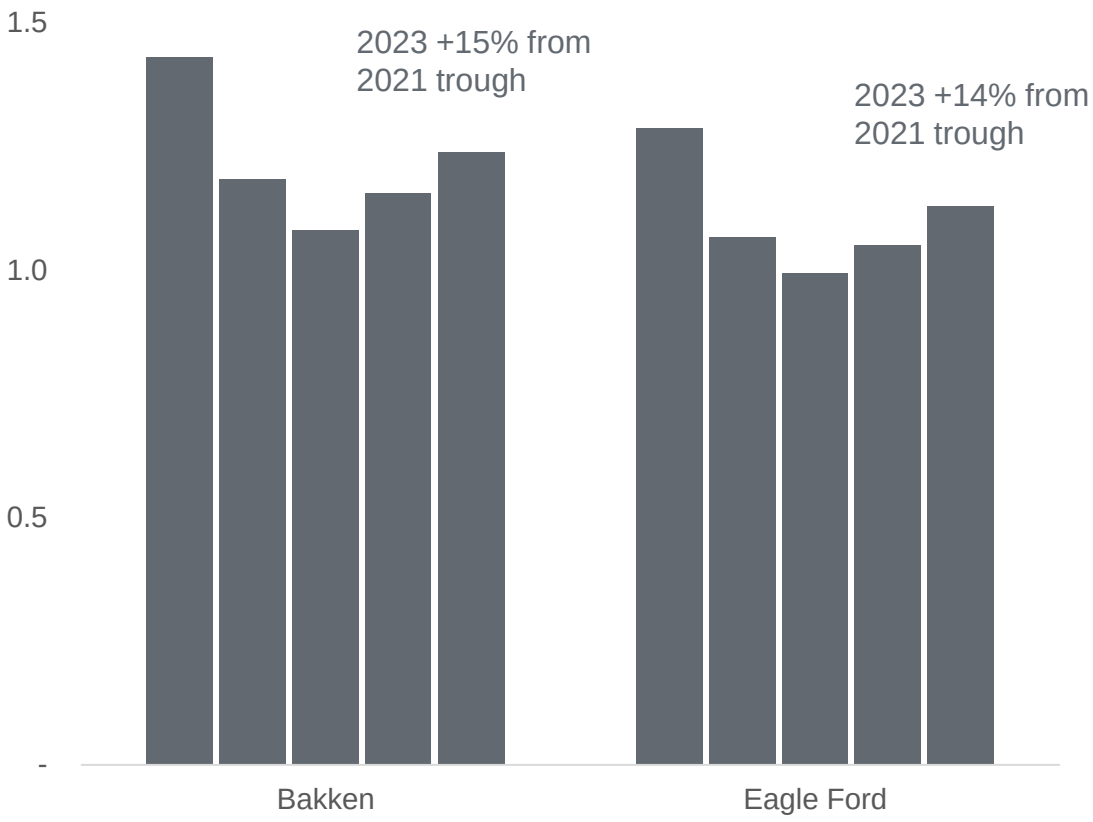
Business as % of 2022B KMI Adjusted Segment EBDA: 2% Crude G&P; 3% Crude Transport

CRUDE TRANSPORT & G&P VOLUMES mbbld




SHORT-TERM PRODUCTION OUTLOOK 2019 – 2023

crude, mmbld




Crude: 498 mbbld in 2021 | 562 mbbld 2022B

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures & Reconciliations. Pre-COVID levels are based on 2019 production. Production outlook from WoodMackenzie's North America Crude Short-Term Outlook (February 2022).

# Products Segment's West Coast Renewable Fuels Projects

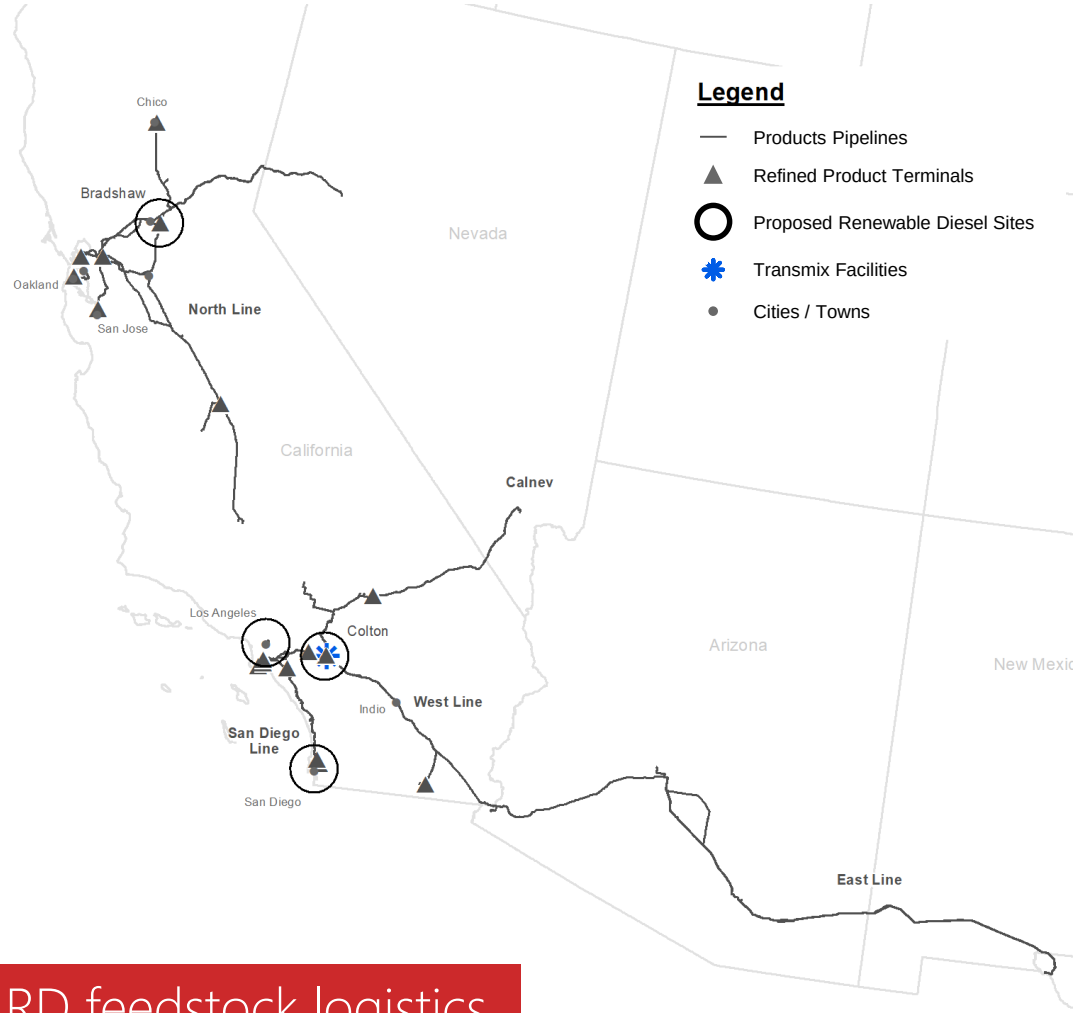
## Subsidies & state goals for emissions reductions are driving increased RD volumes

Particularly in California where stacked subsidies currently average >$4.00/gal (RIN+LCFS+BTC)

## Expanding our renewable fuel handling capabilities:

| Terminal | Project description |
|---|---|
| Bradshaw (Sacramento) | Increasing blend capabilities to 20% & providing 15 mbbld blended diesel capacity at the truck rack |
| Carson (Port of LA) | Converting 300 mbbl storage capacity to RD |
| Colton (inland) | Increasing blend capabilities to 20% & providing 15 mbbld blended diesel capacity at the truck rack |
| Mission Valley (San Diego) | Providing 3 mbbld R99 capacity at the truck rack |

## Investing ~$55 million & expect 1Q 2023 in-service




## Potential for additional expansion opportunities, including RD feedstock logistics

# Terminals Partnering with NESTE on Renewable Fuels Logistics

Leading position in fast growing market

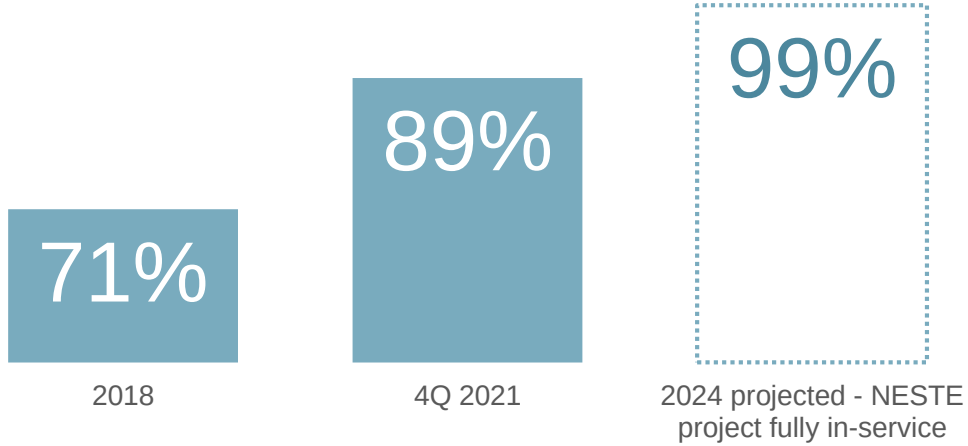
## Modifying 30 tanks & enhancing rail, truck, and marine capabilities at Harvey for renewable feedstock movements

**$65 million capex**

**1Q 2023**
operational

**657 mbbl capacity**
can expand further

HARVEY TERMINAL UTILIZATION




## Preferred partner for NESTE

- Our flexible terminaling network improves efficiency & sustainability of NESTE supply chain
- Network scale can keep pace with NESTE's RD feedstock growth
- Handle other renewable volumes for NESTE including:
  - Feedstock in Midwest & Northeast
  - SAF at Galena Park
  - SAF to SFO airport

## Benefitting from New Orleans' large veg oil market

- 3 mmbbl Harvey Terminal is part of our 5 mmbbl diversified chemical & vegetable oil Lower River hub
- Increasingly serving growing RD & RD feedstock market in Louisiana as well as international import/export
- Veg oils & other feedstocks often require heated storage, commanding premium rates

# $CO_2$ EOR: Extending Productive Life of Mature Fields

Innovation & team work continue to push SACROC decline curve flatter

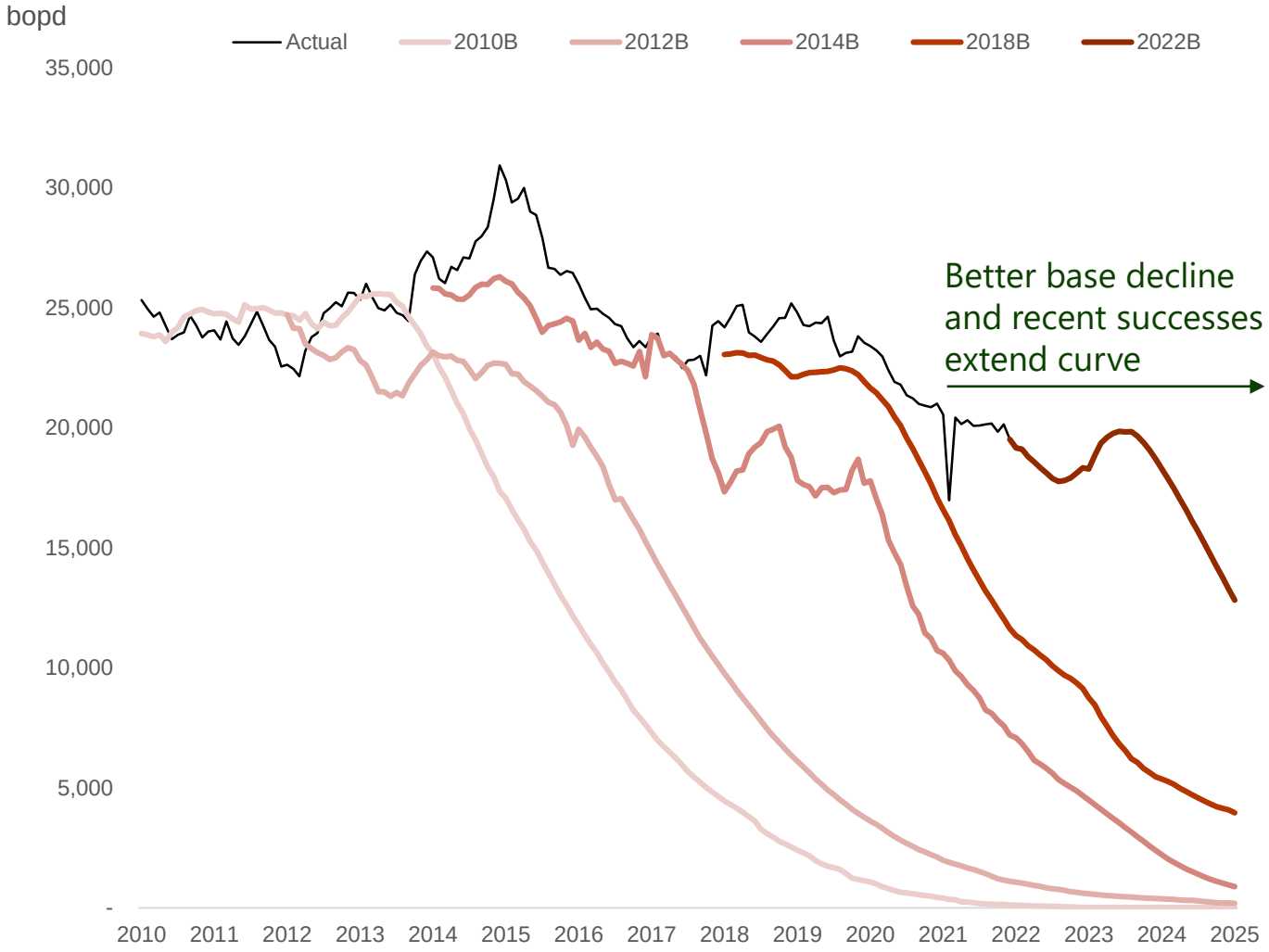
## Significant amounts of recoverable oil in place

- SACROC is estimated at 2.8 billion barrels of original oil in place (OOIP)
  - Executing Transition Zone & Conventional projects
- Evaluating other areas of the SACROC field
- Yates is estimated at 5.0 billion barrels of OOIP, representing another large resource base

## Technical expertise will drive future success

- Long track record of expanding the field through advanced technology & new exploitation techniques
- Advanced seismic reprocessing used to identify new development projects like Transition Zone
- Horizontal drilling technology has improved recovery
- Conformance technologies & techniques have led to redevelopment opportunities

SACROC NET OIL PRODUCTION FORECASTS



# RNG Demand Markets Provide Diversification

Plan to mitigate exposure to RIN volatility through fixed price contracts in the voluntary market

REVENUE EXAMPLE
$ per mmbtu




revenues must meet or exceed traditional hurdle rates

## transportation market

**RNG-based CNG & LNG is advantageous for fleets**

- Fleets are interested in RNG to meet emission reduction targets
- GHG emissions up to 75% less than diesel
- CNG vehicles are more efficient than electric vehicles for heavy & mid duty fleets looking to decarbonize

**RIN credits can be earned for RNG volumes used in the transportation market**

- Drives the margin for RNG producers
- RFS-obligated parties (like refiners) purchase RINs to comply with RFS requirements

**EPA considering creating eRINs to incentivize RNG used for electricity that charges electric vehicles**

- Could create additional RNG demand and another avenue to capture RIN margin

## voluntary market

**LDCs, utilities, universities, industrial**

- All active in the voluntary market today
- Showing increasing interest in RNG as they look to meet their emission reduction targets

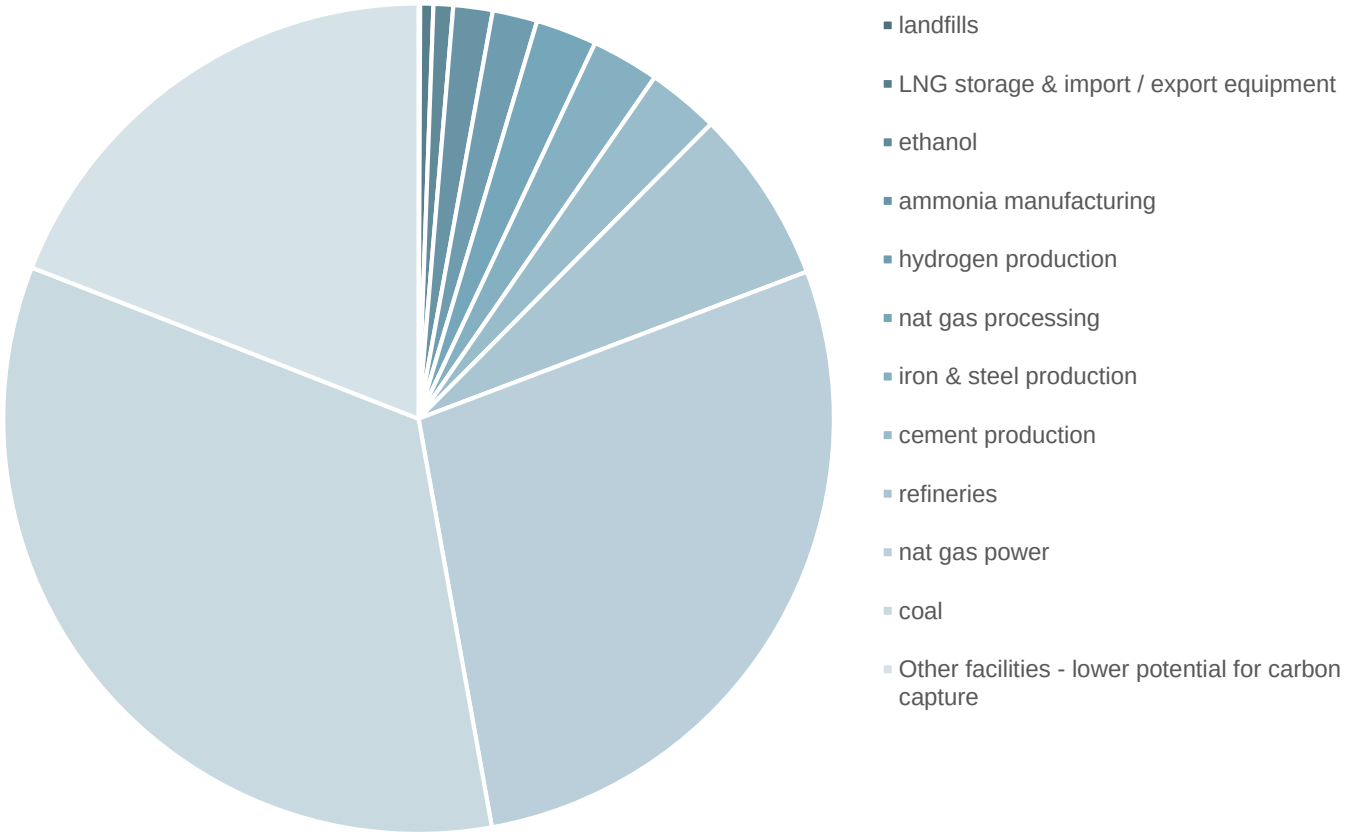
**Pay premium for RNG**

- Due to absence of subsidy for producers
- Pricing is lower than current RINs value but terms are generally fixed for 10+ years

a) $3.31 D3 RIN price (per Starfuels Brokerage via Bloomberg) multiplied by 11.727 to convert to $/mmbtu. Pricing as of 2/18/2022.

# Opportunity to Capture Carbon from Stationary Sources

U.S. $CO_2$ EMISSIONS FROM POINT SOURCES million metric tons




## capture opportunity…

- ~1,900 mmtpa, or ~100 bcfd, $CO_2$ emissions associated with facilities that could be candidates for carbon capture
- Ethanol facilities and natural gas processing/treating facilities may be economic today under current 45Q
  - Together, these emissions represent ~1.2 bcfd of $CO_2$ potential

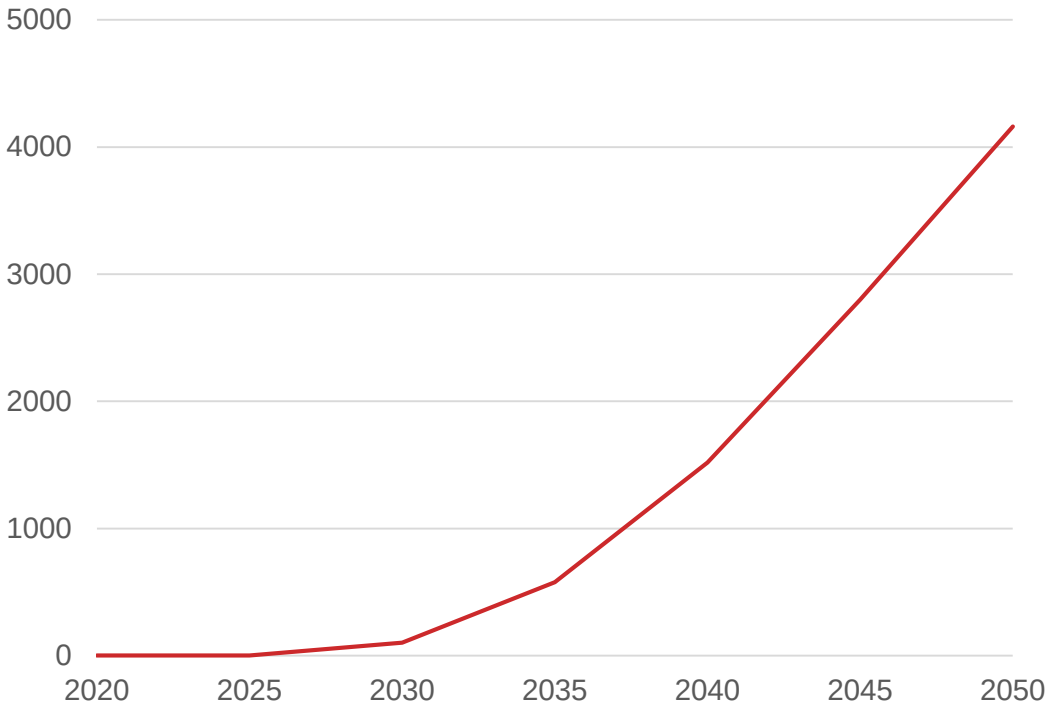
## …is tempered by

- Facilities are spread out geographically; aggregation is challenged
- $CO_2$ stream purity varies by facility type, impacts economics
- Power plants are larger scale opportunities but capture requires high uptime factor, problematic for natural gas peakers
- Additionally, coal power plants could face nearer-term retirement

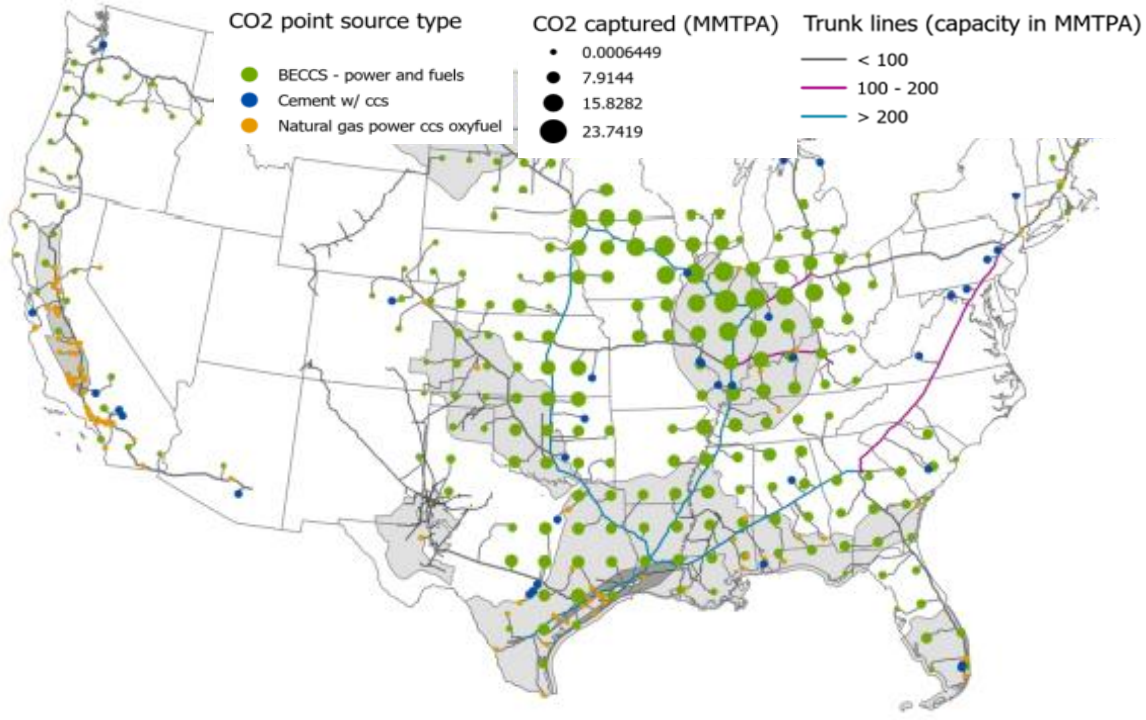
Source: 2020 EPA GHG Reporting Program's Flight Tool.

# Net-Zero Scenarios Require Carbon Capture Infrastructure Buildout

U.S. CUMULATIVE $CO_2$ STORAGE CAPACITY MMT




$CO_2$ POINT SOURCES & PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE IN 2050



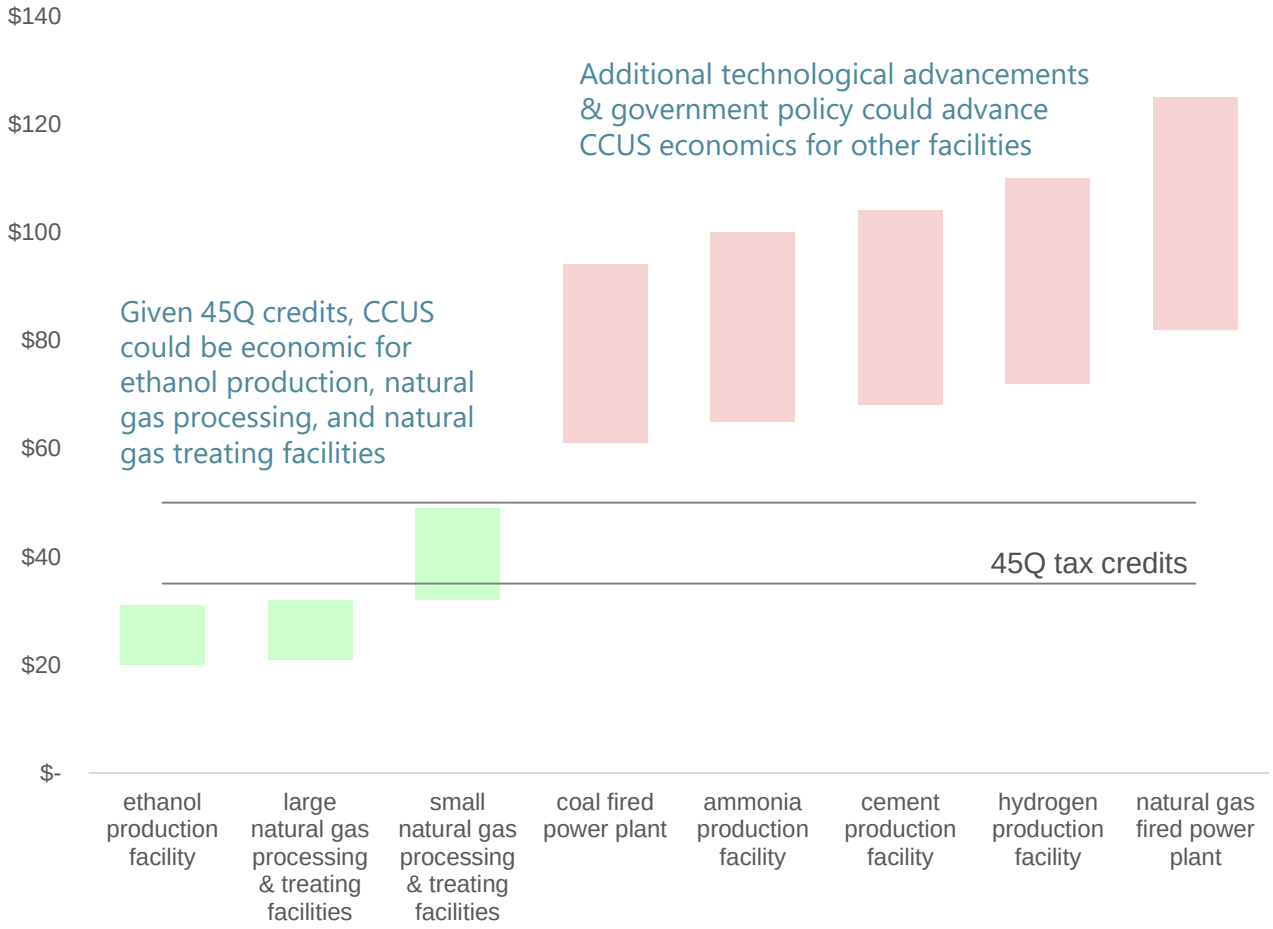

Princeton's Net-Zero America Report estimates that $CO_2$ storage would need to increase substantially in order to progress toward climate goals, ultimately requiring significant investment & infrastructure

| $CO_2$ pipeline estimates by 2050 | $CO_2$ storage estimates by 2050 |
|---|---|
| Nearly 70,000 miles | >4 GTpa of $CO_2$ storage available |
| Nearly $225 billion cumulative capital deployed | $80 billion cumulative capital deployed |

Source: Princeton University, Net-Zero America Report, October 2021, E-B+ Scenario
Note: BECCS = Bio-Energy with Carbon Capture & Storage

# CCUS Economics are Improving but Remain Challenged

## CURRENT ESTIMATED U.S. CARBON CAPTURE COST $/tonne




### 45Q TAX CREDITS

- Capturer controls the tax credit
- Industry still contemplating economics across the value chain
- Proposed direct pay option could be a catalyst for CCUS

### SEQUESTRATION

- $50/tonne deductible tax credit starting in 2027 ($85/tonne proposed in Build Back Better)
- Lengthy EPA permitting process; only 3 permits ever issued
- States considering regulatory primacy to shorten permitting process, including Texas

### EOR

- $35/tonne tax credit (beginning in 2027) is lower than for sequestration, but can be a quicker solution for a transaction today or a potential bridge ($60/tonne proposed in Build Back Better)
- Our 1.5 bcfd Cortez pipeline delivers ~80% of the $CO_2$ used for Permian EOR

Source: KM analysis, National Energy Technology Laboratory.
Note: Estimated costs are based on 20% BFIT IRR at capture unit tailgate, no tax credits, and at pressure ready for pipeline.

# NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES & RECONCILIATIONS



Pipe storage yard at the KM Fairless Hills Terminal, Pennsylvania

# Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The non-GAAP financial measures of Adjusted Earnings and distributable cash flow (DCF), both in the aggregate and per share for each; segment earnings before depreciation, depletion, amortization (DD&A), amortization of excess cost of equity investments and Certain Items (Adjusted Segment EBDA); net income before interest expense, income taxes, DD&A, amortization of excess cost of equity investments and Certain Items (Adjusted EBITDA); Net Debt; Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA; Project EBITDA; Free Cash Flow; and $CO_2$ EOR & Transport Free Cash Flow are presented herein.

Our non-GAAP financial measures described further below should not be considered alternatives to GAAP net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. or other GAAP measures and have important limitations as analytical tools. Our computations of these non-GAAP financial measures may differ from similarly titled measures used by others. You should not consider these non-GAAP financial measures in isolation or as substitutes for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Management compensates for the limitations of these non-GAAP financial measures by reviewing our comparable GAAP measures, understanding the differences between the measures and taking this information into account in its analysis and its decision-making processes.

We do not provide (i) budgeted revenue (the GAAP financial measure closest to net revenue) due to impracticality of predicting certain items required by GAAP, including projected commodity prices at the multiple purchase and sale points across certain intrastate pipeline systems. Instead, we are able to project the net revenue received for transportation services based on contractual agreements and historical operational experience; or (ii) budgeted $CO_2$ Segment EBDA (the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to 2020 budgeted $CO_2$ EOR & Transport Free Cash Flow) due to the inherent difficulty and impracticability of predicting certain amounts required by GAAP, such as potential changes in estimates for certain contingent liabilities and unrealized gains and losses on derivatives marked to market.

**Certain Items**, as adjustments used to calculate our non-GAAP financial measures, are items that are required by GAAP to be reflected in net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc., but typically either (i) do not have a cash impact (for example, asset impairments), or (ii) by their nature are separately identifiable from our normal business operations and in our view are likely to occur only sporadically (for example, certain legal settlements, enactment of new tax legislation and casualty losses). We also include adjustments related to joint ventures (see “Amounts from Joint Ventures” below).

**Adjusted Earnings** is calculated by adjusting net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. for Certain Items. Adjusted Earnings is used by us and certain external users of our financial statements to assess the earnings of our business excluding Certain Items as another reflection of our business’s ability to generate earnings. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted Earnings is net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. Adjusted Earnings per share uses Adjusted Earnings and applies the same two-class method used in arriving at basic earnings per share.

**DCF** is calculated by adjusting net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. for Certain Items (or Adjusted Earnings, as defined above), and further by DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments, income tax expense, cash taxes, sustaining capital expenditures and other items. We also include amounts from joint ventures for income taxes, DD&A and sustaining capital expenditures (see “Amounts from Joint Ventures” below). DCF is a significant performance measure useful to management and external users of our financial statements in evaluating our performance and in measuring and estimating the ability of our assets to generate cash earnings after servicing our debt, paying cash taxes and expending sustaining capital, that could be used for discretionary purposes such as dividends, stock repurchases, retirement of debt, or expansion capital expenditures. DCF should not be used as an alternative to net cash provided by operating activities computed under GAAP. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to DCF is net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. DCF per share is DCF divided by average outstanding shares, including restricted stock awards that participate in dividends.

# Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Continued)

**Adjusted Segment EBDA** is calculated by adjusting segment earnings before DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments (Segment EBDA) for Certain Items attributable to the segment. Adjusted Segment EBDA is used by management in its analysis of segment performance and management of our business. General and administrative expenses and certain corporate charges are generally not under the control of our segment operating managers, and therefore, are not included when we measure business segment operating performance. We believe Adjusted Segment EBDA is a useful performance metric because it provides management and external users of our financial statements additional insight into the ability of our segments to generate cash earnings on an ongoing basis. We believe it is useful to investors because it is a measure that management uses to allocate resources to our segments and assess each segment's performance. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted Segment EBDA is Segment EBDA.

**Adjusted EBITDA** is calculated by adjusting net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. before interest expense, income taxes, DD&A, and amortization of excess cost of equity investments (EBITDA) for Certain Items. We also include amounts from joint ventures for income taxes and DD&A (see "Amounts from Joint Ventures" below). Adjusted EBITDA is used by management and external users, in conjunction with our Net Debt (as described further below), to evaluate certain leverage metrics. Therefore, we believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA is net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc.

**Amounts from Joint Ventures** - Certain Items, DCF and Adjusted EBITDA reflect amounts from unconsolidated joint ventures (JVs) and consolidated JVs utilizing the same recognition and measurement methods used to record "Earnings from equity investments" and "Noncontrolling interests(NCI)," respectively. The calculations of DCF and Adjusted EBITDA related to our unconsolidated and consolidated JVs include the same items (DD&A and income tax expense, and for DCF only, also cash taxes and sustaining capital expenditures) with respect to the JVs as those included in the calculations of DCF and Adjusted EBITDA for our wholly-owned consolidated subsidiaries. Although these amounts related to our unconsolidated JVs are included in the calculations of DCF and Adjusted EBITDA, such inclusion should not be understood to imply that we have control over the operations and resulting revenues, expenses or cash flows of such unconsolidated JVs. DCF and Adjusted EBITDA are further adjusted for certain KML activities attributable to our NCI in KML for the periods presented through KML's sale on December 16, 2019.

**Net Debt** is calculated by subtracting from debt (i) cash and cash equivalents, (ii) the preferred interest in the general partner of Kinder Morgan Energy Partners L.P. (which was redeemed in January 2020), (iii) debt fair value adjustments, and (iv) the foreign exchange impact on Euro-denominated bonds for which we have entered into currency swaps. Net Debt is a non-GAAP financial measure that management believes is useful to investors and other users of our financial information in evaluating our leverage. We believe the most comparable measure to Net Debt is debt net of cash and cash equivalents.

**Project EBITDA** is calculated for an individual capital project as earnings before interest expense, taxes, DD&A and general and administrative expenses attributable to such project, or for JV projects, consistent with the methods described above under "Amounts from Joint Ventures." Management uses Project EBITDA to evaluate our return on investment for capital projects before expenses that are generally not controllable by operating managers in our business segments. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Project EBITDA is the portion of net income attributable to a capital project.

**Free Cash Flow** is calculated by adjusting cash flow from operations for capital expenditures. Free Cash Flows is used by external users as an additional leverage metric. Therefore, we believe Free Cash Flow is useful to our investors. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Free Cash Flow is cash flow from operations.

**$CO_2$ EOR & Transport Free Cash Flow** is calculated by reducing EBDA (GAAP) for our $CO_2$ EOR & Transport assets by Certain Items, capital expenditures (sustaining and expansion) and acquisitions attributable to the EOR & Transport assets. Management uses $CO_2$ EOR & Transport Free Cash Flow as an additional performance measure for our $CO_2$ EOR & Transport assets. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to $CO_2$ EOR & Transport Free Cash Flow is EBDA (GAAP) for our $CO_2$ EOR & Transport assets.

# GAAP Reconciliations

$ in millions

| Reconciliation of Adjusted Segment EBDA | 2021 Segment EBDA (GAAP) | 2021 Certain Items in Adjusted Segment EBDA | 2021 Adjusted Segment EBDA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Natural Gas Pipelines | $3,815 | $1,648 | $5,463 |
| Products Pipelines | 1,064 | 53 | 1,117 |
| Terminals | 908 | 42 | 950 |
| $CO_2$ | 760 | (6) | 754 |
| Total | $6,547 | $1,737 | $8,284 |

| Certain Items | 2021 |
|---|---|
| Fair value amortization | $ (19) |
| Legal, environmental and taxes other than income tax reserves | 160 |
| Change in fair value of derivative contracts[(a)] | 19 |
| Loss on impairments, divestitures and other write-downs, net[(b)] | 1,535 |
| Income tax Certain Items | (491) |
| Other | 16 |
| Total Certain Items | $ 1,220 |

| Reconciliation of Net Debt | 2021 |
|---|---|
| Outstanding long-term debt | $ 29,772 |
| Current portion of debt | 2,646 |
| Foreign exchange impact on hedges for Euro Debt outstanding | (64) |
| Less: cash & cash equivalents | (1,140) |
| Net Debt | $ 31,214 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | $ 7,946 |
| **Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA** | **3.9X** |

a) Gains or losses are reflected in our DCF when realized.

b) Includes (i) a pre-tax non-cash impairment loss of $1,600 million related to our South Texas gathering and processing assets within our Natural Gas Pipelines business segment resulting from lower expectations regarding the volumes and rates associated with re-contracting, (ii) a write-down of $117 million on a long-term subordinated note receivable from an equity investee, Ruby Pipeline Holding Company, L.L.C., and (iii) a pre-tax non-cash impairment of $20 million related to our Wilmington terminal resulting from certain commercial contract terminations and lower expectations regarding the volumes and rates associated with re-contracting, partially offset by a pre-tax gain of $206 million associated with the sale of a partial interest in our equity investment in NGPL Holdings LLC.

| | 2022 Budget | 2021 Actual | Change $ | Change % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc. (GAAP)** | **$ 2,480** | **$ 1,784** | **$ 696** | **39%** |
| Total Certain Items | (10) | 1,220 | (1,230) | (101%) |
| DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments | 2,185 | 2,213 | (28) | (1%) |
| Income tax expense[(a)] | 710 | 860 | (150) | (17%) |
| JV DD&A and income tax expense[(a,b)] | 343 | 351 | (8) | (2%) |
| Interest, net[(a)] | 1,476 | 1,518 | (42) | (3%) |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **$ 7,184** | **$ 7,946** | **$ (762)** | **(10%)** |

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

a) Amounts are adjusted for Certain Items.

b) Includes or represents DD&A, income tax expense, cash taxes and/or sustaining capital expenditures (as applicable for each item) from JVs.

# GAAP Reconciliations

$ in millions

| Reconciliation of DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments for DCF | | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP) | $ | (2,135) |
| Amortization of excess cost of equity investments (GAAP) | | (78) |
| DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments | | (2,213) |
| JV DD&A | | (268) |
| DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments for DCF | $ | (2,481) |

| Reconciliation of general and administrative and corporate charges | | |
|---|---|---|
| General and administrative (GAAP) | $ | (655) |
| Corporate charges | | 32 |
| Certain Items | | - |
| General and administrative and corporate charges[(a)] | $ | (623) |

| Reconciliation of interest, net | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest, net (GAAP) | $ | (1,492) |
| Certain Items | | (26) |
| Interest, net[(a)] | $ | (1,518) |

| Reconciliation of income tax expense for DCF | | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Income tax expense (GAAP) | $ | (369) |
| Certain Items | | (491) |
| Income tax expense[(a)] | | (860) |
| Unconsolidated JV income tax expense[(a,b)] | | (83) |
| Income tax expense for DCF[(a)] | $ | (943) |

| Reconciliation of additional JV information | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unconsolidated JV DD&A | $ | (312) |
| Less: Consolidated JV partners' DD&A | | (44) |
| JV DD&A | | (268) |
| Unconsolidated JV income tax expense[(a,b)] | | (83) |
| JV DD&A and income tax expense[(a)] | $ | (351) |
| Unconsolidated JV cash taxes[(b)] | $ | (60) |
| Unconsolidated JV sustaining capital expenditures | $ | (116) |
| Less: Consolidated JV partners' sustaining capital expenditures | | (9) |
| JV sustaining capital expenditures | $ | (107) |

a) Amounts are adjusted for Certain Items.
b) Amounts are associated with our Citrus, NGPL and Products (SE) Pipe Line equity investments.

# Reconciliations of KMI FCF & $CO_2$ Segment FCF

$ in millions

| **Reconciliation of KMI FCF** | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CFFO (GAAP)** | **$ 4,601** | **$ 5,043** | **$ 4,748** | **$ 4,550** | **$ 5,708** |
| Capital expenditures (GAAP)[(a)] | (3,188) | (2,904) | (2,270) | (1,707) | (1,281) |
| **FCF** | **1,413** | **2,139** | **2,478** | **2,843** | **4,427** |
| Dividends paid (GAAP)[(b)] | (1,276) | (1,774) | (2,163) | (2,362) | (2,443) |
| **FCF after dividends** | **$ 137** | **$ 365** | **$ 315** | **$ 481** | **$ 1,984** |

| **Reconciliation of $CO_2$ EOR & Transport FCF** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EBDA for $CO_2$ EOR & Transport (GAAP) | $ 847 | $ 759 | $ 681 | $ (292) | $ 752 |
| Certain items: | | | | | |
| Loss (gain) on non-cash impairments, project write-offs and divestitures | - | 79 | 75 | 950 | (10) |
| Derivatives and other | 40 | 90 | (49) | (6) | 4 |
| Severance tax refund | - | (21) | - | - | |
| **Adjusted EBDA for $CO_2$ EOR & Transport** | **887** | **907** | **707** | **652** | **746** |
| Capital expenditures (GAAP)[(a)] | (436) | (397) | (349) | (186) | (185) |
| Acquisitions | - | (21) | - | - | |
| **$CO_2$ EOR & Transport FCF** | **$ 451** | **$ 489** | **$ 358** | **$ 466** | **$ 561** |

a) Includes sustaining and expansion capital expenditures.
b) Includes dividends paid for the preferred shares for the years ended 2017 and 2018.

# Reconciliation of DCF and Adjusted EBITDA Excluding Uri

$ in millions

| Reconciliation of KMI DCF Excluding Uri | | 2021 Actual | | 2021 Actual Excluding Uri |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc.** | **$** | **1,784** | **$** | **932** |
| Total Certain Items | | 1,220 | | 1,220 |
| **Adjusted Earnings[a]** | | **3,004** | | **2,152** |
| DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments for DCF[b] | | 2,481 | | 2,481 |
| Income tax expense for DCF[a,b] | | 943 | | 703 |
| Cash taxes[c] | | (69) | | (69) |
| Sustaining capital expenditures[d] | | (864) | | (859) |
| Other items[e] | | (35) | | (35) |
| **DCF** | **$** | **5,460** | **$** | **4,373** |

| Reconciliation of KMI Adjusted EBITDA Excluding Uri | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net income attributable to Kinder Morgan, Inc.** | **$** | **1,784** | **$** | **932** |
| Total Certain Items | | 1,220 | | 1,220 |
| DD&A and amortization of excess cost of equity investments | | 2,213 | | 2,213 |
| Income tax expense[a] | | 860 | | 620 |
| JV DD&A and income tax expense[a,b] | | 351 | | 351 |
| Interest, net[a] | | 1,518 | | 1,518 |
| **Adjusted EBITDA** | **$** | **7,946** | **$** | **6,854** |

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

a) Amounts are adjusted for Certain Items.

b) Includes or represents DD&A and/or income tax expense (as applicalbe for each item) from JVs.

c) Includes cash taxes from JVs of $66 million and $60 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

d) Includes sustaining capital expenditures from JVs of $116 million and $107 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

e) Includes pension contributions, non-cash pension expense and non-cash compensation associated w ith our restricted stock program.