KINDER MORGAN

Investor Presentation

February 2019

Disclosure

Forward looking statements / non-GAAP financial measures

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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. Our reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures to comparable GAAP measures can be found in this presentation under "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations". These non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning under GAAP and therefore 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. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below.

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Disclosure

Forward looking statements / non-GAAP financial measures

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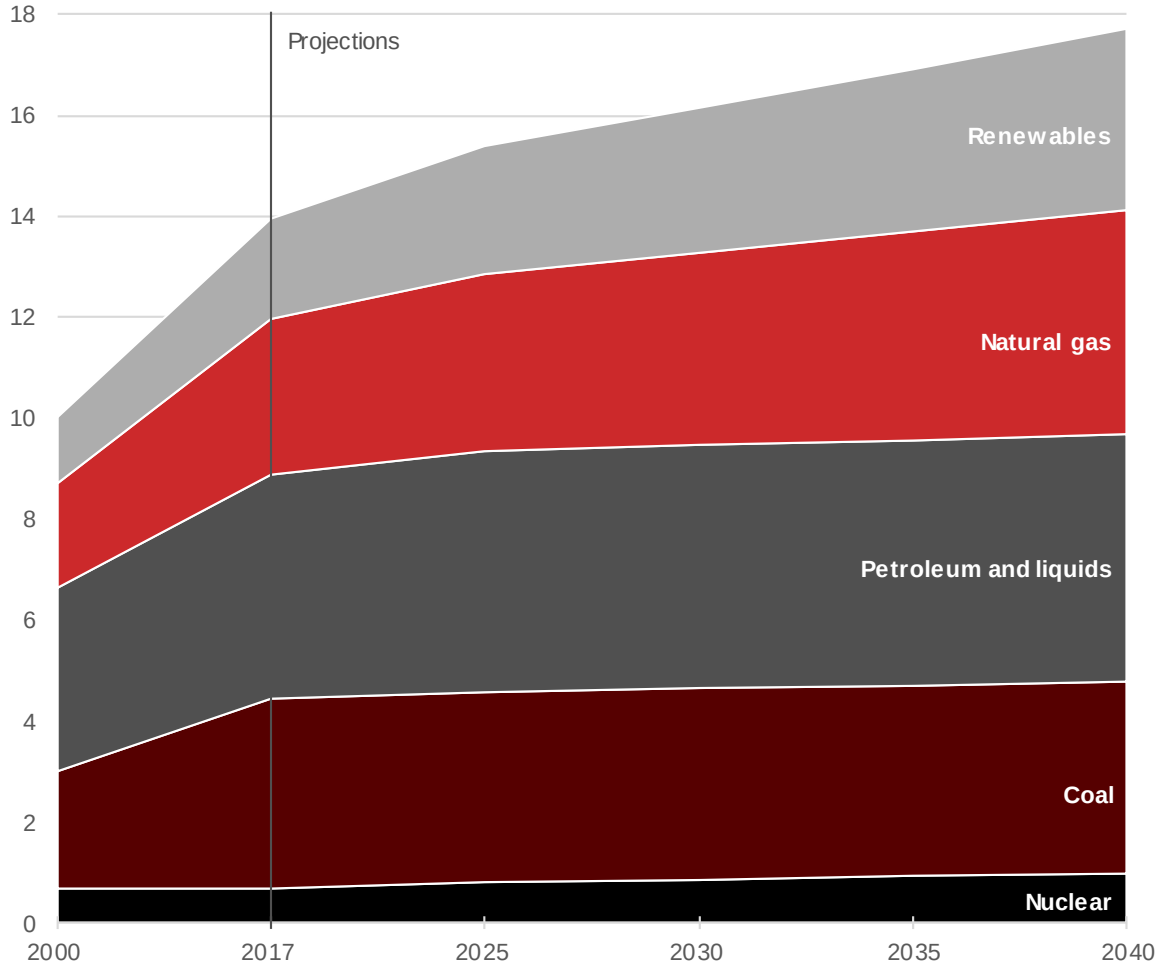
The foregoing list should not be construed to be exhaustive. In addition to the foregoing, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by forward-looking statements include the risks and uncertainties described in KML's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequently filed Exchange Act reports filed with the SEC and on SEDAR (including under the headings "Risk Factors," "Information Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere), which are available through the SEC's EDGAR system at www.sec.gov, under KML's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on KML's website at www.kindermorgancanadalimited.com.

Globally, the Need for Energy is Growing

Natural gas and petroleum demand expected to grow for decades to come

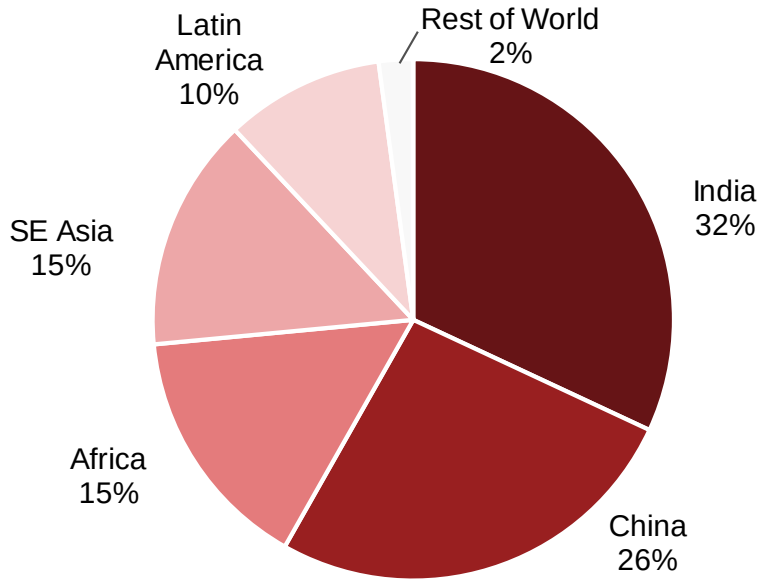
STEADY GROWTH IN GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND

Billion tons of oil equivalent



DEMAND GROWTH DRIVEN BY DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

% of incremental demand from 2017 to 2040



- India's energy demand projected to more than double, the single largest source of global demand growth
- China projected to become the world's biggest oil consumer and the largest importer of both oil and natural gas
- Over 650 million people expected to still lack access to electricity in 2030

Population growth, urbanization and economic development create growing demand for affordable, reliable energy sources

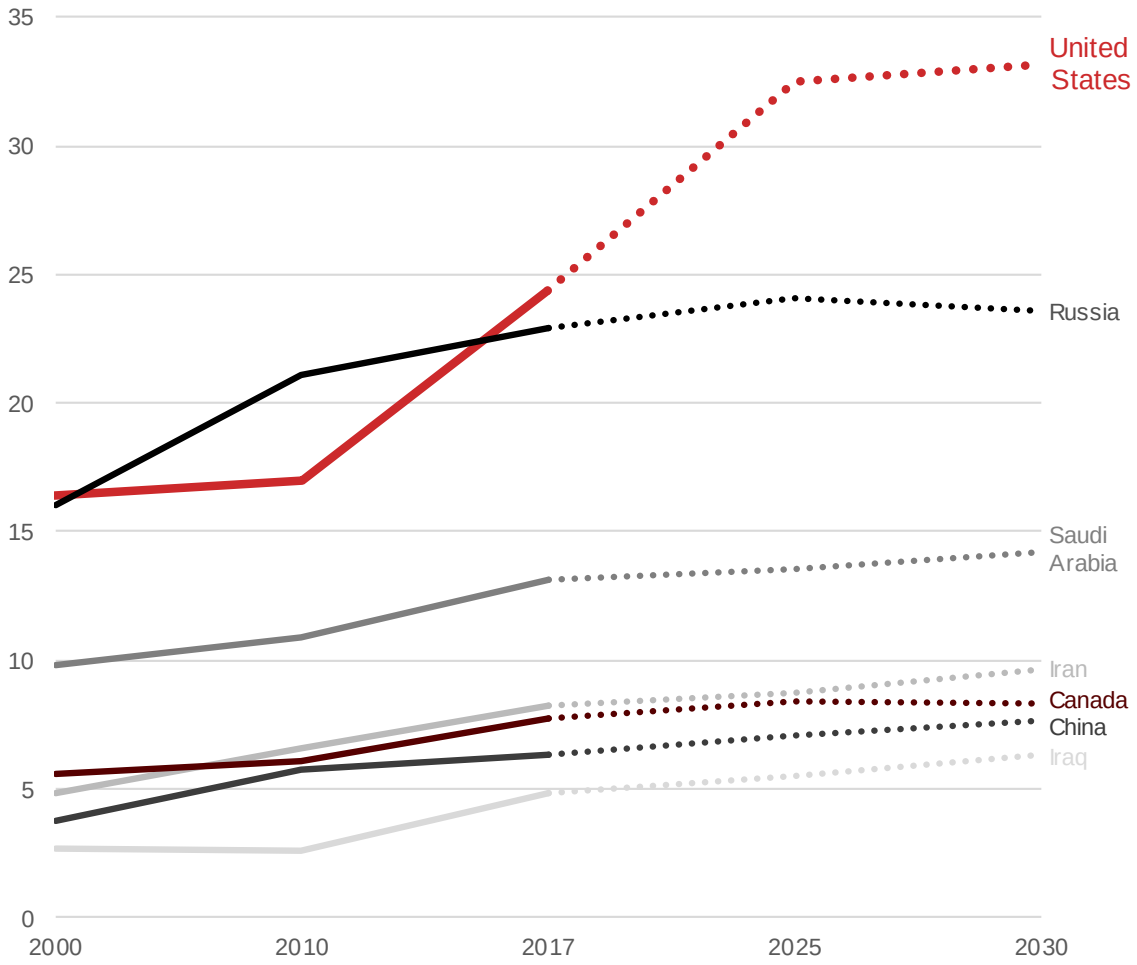
Source: International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook 2018, New Policies Scenario. New Policy Scenario considers (1) today's policy frameworks, (2) the continued evolution of known technologies and (3) policy ambitions announced as of August 2018, including commitments made under the Paris Agreement.

U.S. is the Largest Oil and Gas Producer in the World

Abundant supply enables growing U.S. role as exporter

OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

Million barrels of oil equivalent per day



Long runway of expected growth in U.S. oil and gas production

- Current estimates for U.S. proved reserves of oil and natural gas are at record levels and approximately double estimates from a decade ago[(a)]
  - Crude oil: ~42 billion barrels
  - Natural gas: ~464 trillion cubic feet
- U.S. accounts for >50% of expected global supply increase from 2017 to 2025 given substantial growth in shale production
- In 2025, U.S. is projected to produce nearly **1/5th of every barrel of oil** and **1/4th of every cubic meter of natural gas** in the world
- ~33% expected growth in U.S. oil and natural gas production 2017 to 2025

Disparities between countries with the largest resource base and those with growing energy demand make energy security key

- Reliability and affordability are important considerations for importers
- U.S. is advantaged versus other resource-rich countries
  - Competitive marketplace driving continued innovation
  - Reliable rule of law with enforceable contracts
  - Stable regulatory environment

Connecting vast U.S. supplies to growing demand markets will drive new infrastructure and higher utilization of existing assets

Source: International Energy Agency World Energy Outlook 2018, New Policies Scenario. Scenario assumes (1) today's policy frameworks and (2) policy ambitions announced as of August 2018.
a) U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Proved Reserves Estimates as of YE2017 (published November 2018). Crude oil includes condensate and natural gas includes NGLs.

Kinder Morgan: Leader in North American Energy Infrastructure

Unparalleled and irreplaceable asset footprint built over decades

Largest natural gas transmission network in North America

- ~70,000 miles of natural gas pipelines
- Connected to every important U.S. natural gas resource play and key demand centers
- Move ~40% of natural gas consumed in the U.S.

Largest independent transporter of refined products in North America

- Transport ~1.7 mmbbld of refined products
- ~6,900 miles of refined products pipelines
- ~5,800 miles of other liquids pipelines (crude and natural gas liquids)

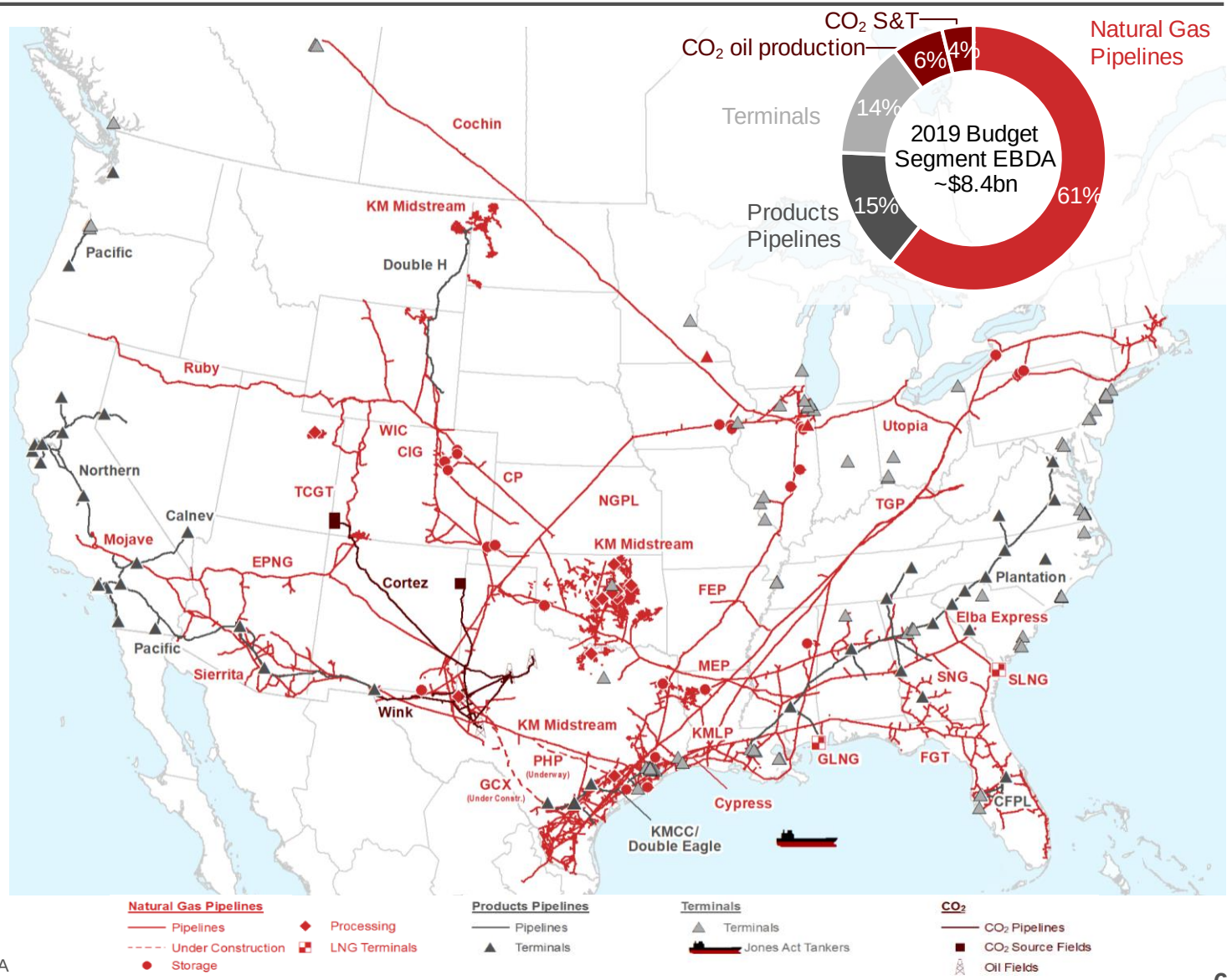
Largest independent terminal operator in North America

- 157 terminals
- 16 Jones Act vessels

Largest transporter of CO_2 in North America

- Transport ~1.2 Bcfd of CO_2

Leading infrastructure provider across multiple critical energy products



Note: Mileage and volumes are company-wide per 2019 budget. 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Our Strategy

Stable, fee-based assets	Financial flexibility	Disciplined capital allocation	Enhancing shareholder value
▪ Core energy infrastructure ▪ Safe & efficient operator ▪ Multi-year contracts ▪ >90% take-or-pay and fee-based cash flows	▪ 2019 Budget Adjusted Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA of 4.5x[(a)] ▪ Low cost of capital ▪ Recent credit ratings upgrades to mid-BBBs ▪ Ample liquidity ▪ Simple C-Corp structure	▪ Conservative assumptions ▪ High return thresholds ▪ Self-funding at least equity portion of capex with cash flow ▪ Ongoing evaluation of best alternative for free cash flow use	▪ Attractive projects ▪ Dividend growth ▪ Share repurchases ▪ Highly-aligned management (~14% ownership)

Run for shareholders by shareholders

a) See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

A Core Energy Infrastructure Holding

Significant cash flow generation, significant value to shareholders

~$40 billion market capitalization

One of the 10 largest energy companies in the S&P 500

Investment grade rated debt

Recent upgrades to BBB / Baa2 by S&P and Moody's reflects balance sheet strength

~$7.8 billion Adjusted EBITDA

budgeted for 2019

25% dividend growth in 2019 & 2020

$1.00 in 2019 and $1.25 in 2020

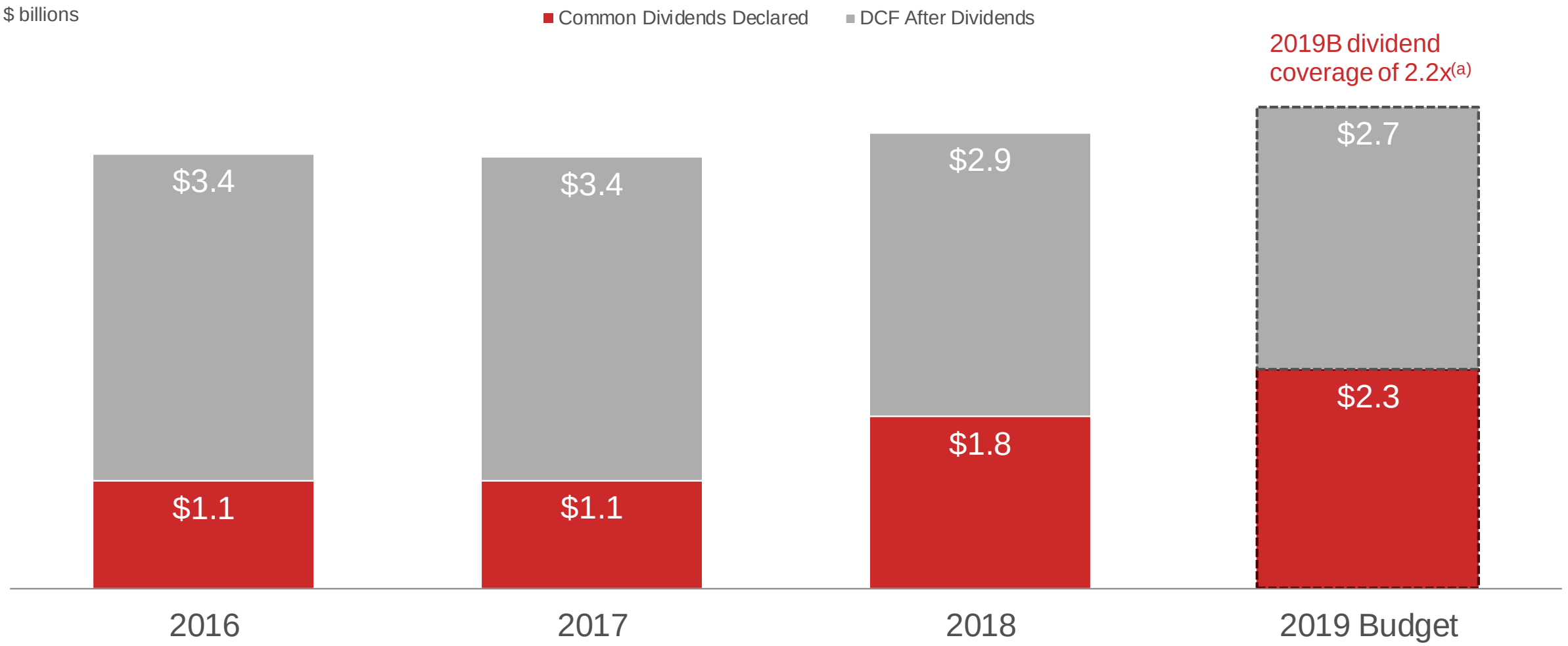
$2 billion share buyback program

purchased ~$525 million since December 2017

Note: Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Cash Flow Generation Machine

~$5 billion of 2019B distributable cash flow (DCF) = ~$2 billion for dividends + ~$3 billion to enhance shareholder value



Generated ~$10 billion of DCF after dividends in last 3 years

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
a) 2019B DCF divided by 2019B common dividends declared.

Capital Allocation Priorities

Right-sized balance sheet and set dividend target through 2020; continually assessing best use of available capital

Balance Sheet

Achieved Adjusted Net Debt / Adjusted EBITDA target of ~4.5x[a]

Dividend

Dividend targets set through 2020 with 25% growth in each year

2019: $1.00/share

2020: $1.25/share

Capital Projects

Target return threshold well in excess of cost of capital

Given current return threshold, projects expected to generate higher returns than share repurchases

Continually re-evaluate

Share Repurchase

Expect to use cash in excess of capital projects and dividends for share repurchases

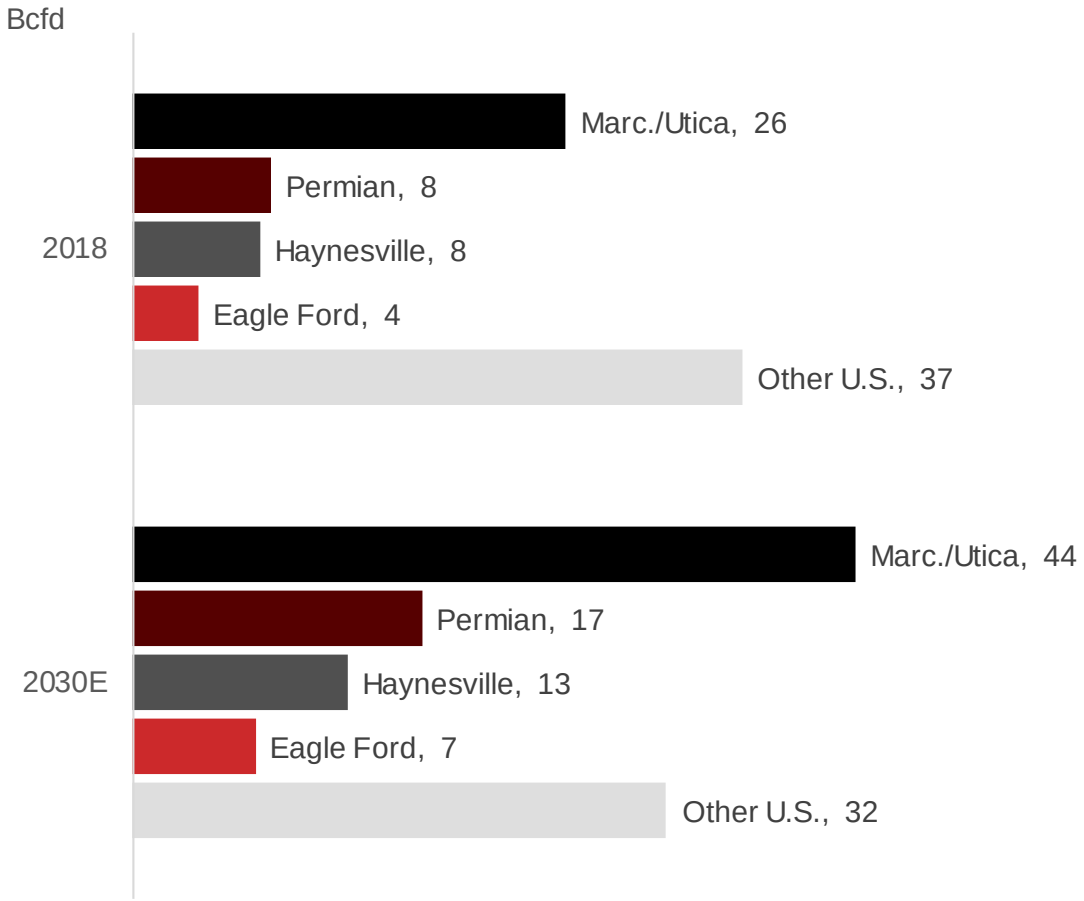
Repurchased $525mm of $2bn buyback program

a) See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Significant Growth Projected for U.S. Natural Gas

Kinder Morgan transports ~40% of all natural gas consumed in the U.S.

U.S. NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION



U.S. production projected to grow by >30 Bcfd or ~37% through 2030 driven by four key basins

U.S. NATURAL GAS DEMAND

Bcfd

Sector	2018	2030E	Growth Bcfd	Growth %
Net LNG exports	3	17	↑ 14	496%
Power	29	33	↑ 4	15%
Industrial	23	26	↑ 4	15%
Net Mexico exports	5	6	↑ 2	39%
Transport	0	2	↑ 2	800%
Residential	14	14	↑ 1	4%
Other	17	20	↑ 3	18%
Total U.S. Natural Gas Demand	**90**	**119**	**↑ 29**	**32%**

Projected U.S. demand growth of >30% primarily from net LNG exports +14 Bcfd, power +4 Bcfd and industrial +4 Bcfd

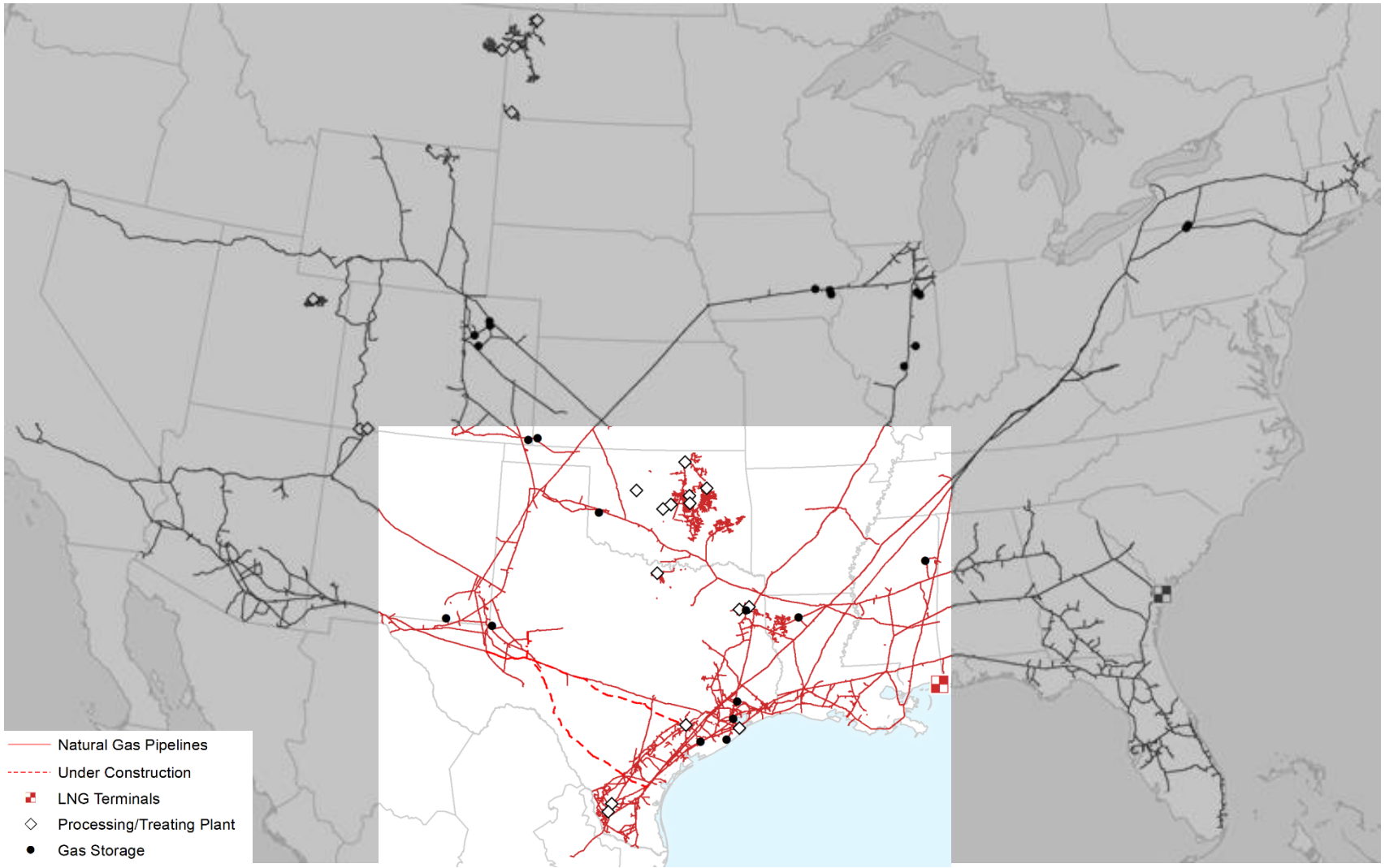
Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Fall 2018.

U.S. Natural Gas Demand is Concentrated in Gulf Coast

>70% of forecasted 2018-2030 growth transits Texas and Louisiana, where we have significant assets in place

Forecasted Texas and Louisiana demand and export growth between 2018 and 2030:

- LNG Export Demand +404% +13 Bcfd
- Industrial Demand +24% +2 Bcfd
- Exports to Mexico +60% +2 Bcfd
- Other Demand +99% +2 Bcfd
- Power Demand +20% +1 Bcfd
- Transport Demand +1,431% +0.4 Bcfd



Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Fall 2018.

$5.7bn of Commercially Secured Capital Projects Underway

Significant opportunities primarily resulting from expansive natural gas footprint

Commercially Secured Capital Projects	Demand Pull / Supply Push	KMI Capital ($ billion)	Estimated In-Service Date	Capacity
Natural Gas				
Permian takeaway projects (GCX, PHP, EPNG, NGPL)		$ 1.3	Q4 2019 – 2020	5.6 Bcfd
Elba liquefaction and related terminal facilities		1.2	2019	0.4 Bcfd
Bakken G&P expansions (Hiland Williston Basin)		0.5	2019	Various
Expansions to supply LNG export (TX Intrastates, NGPL, KMLP)		0.4	2020 - 2022	2.7 Bcfd
Mexico export (EPNG, Sierrita)		0.2	2020	0.6 Bcfd
Other natural gas		0.4	Various	>2.1 Bcfd
Total Natural Gas		**$ 3.9**	**~68% of total at 5.4x EBITDA multiple**	
Other segments		1.8		
Total Backlog		**$ 5.7**		

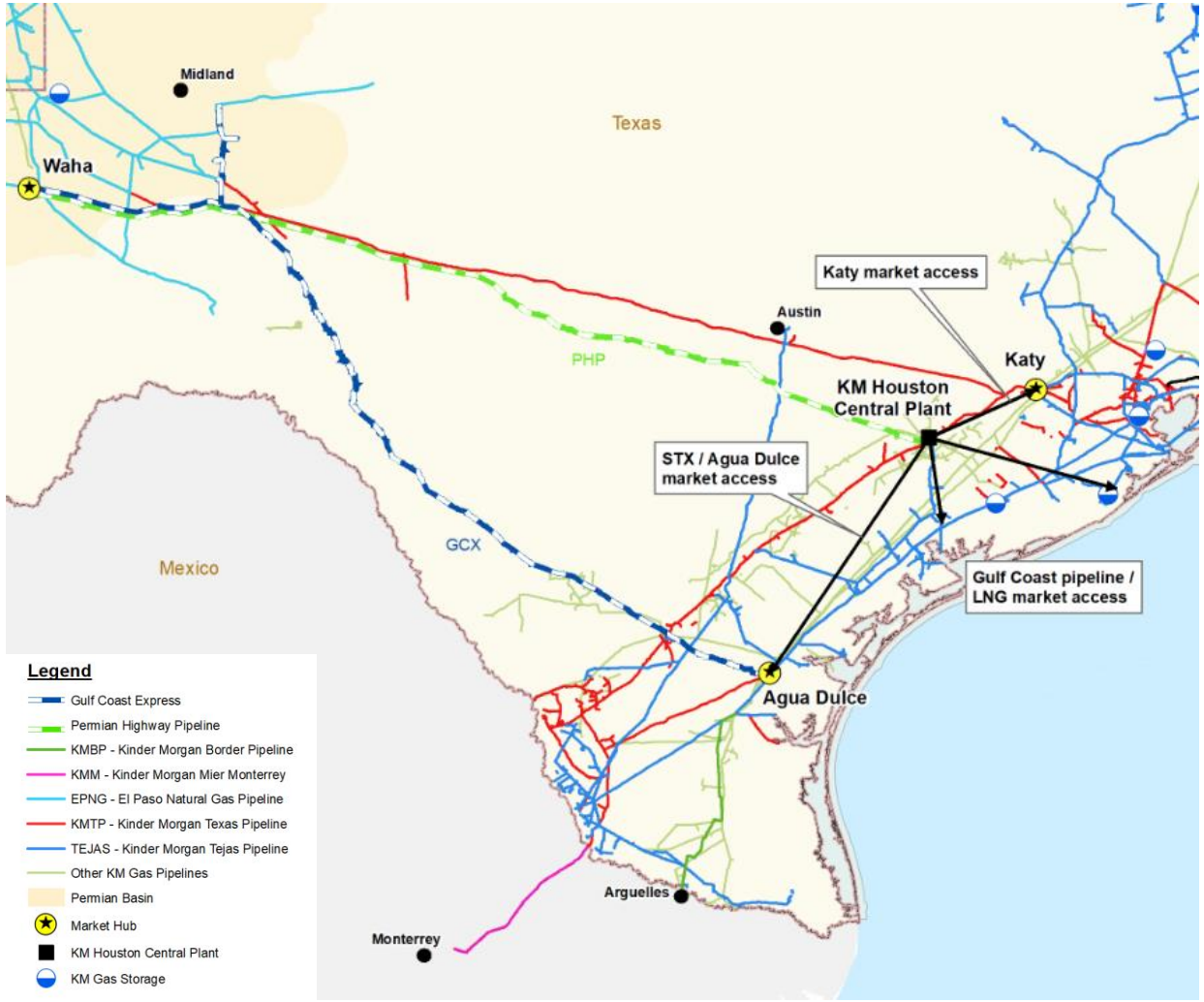
- **Other segments' backlog includes:** $1.2 billion for CO_2 Oil & Gas, $0.4 billion for CO_2 & Transport, $0.1 billion for Products Pipelines and $0.1 billion for Terminals
  - Primarily liquids-related opportunities
- **~$2.3 billion of projects placed into service and ~$2.5 billion of new projects added during 2018**
- **Beyond the backlog, expect $2 to $3 billion per year of ongoing organic investment opportunities**:
  - Predominantly natural gas opportunities related to LNG export (supply and liquefaction), Marcellus / Utica takeaway capacity, additional power generation and incremental Gulf Coast deliverability

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations. EBITDA multiple reflects KM share of estimated capital divided by estimated Project EBITDA. Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.

Project Highlights: Gulf Coast Express and Permian Highway

Providing Permian natural gas production with broad U.S. Gulf Coast market optionality

	Gulf Coast Express (GCX)	Permian Highway Pipeline (PHP)
Mainline:	448 miles of 42" pipeline 50 miles of 36" lateral	~430 miles of 42" pipeline
Origination point:	Waha Hub	Waha area
Termination point:	Near Agua Dulce, Texas	Katy, Texas area and connections to Gulf Coast and Mexico markets
Operator and constructor:	KM Texas Pipeline (KMTP)	KM Texas Pipeline (KMTP)
Ownership:	35% KM / 25% DCP / 25% Targa / 15% Altus (Apache)	40% KM / 40% EagleClaw Midstream Ventures / 20% anchor shipper affiliate[a]
Capacity:	2.0 Bcfd	2.1 Bcfd
Capital (100%):	$1.75 billion	~$2.1 billion
In-Service:	October 2019	October 2020
Min. contract term:	10 years	10 years
Current status:	▪ Capacity fully-subscribed under long-term, binding agreements ▪ Construction in progress and on schedule for October 1, 2019 in-service	▪ Final investment decision to proceed made September 2018 ▪ Initial capacity fully-subscribed and under long-term, binding agreements ▪ Pipeline and compression procured ▪ Awarded pipeline construction contracts on all spreads ▪ In commercial discussions with shippers for expansion capacity



Leading provider of Permian takeaway solutions

Leveraging our significant infrastructure already in-place

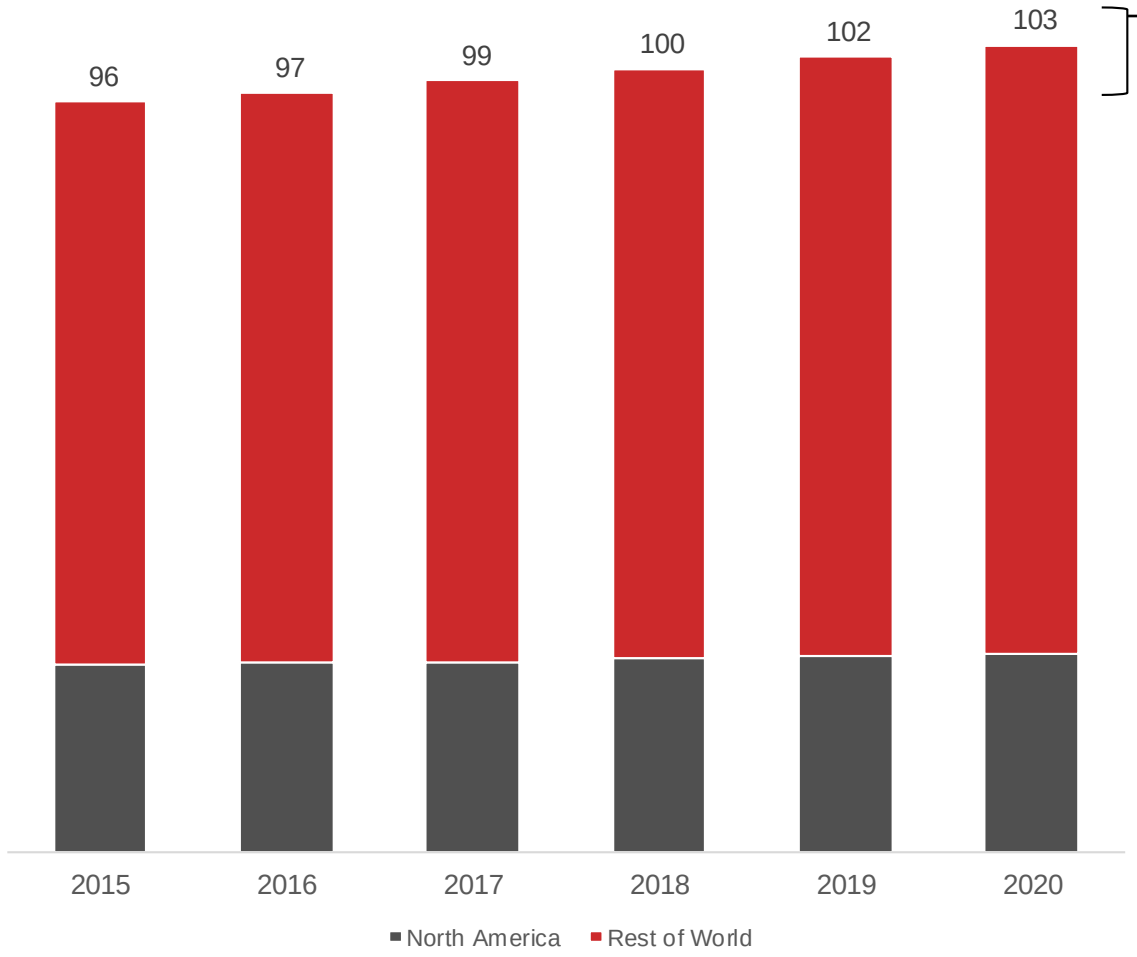
a) KM's and EagleClaw's ultimate ownership interests may vary between ~27% and 40%, depending on outcome of equity ownership options held by an additional anchor shipper affiliate.

Strong Liquids Fundamentals

Attractive opportunities to supply U.S. products to consumers here and abroad

GLOBAL LIQUIDS CONSUMPTION EXPECTED TO EXCEED 100 MILLION BARRELS PER DAY BY 2019

World consumption of petroleum and other liquids (mmbbld)



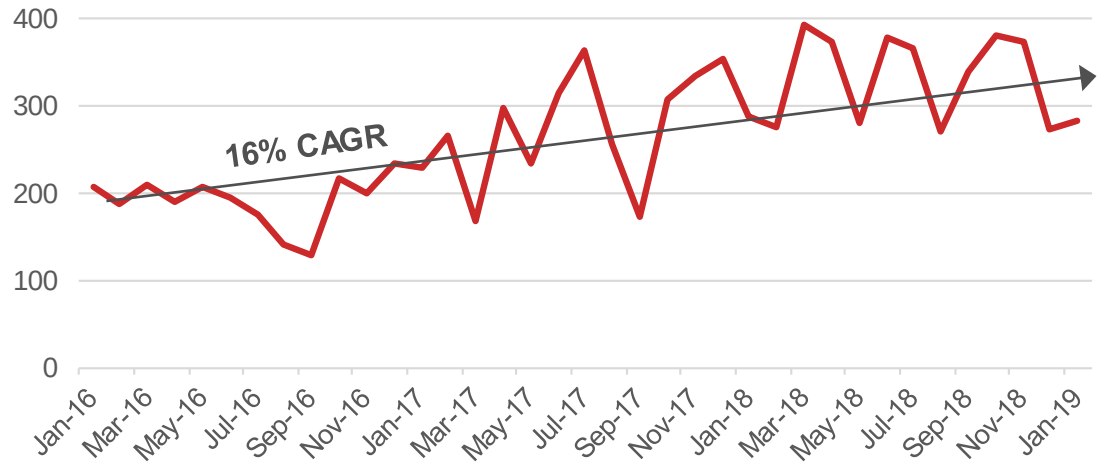
GROWTH LED BY CHINA AND INDIA (2018 – 2020)

+2.5 mmbbld — Rest of World

+0.6 mmbbld — North America

EXPORT CAPACITY REQUIRED TO DELIVER U.S. SUPPLIES TO GROWING DEMAND MARKETS

KM liquids exports from Gulf Coast (mbbld)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short Term Energy Outlook (January 2019), KM internal data (CAGR calculated on a rolling 3 months basis beginning Q1 2016).

Leading Refined Products Terminal Hub on U.S. Gulf Coast

Our premier refined products aggregation and market-clearing terminaling hub on the Houston Ship Channel

Largest independent refined products terminal hub in U.S.

- 43 million barrels of total capacity
- Handles ~15% of total U.S. exports of gasoline, gasoline blend stocks and distillates[(a)]
- Unmatched pipeline connectivity
- Built for inbound / outbound flexibility
- Pipeline, rail, barge, ship and truck capabilities
- Highly-contracted, highly-utilized

Clearing point for domestic and international markets

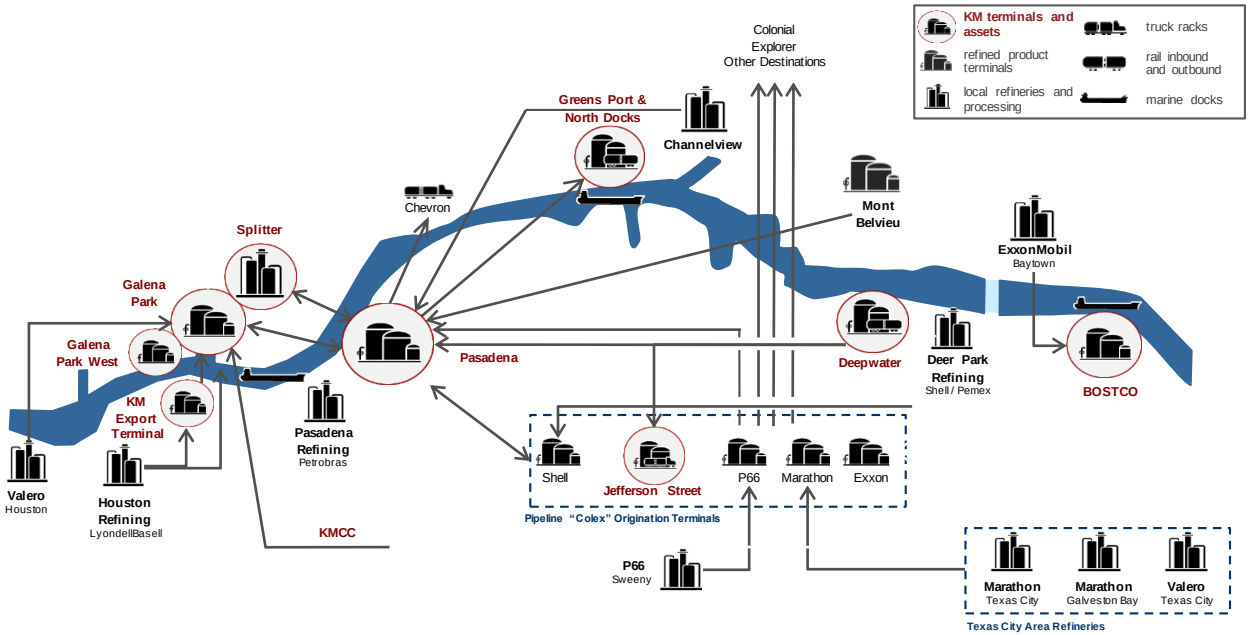
- Pipeline connectivity to domestic markets in East Coast and Midcontinent
- Marine connectivity to global markets
- Scale allows for centralized operations to maximize customer optionality

Built to serve the world's most competitive refining and petrochemical industry across multiple products

- Refined product core focus with complementary chemicals and renewables capabilities
- Difficult to replicate

Nearly $2 billion invested in our Houston hub since 2010

Our Integrated Houston Ship Channel Terminal Footprint



#	Asset	Connectivity
20	Inbound Pipelines	10 Houston area refineries and local chemical plants
15	Outbound Pipelines	Texas, Midcontinent, and East Coast markets
14	Cross-Channel Pipelines	Interconnecting the system
12	Barge Docks	Receipt and delivery of products and blendstocks
11	Ship Docks	Serving export and Jones Act markets
9	Bay Truck Rack	Averaging ~90 mbbld of local Houston market deliveries
3	Unit Train Facilities	Crude oil, condensate, and ethanol

a) KM market share calculated using internal data for KM export volumes and U.S. Energy Information Administration data for U.S. export volumes for the 12 months ended November 2018 (latest EIA data available).

Beyond the Backlog

Strong long-term fundamentals to drive additional opportunities

Takeaway for significant Marcellus / Utica natural gas growth

Storage to support renewable power generation and LNG exports

Infrastructure to support U.S. energy exports

Grow crude and NGL footprint out of Bakken and elsewhere

Haynesville 2.0

Market access for surging Permian Basin production

Transport natural gas to supply LNG exports

~$800 billion of North American energy infrastructure investment required to support expected growth through 2035[a]

Note: Discretionary capital includes growth capital and contributions to joint ventures which may include debt repayments.
a) Estimate per ICF (June 2018).

Compelling Investment Opportunity

Returning value to shareholders via significant dividend growth | Attractive valuation

DRILL-DOWN OF S&P 500 COMPANIES

412	2019E Net Debt / 2019E EBITDA <5.0x
298	Investment grade
127	Market cap >$35bn
21	18E-20E EPS CAGR >15%
2	2019E dividend yield >5%
KINDER MORGAN INC.	18E-20E dividend CAGR >20%

ENTERPRISE VALUE / 2019E EBITDA

Attractive valuation provides upside potential



2019E DIVIDEND YIELD[(a)]

More than double S&P 500

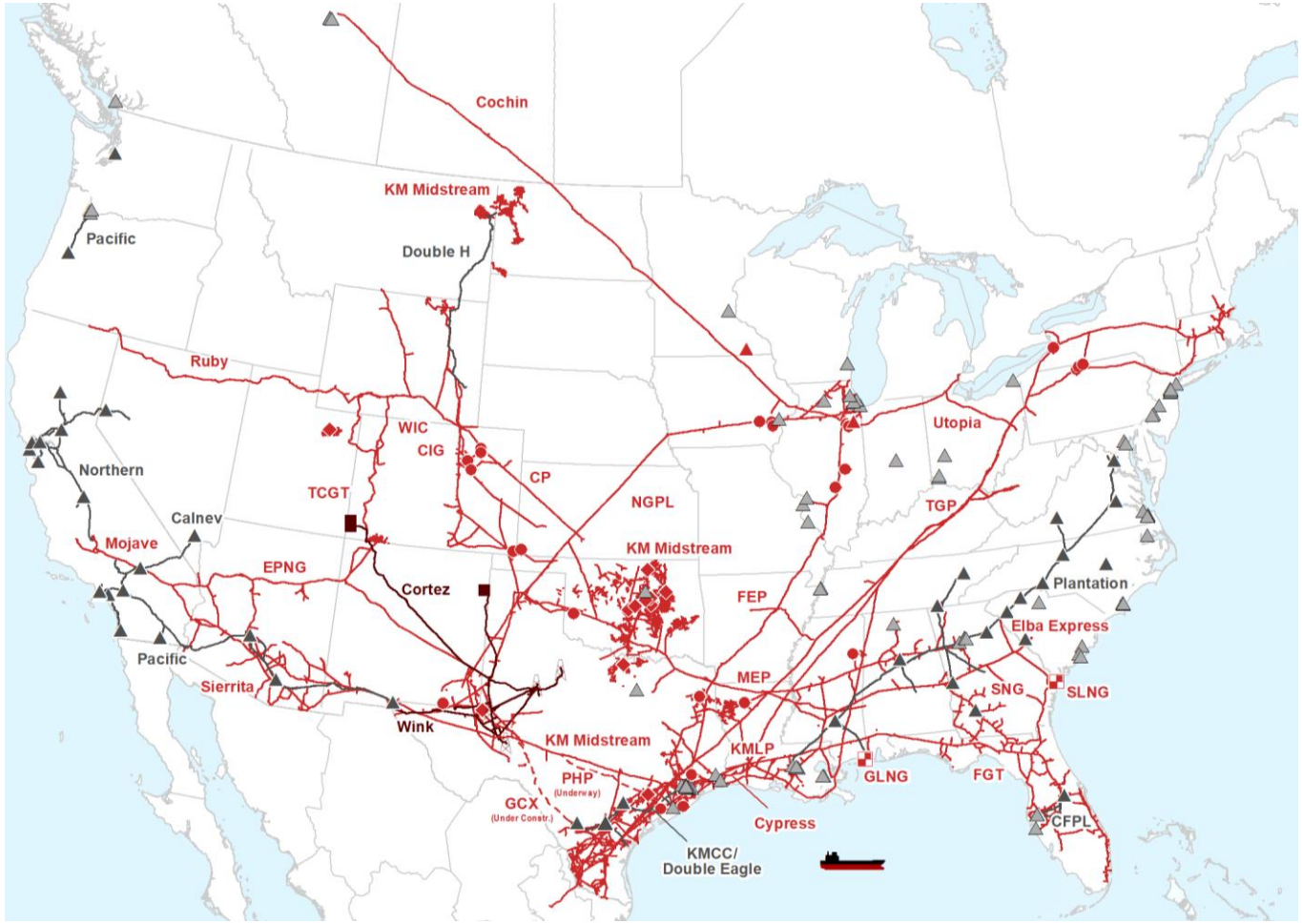


Source: Bloomberg. Share price, market capitalization, enterprise value, ratings, and consensus estimates of KMI and of S&P 500 index (SPX) as of 2/4/2019. Consensus calculations of non-GAAP financial measures may differ from such measures as defined and calculated by KMI. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

a) 2019E declared dividend per share divided by share price as of 2/4/2019.

KMI: A Compelling Investment Opportunity

Strategically-positioned assets generating substantial cash flow with significant long-term growth opportunities



~90% take-or-pay or fee-based earnings[(a)]

~$7.8 billion = 2019B Adjusted EBITDA

~$5.0 billion = 2019B Distributable Cash Flow

25% dividend increase in 2019 and 2020

Highly-aligned management (14% stake)

Active stock buyback program

Market sentiment may change, but we'll stay focused on making money for our shareholders

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
a) Based on 2019B Segment EBDA plus JV DD&A.

Appendix

KMI: 2019 Guidance – Published Budget

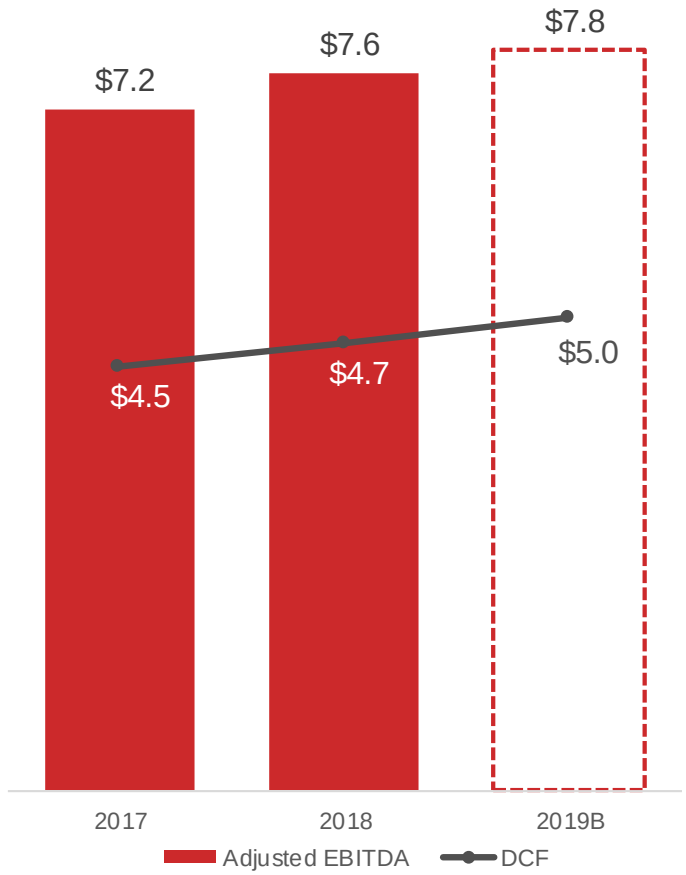
Strong fundamentals and strategic footprint support steady growth in our diversified, fee-based cash flow

Key Metrics	2019 Budget	Δ from 2018	Notes
Adjusted EBITDA	$7.8 billion	3%	
Distributable Cash Flow	$5.0 billion	6%	Meaningful increases despite sale of Trans Mountain asset
DCF per Share	$2.20	4%	
Dividend per Share	$1.00	25%	Returning additional value to shareholders via dividend increase
Discretionary Capital[(a)]	$3.1 billion		
Year-end Adj. Net Debt / Adj. EBITDA	4.5x		Recently upgraded to BBB / Baa2 by S&P and Moody's; positive outlook for upgrade by Fitch

Plan to use internally generated cash flow to fully fund dividend payment and vast majority of growth capital expenditures. No need to access equity markets.

SIGNIFICANT EARNINGS POWER

$ billions



Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

a) Includes $2.0 billion growth capital and $1.1 billion JV contributions ($0.7 billion of expansion capital and $0.6 billion of debt repayments, net of $0.2 billion of partner contributions for our consolidated JVs).

Stable, Multi-Year Fee-Based Cash Flow

~96% of 2019B segment cash flow is from take-or-pay and other fee-based contracts or hedged[a]



66% Fee-Based Take-or-Pay: highly dependable cash flow under multi-year contracts

- Entitled to payment regardless of throughput for periods of up to 20+ years

25% Other Fee-Based: dependable cash flow, volumes largely independent from commodity price

- Supported by stable volumes, critical infrastructure between major supply hubs and stable end-user demand
- **Products Pipelines (10%):** competitively advantaged connection between refineries and end markets has resulted in stable or growing refined products piped volumes (2011-2019E CAGR of 1.4%)[b]
- **Natural Gas Pipelines (10%):** gathering and processing cash flow underpinned by dedications of economically viable acreage
- **Terminals / other (5%):** 86% of fee-based cash flow associated with high-utilization liquids assets and requirements contracts for petcoke and steel

5% Hedged: disciplined approach to managing price volatility

- CO_2 actual oil volumes produced have been within 1.4% of budget over the past 11 years
- Substantially hedged near-term exposure
- CO_2 oil production hedge schedule[c]:

Year	Hedged Vol.	% Hedged	Avg. Px.
2019	31,813	67%	$56
2020	17,000	49%	$56
2021	9,400	42%	$55
2022	3,500	31%	$57

4% Commodity Based

a) Based on 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Kinder Morgan refined products volumes transported. Volumes include SFPP, CALNEV, Central Florida, Plantation Pipe Line (KM share).
c) Percentages based on currently hedged crude oil and propane volumes as of 12/31/2018 relative to crude oil, propane and heavy NGL (C4+) net equity production projected for FY 2019, and the Ryder Scott reserve report for 2020-2022 (historically below management expectations).

Energy Toll Road

Cash flow security with ~90% from take-or-pay and other fee-based contracts

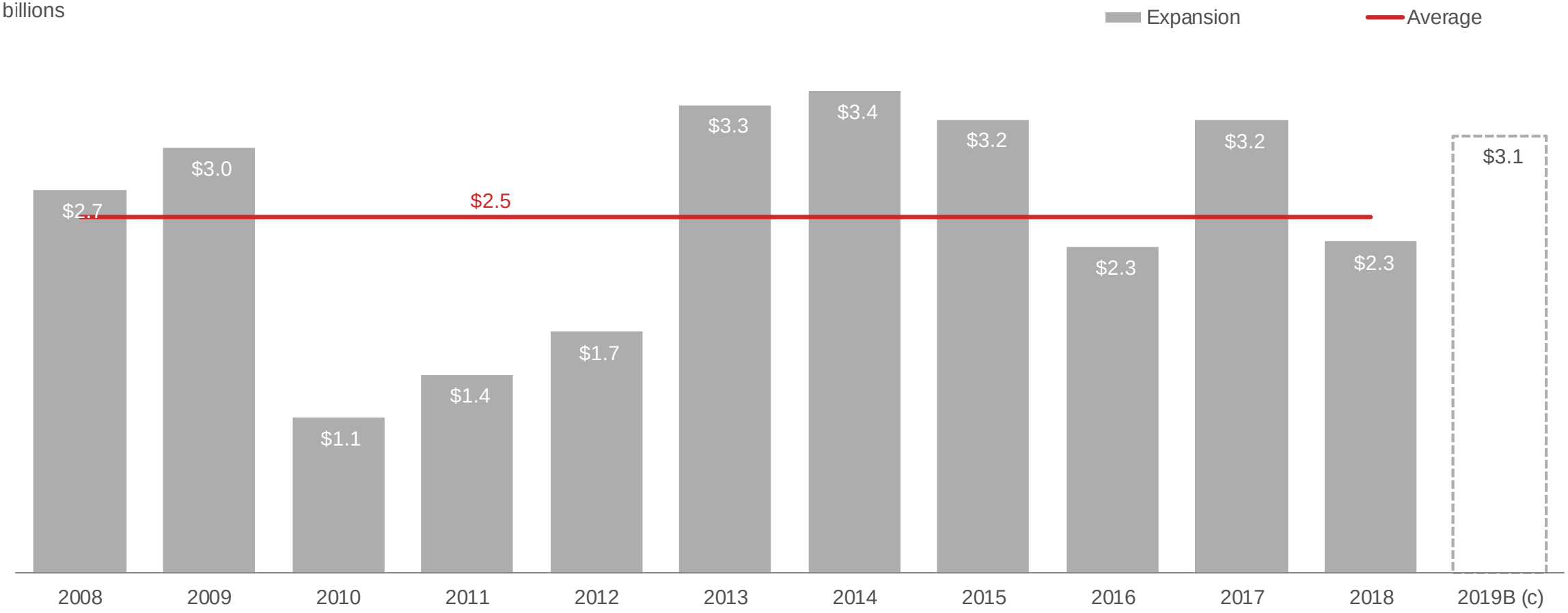
	Natural Gas Pipelines	Products Pipelines	Terminals	CO_2
2019B EBDA %[a]	**61%**	**15%**	**14%**	**10%**
Asset Mix (% of Segment EBDA)	72% interstate pipelines 9% intrastate pipelines and storage 19% gathering, processing and treating (G&P)	60% refined products 40% crude	78% liquids 61% terminals 17% Jones Act tankers 22% bulk	62% oil production related 38% CO_2 & transport
Volume Security	**Interstate & LNG:** ~94% take-or-pay[a] **Intrastate:** ~76% take-or-pay[a,b] **G&P:** ~82% fee-based with minimum volume requirements and/or acreage dedications[a]	**Refined products:** primarily volume-based **Crude:** ~61% take-or-pay[a]	**Liquids & Jones Act:** ~80% take-or-pay[a] **Bulk:** primarily minimum volume guarantee or requirements	**CO_2 & Transport:** ~83% minimum volume committed **O&G:** volume-based
Average Remaining Contract Life	**Interstate / LNG:** 6.3 / 13.4 years **Intrastate:** 4.6 years[b] **Gathering:** 3.1 years **NGL Gathering and Transport:** 6.3 years	**Refined products:** generally not applicable **Crude:** 2.4 years	**Liquids:** 3.6 years **Jones Act:** 1.8 years[c] **Bulk:** 5.0 years	**CO_2 & Transport:** 7.2 years
Pricing Security	**Interstate:** primarily fixed based on contract **Intrastate:** primarily fixed margin **G&P:** primarily fixed price	**Refined products:** annual FERC tariff escalator (PPI-FG + 1.23%) **Crude / NGLs:** primarily fixed based on contract	Based on contract; typically fixed or tied to PPI	**CO_2 & Transport:** ~80% protected by contractual price floors[a] **O&G:** volumes ~67% hedged[d]
Regulatory Security	**Interstate:** regulated return **Intrastate:** essentially market-based **G&P:** market-based	**Pipelines:** regulated return **Terminals & transmix:** not price regulated[e]	Not price regulated	Primarily unregulated
Commodity Price Exposure	**Interstate:** no direct exposure **Intrastate:** limited exposure **G&P:** limited exposure	Minimal, limited to transmix business	No direct exposure	Full-year 2019: ~$6mm in DCF per $1/Bbl change in oil price

Note: All figures as of 1/1/2019, unless otherwise noted.
a) Based on 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Includes term sale portfolio.
c) Jones Act vessels: average remaining contract term is 1.8 years, or 3.9 years including options to extend.
d) Percentage of FY2019 budgeted net crude oil, propane and heavy NGL (C4+) net equity production.
e) Terminals not FERC regulated, except portion of CALNEV.

Averaged $2.5 Billion of Discretionary Capital since 2008

ANNUAL GROWTH CAPITAL & CONTRIBUTIONS TO JVs[a,b]

$ billions



Established track record of investing $2 to $3 billion per year in growth projects

Note: Discretionary capital includes equity contributions to joint ventures which may include debt repayments. Chart excludes $19.8 billion of capital for acquisitions since 2008.

a) Includes KMP (2008-2014), EPB (2013-2014), and KMI (2015-2019B). Average from 2008-2018.

b) Excludes capital expenditures of our Canadian assets from KML IPO (May 2017) forward, though we do include these expenditures in the denominator of our ROI calculation.

c) Includes $2.0 billion growth capital and $1.1 billion JV contributions ($0.7 billion of expansion capital and $0.6 billion of debt repayments, net of $0.2 billion of partner contributions for our consolidated JVs).

Successfully Achieving Attractive Build Multiples

Disciplined steward of capital

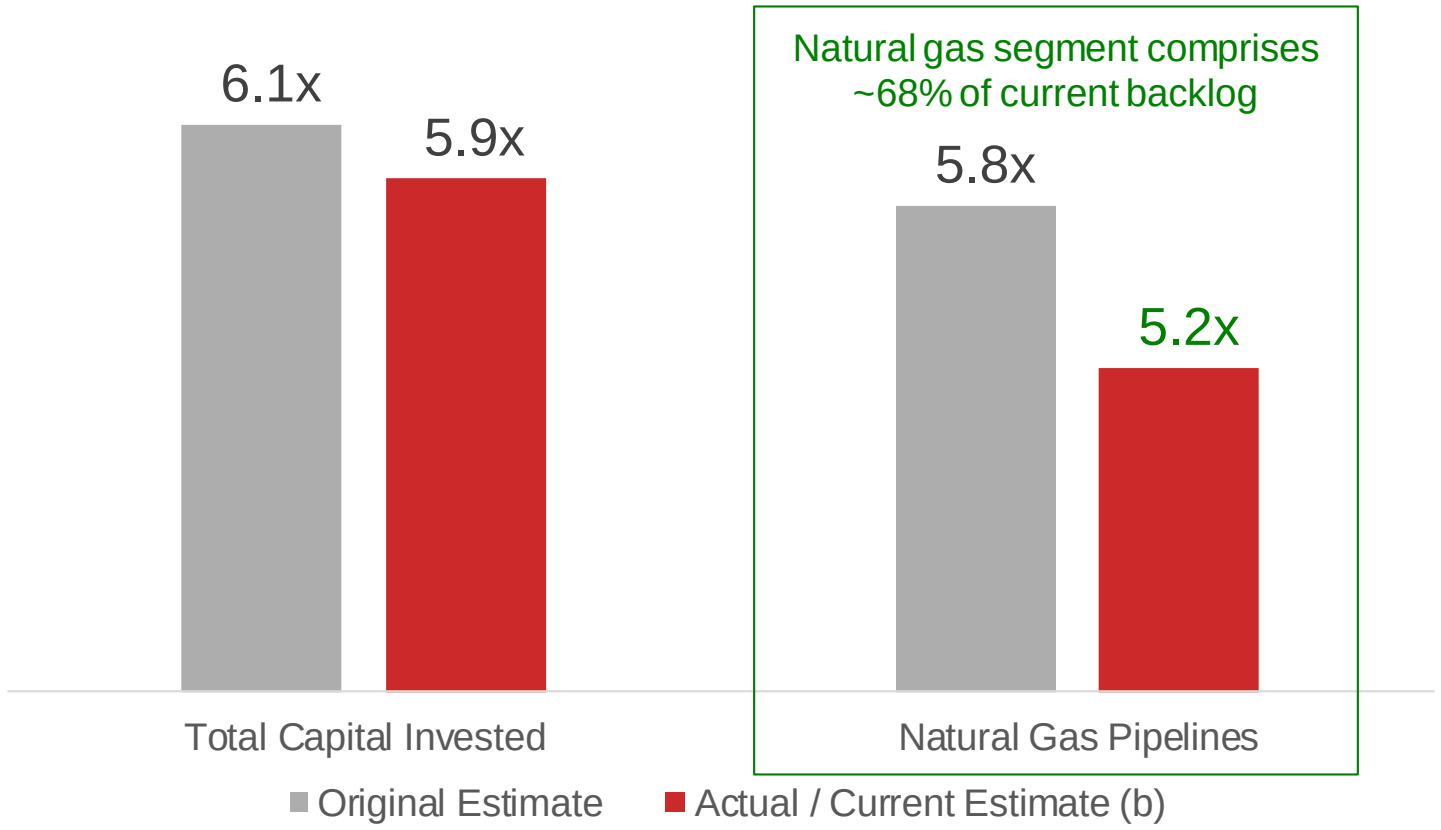
Competitive advantages:

- Expansive asset base — ability to leverage or repurpose steel already in the ground
- Connected to practically all major supply sources
- Established deliverability to primary demand centers — final mile builds typically expensive to replicate due to congestion
- Strong balance sheet and ample liquidity — internal cash flow available to fund nearly all investment needs

Expansive footprint creates opportunities for differentiated returns

INVESTMENT MULTIPLES: PROJECTS COMPLETED 2015-2018

Capital invested / year 2 Project EBITDA[(a)]



Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
Includes certain projects placed in commercial service prior to 2015, but were still under construction.
a) Multiple reflects KM share of invested capital divided by Project EBITDA generated in its second full year of operations. Excludes CO_2 segment projects.
b) Capital invested is actual, except for 2 projects ($444mm of capex, 4% of total capex), which are partially in service. EBITDA is actual or current estimate.

Joint Venture Treatment in Key Metrics

	KM controls and fully consolidates (third party portion referred to as noncontrolling interests in financial statements)	KM does not control or consolidate (KM portion referred to as equity investments in financial statements)
Example JVs	KML (~70%), Elba Liquefaction (51%), BOSTCO (55%)	NGPL (50%), SNG (50%), FGT (50%), MEP (50%), FEP (50%), Gulf LNG (50%)
Net Income	**Includes 100% of JV Net Income** (consolidated throughout income statement line items)	**Includes KM owned % of JV Net Income** (included in Earnings from Equity Investments)
Net Income Available to Common Stockholders	**Includes KM owned % of JV Net Income** (excludes Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests)	**Includes KM owned % of JV Net Income** (included in Earnings from Equity Investments)
Adjusted EBITDA	**Includes 100% of KML** (KML debt consolidated at KMI) **Otherwise, includes KM owned % of JV's Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes + Interest Expense** (excludes Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests except KML's)	**Includes KM owned % of JV's Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes** (i.e., after interest expense)
Distributable Cash Flow (DCF)	**Includes KM owned % of JV's Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes – Cash Taxes – Sustaining CapEx** (excludes all Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests)	**Includes KM owned % of JV's Net Income + DD&A + Book Taxes – Cash Taxes – Sustaining CapEx**
Debt	**100% of JV debt included, if any** (fully consolidated on balance sheet) **Includes 50% of KML preferred equity in Adjusted Net Debt**	**No JV debt included** (JV's Adjusted EBITDA contribution is after interest expense)
Sustaining Capex	**Includes KM owned % of JV sustaining capital**	
Growth Capex and Contributions to JVs	**Includes KM contributions to JVs based on %owned, including for projects and debt repayment**	

Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Natural Gas Segment Overview

Connecting key natural gas resources with major demand centers

Asset Summary

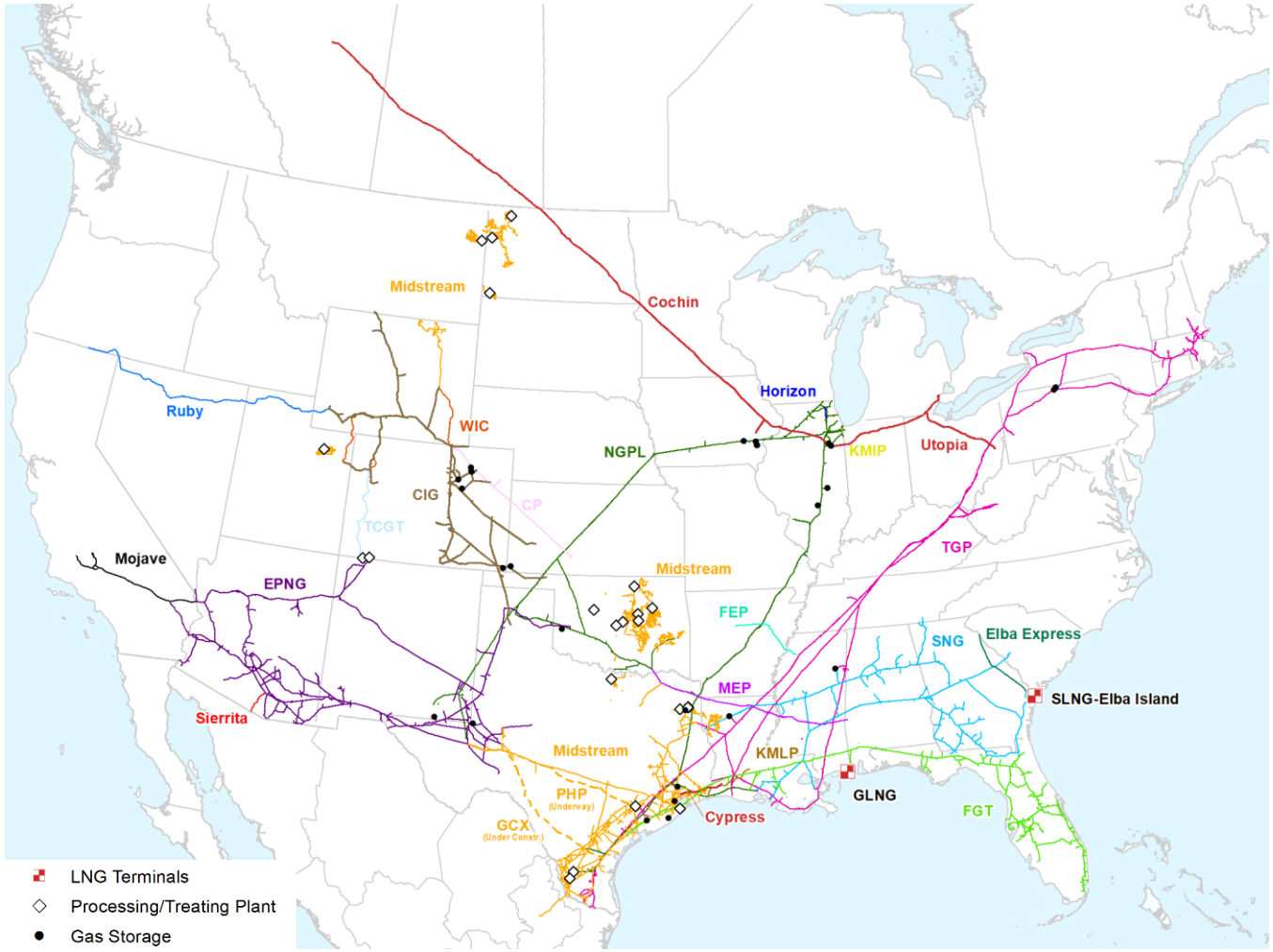
Natural Gas Pipelines:	~70,000	Miles
NGL Pipelines:	~2,700	Miles
U.S. Natural Gas Consumption Moved:		~40%
Working Gas Storage Capacity:	657	Bcf

2019B EBDA[(a)]: ~$5.1 billion

Project Backlog:

$3.9 billion of committed growth projects over the 2019-2022 time period[(b)]

- Permian takeaway, including de-bottlenecking and new builds
- LNG liquefaction (Elba Island)
- Transport projects supporting LNG exports
- Bakken G&P expansions
- Mexico



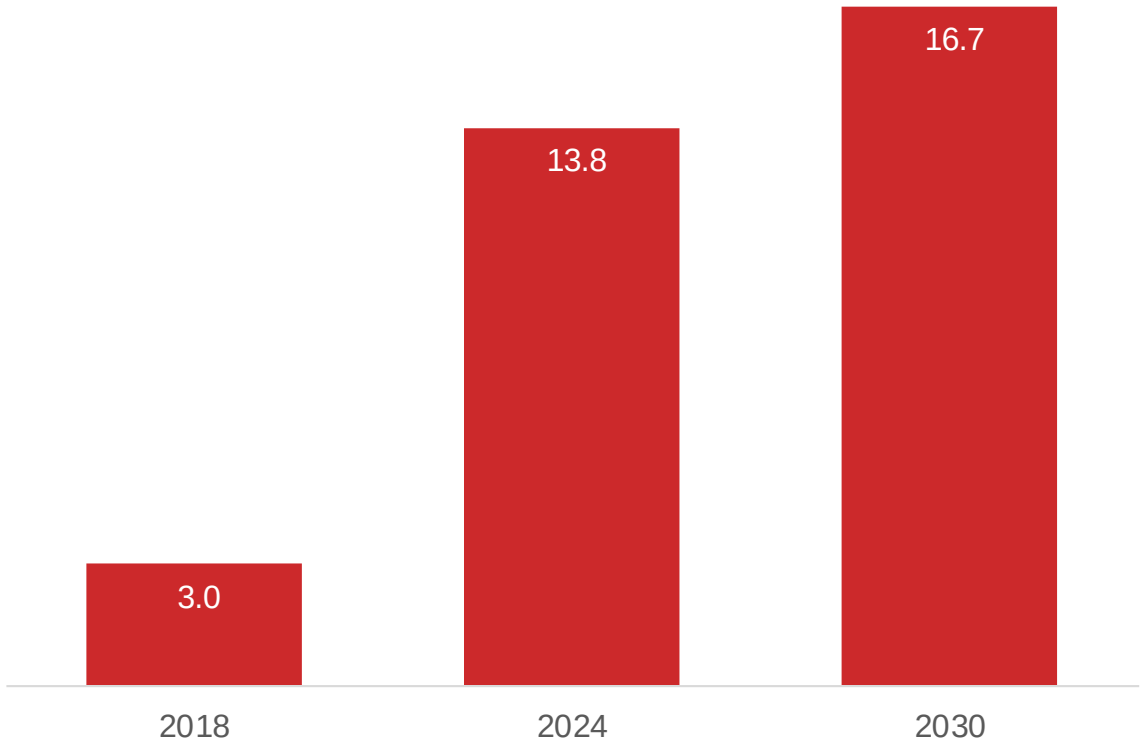
a) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Growth Driver: Buildout of U.S. LNG Exports

Our natural gas network serves significant LNG export capacity and is well-positioned to capture more

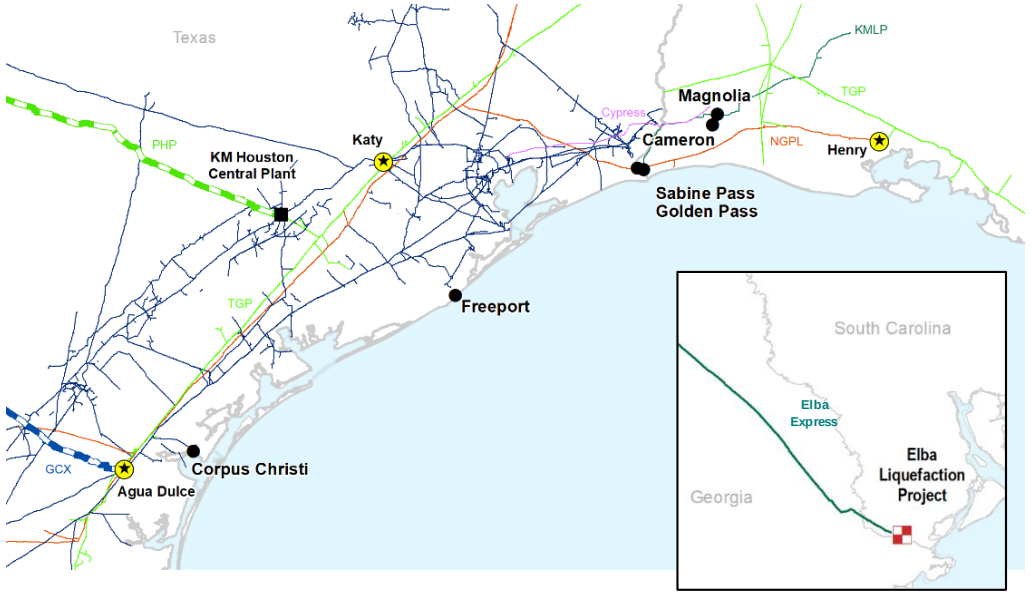
GLOBAL DEMAND DRIVING SIGNIFICANT BUILDOUT OF U.S. LNG EXPORT CAPABILITIES

Forecasted U.S. liquefaction capacity (Bcfd)



Contracted to transport ~5.3 Bcfd to U.S. liquefaction facilities across our network with an 18-year average term

OUR NETWORK REACHES MULTIPLE EXPORT FACILITIES



KM Asset	Contracted Capacity (mDthd)	KM Capital ($mm)
TGP	1,200	$304
KMLP	1,400	$226
NGPL	1,635	$241
Intrastate	590	$134
EEC	436	$100
Subtotal:	**5,261**	**$1,006**
ELC	350 mmcfd	$1,185
Total		**$2,191**

Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Fall 2018.

Growth Driver: Surging Permian Production

Building 4 Bcfd of new natural gas takeaway capacity | Ability to leverage our assets to competitively serve future growth

Our existing footprint reaches across Texas and connects into all major demand markets

- Interconnected deliverability to Houston markets (power, petchem), substantial LNG export capacity and Mexico

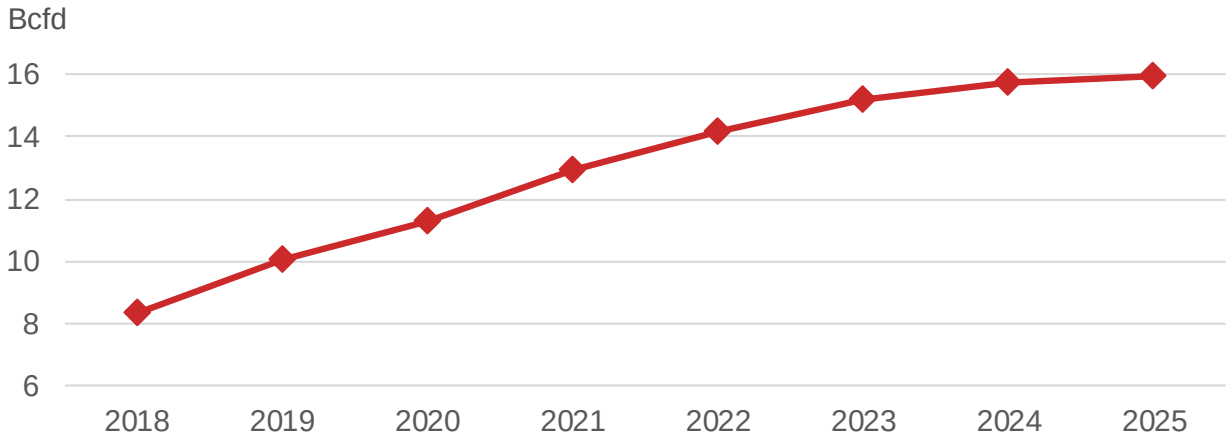
Potential to leverage existing assets into long-haul Permian crude oil pipeline projects

- KM Crude and Condensate (KMCC) pipeline to facilitate deliverability into the Houston refining and export markets

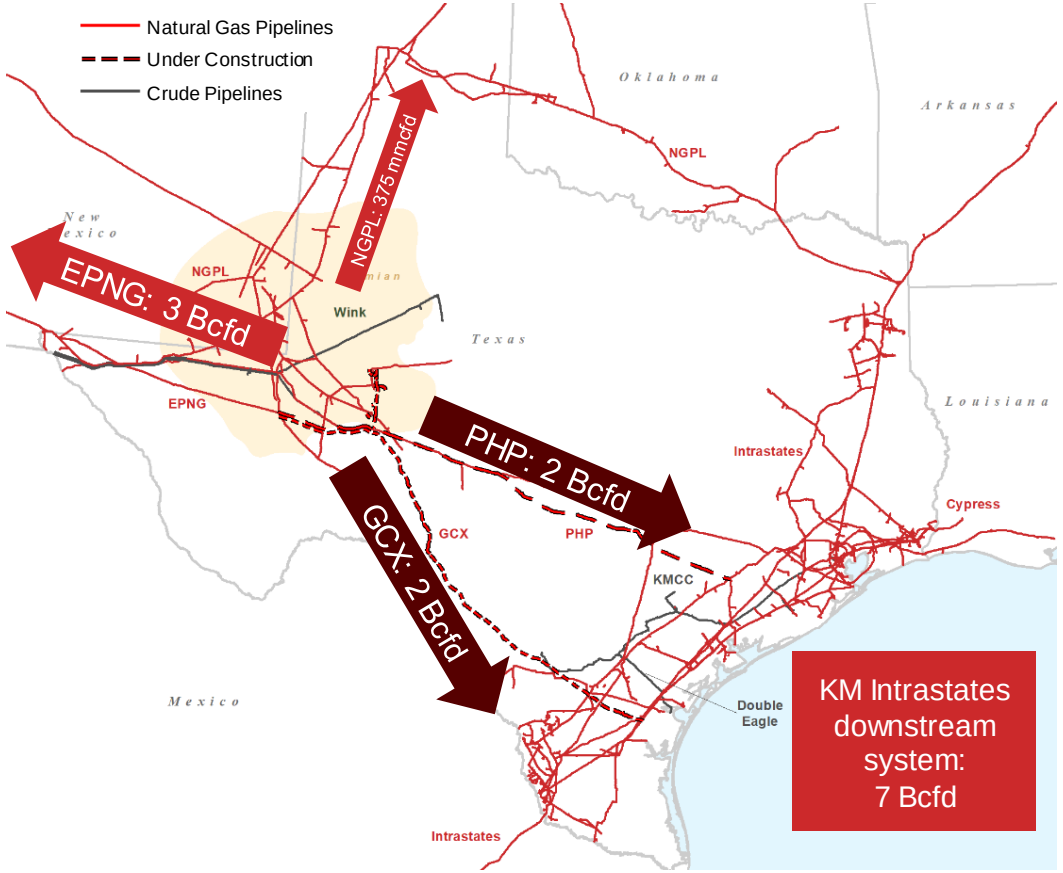
Growing Permian production will require an additional long-haul, large capacity natural gas pipeline beginning in 2021

- Gulf Coast Express (GCX) in-service Oct. 2019 and Permian Highway (PHP) in-service Oct. 2020

PERMIAN NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION FORECAST[(a)]



OUR ASSETS ARE POSITIONED TO SERVE PERMIAN PRODUCTION



Delivering substantial Permian takeaway capacity to Midcontinent, West, and Gulf Coast markets

a) Source: WoodMackenzie, North America Gas Markets Long-Term Outlook, Fall 2018.

Highly-Contracted Natural Gas Pipelines

Contracted capacity and term by region

NET ANNUAL INCREMENTAL RE-CONTRACTING EXPOSURE (KM SHARE):

% of $8.4bn 2019B Total Segment EBDA[a]

	2020	2021
Interstate pipelines	-0.7%	-2.3%
G&P and Intrastates	-0.2%	-0.3%
Total Natural Gas Pipeline Segment	**-0.9%**	**-2.6%**

Assumptions

- Negative figures represent unfavorable re-contracting exposure based on November 2018 market assumptions
- Excludes contracted cash flow associated with new growth projects
- Assumes evergreen contracts are renewed at market rates
- Interstate transport contracts average remaining term of 6 years 4 months

Re-contracting exposure of base business relatively limited and expected to be more than offset by growth projects underway, continued increases in usage, volume growth and improved storage values

a) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

FERC-Regulated Interstate Natural Gas Assets

Summary statistics, including remaining contract term and rate moratorium dates (where applicable)

#	Asset Name (Nickname)	KM Ownership	Miles	Transport Capacity (Bcfd)	Storage Capacity (Bcf)	Avg. Remaining Contract Term (years)	% of 2017 Revenues from Negotiated or Discounted Rates	Rate Moratorium through Date
1	Tennessee Gas Pipeline (TGP)	100%	11,800	12.1	110	8.4 / 3.8 (a)	61%	Under negotiation
2	El Paso Natural Gas (EPNG)	100%	10,200	5.7	44	5.5	76%	—
3	Natural Gas Pipeline (NGPL)	50%	9,100	7.6	288	5.4 / 4.0 (a)	80%	6/30/2022
4	Southern Natural Gas (SNG)	50%	6,950	4.3	69	6.2 / 2.8 (a)	29%	8/31/2021
5	Florida Gas Transmission (FGT)	50%	5,350	3.9	—	9.2	46%	1/31/2021
6	Colorado Interstate Gas (CIG)	100%	4,300	5.2	38	6.2 / 6.4 (a)	30%	9/30/2020
7	Wyoming Interstate (WIC)	100%	850	3.8	—	3.5	68%	12/31/2020
8	Ruby Pipeline	50% (b)	680	1.5	—	3.5	95%	—
9	Midcontinent Express (MEP)	50%	510	1.8	—	1.7	96%	—
10	Mojave Pipeline	100%	470	0.4	—	1.0	1%	—
11	Cheyenne Plains (CP)	100%	410	1.2	—	1.7	95%	—
12	TransColorado (TCGT)	100%	310	0.8	—	0.9	93%	—
13	Elba Express (EEC)	100%	200	1.1	—	18.0	100%	—
14	Fayetteville Express Pipeline (FEP)	50%	185	2.0	—	2.2	100%	—
15	KM Louisiana Pipeline (KMLP)	100%	135	3.0	—	0.8	100%	—
16	Sierrita Pipeline	35%	60	0.2	—	20.8	100%	—
17	Horizon Pipeline	25%	30	0.4	—	5.5	77%	—
18	KM Illinois Pipeline (KMIP)	50%	3	0.2	—	3.0	100%	—
19	Southern LNG Co. (SLNG)	100%	—	1.8	12	13.8	78%	—
20	Bear Creek Storage	75%	—	—	59	n.a.	0%	—
21	Young Gas Storage	47.5%	—	—	6	6.4	0%	Pending FERC approval

Significant assets under multi-year agreements and/or rate moratorium

Meaningful % of 2017 revenues from negotiated or discounted rates

a) Average remaining contract term shown for transport / storage contracts.
b) Reflects third party ownership of a 50% preferred interest.

501-G Process Update

Resolution expected to occur over time with opportunities to mitigate potential financial impact

Status:

- Filed a Form 501-G for 19 assets during Q4 2018[(a)]
- SNG and Young Gas Storage have entered into negotiated settlements with their customers
- Currently in settlement negotiations with customers of EPNG and TGP
- FERC initiated a Section 5 proceeding against Bear Creek Storage Company, LLC
- FERC closed the 501-G docket for Horizon Pipeline Company, LLC
- No change to estimate of $100 million total unmitigated potential impact from eventual pass through of tax rate reduction

Considerations:

- Earn meaningful % of revenues from negotiated and/or discounted rates, which should not be impacted by tariff rate changes
- Multi-year customer agreements and rate moratoria are in place on several assets, which preserve rates during those periods
- Ability to negotiate valuable service options (e.g., delivery points, pressure rates) rather than exclusively financial terms
- Incremental investments and increases in operating costs to be factored into new rates

Regulatory goal of passing on tax reduction to customers most efficiently solved with direct customer negotiations

Fully-litigated rate cases require substantial financial and human capital resources

a) FERC granted a waiver for SNG given a recent negotiated settlement with customers and an extension for TGP given ongoing settlement negotiations with customers.

Products Segment Overview

Strategic footprint with significant cash flow generation

Asset Summary

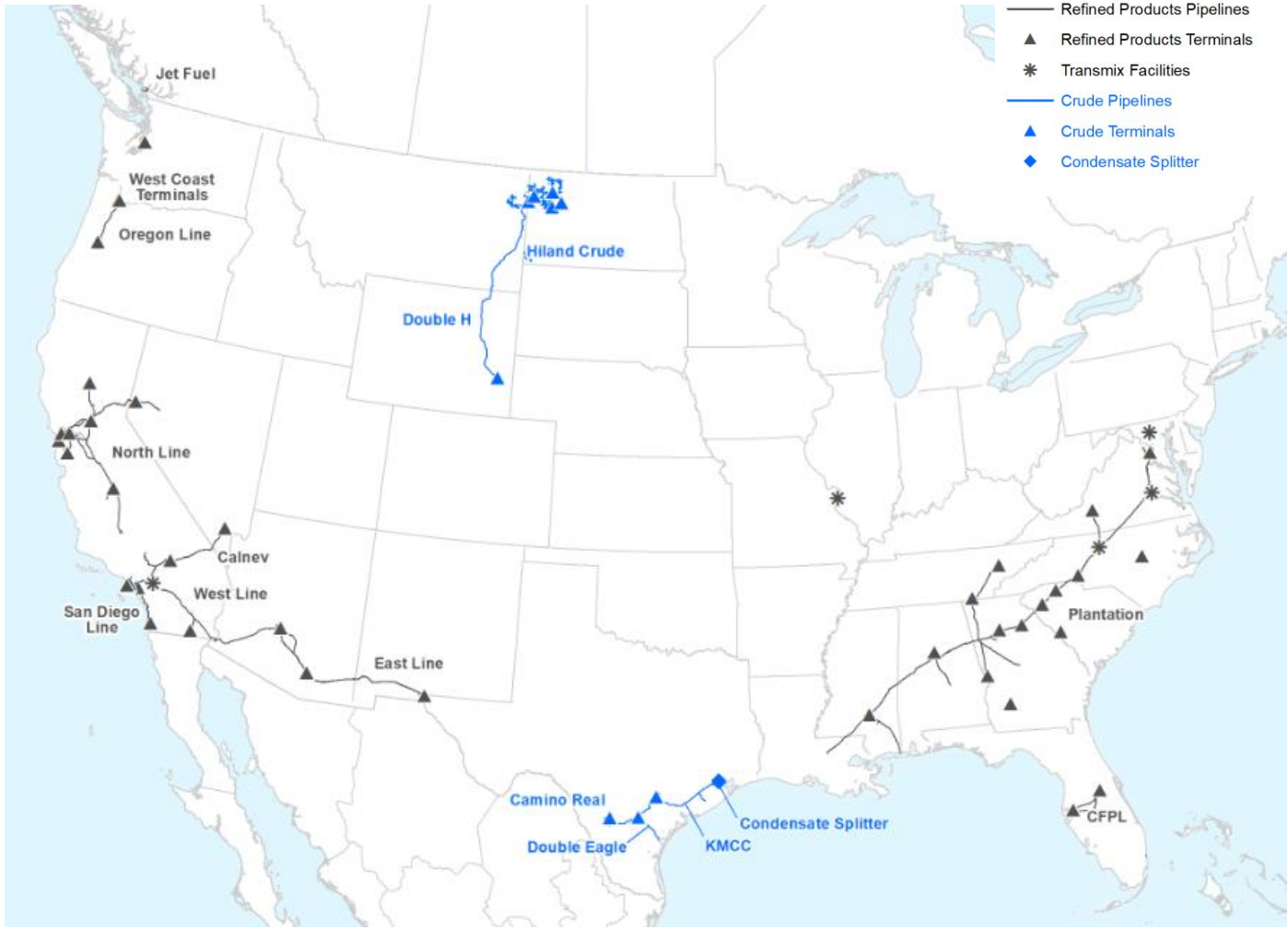
Pipelines[(a)]:	~9,500	Miles
2018 Throughput[(a)]	~2.3	mmbbld
Condensate Processing Capacity	100	mbbld
Transmix	5	facilities
Terminals:	67	Terminals
Terminals Tank Capacity	~39	mmbbls
Pipeline Tank Capacity	~15	mmbbls

2019B EBDA[(b)]: ~$1.3 billion

Project Backlog:

$0.1 billion of identified growth projects over the 2019-2020 time period[(c)]

- Plantation Roanoke expansion
- Enhanced capabilities for condensate splitter
- Multiple refined products terminaling projects
- Various Bakken crude gathering projects



a) Volumes and mileage include SFPP, CALNEV, Central Florida, Plantation Pipe Line (KM share), KMCC, Camino Real, Double Eagle (KM share), Double H and Hiland Crude Gathering.
b) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus KM share of JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
c) Includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

Terminals Segment Overview

Diversified terminaling network connected to key refining centers and market hubs

Asset Summary

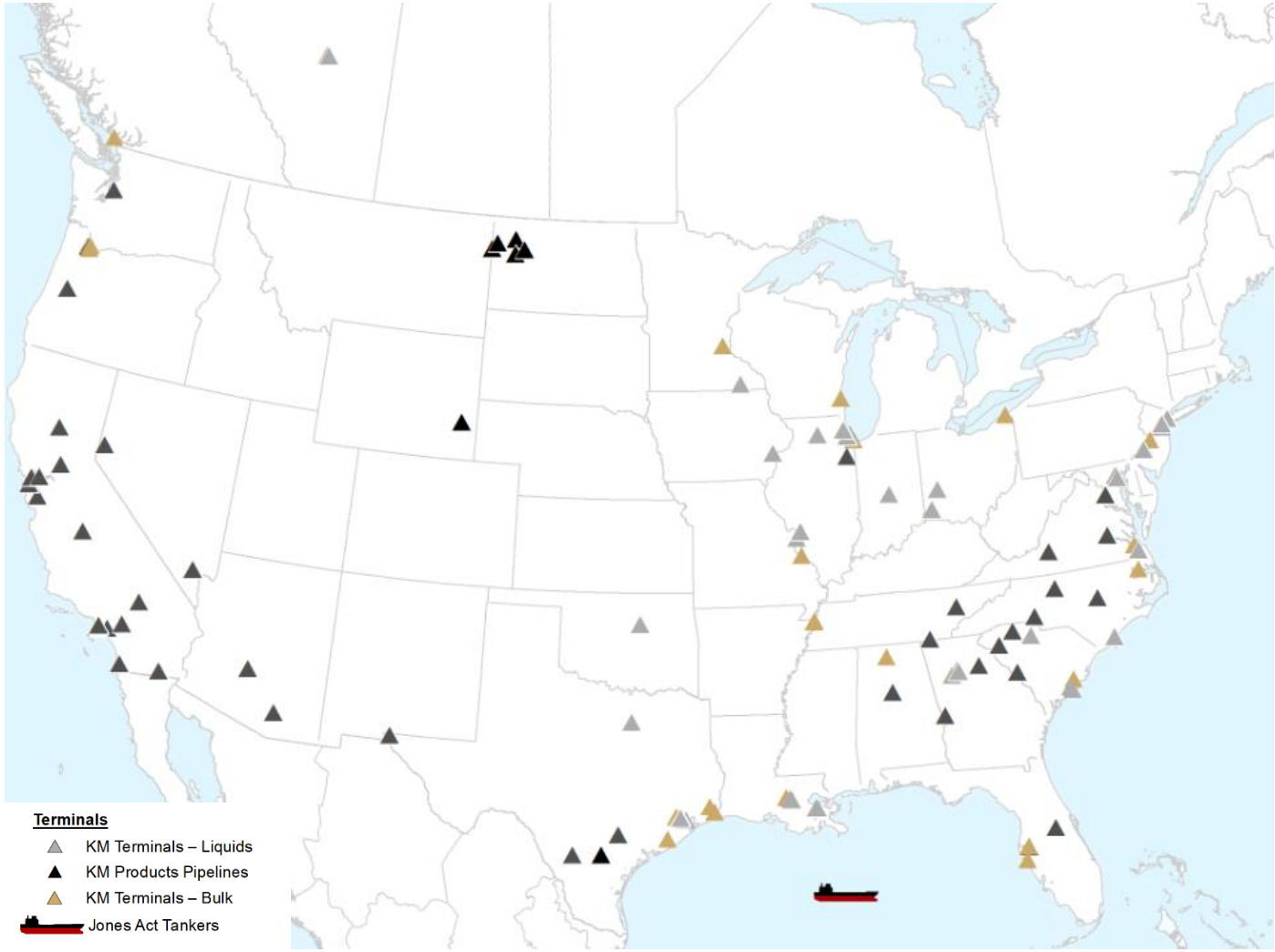
Total Kinder Morgan Terminals:	157	Terminals
Terminals Segment – Bulk	34	Terminals
Terminals Segment – Liquids	56	Terminals
Products Pipelines Segment Terminals	67	Terminals
Jones Act:	16	Tankers

2019B EBDA[a]: ~$1.2 billion

Project Backlog:

$0.1 billion to be completed in 2019-2021[b]

- Diesel tank expansion at Vancouver Wharves
- Investments to expand services at existing terminal facilities in Houston Ship Channel and other locations



a) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus KM share of JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.
b) Includes KM share of non-wholly owned projects. Includes projects currently under construction.

CO_2 Segment Overview

World class, fully integrated assets — CO_2 source to crude oil production and takeaway in the Permian Basin

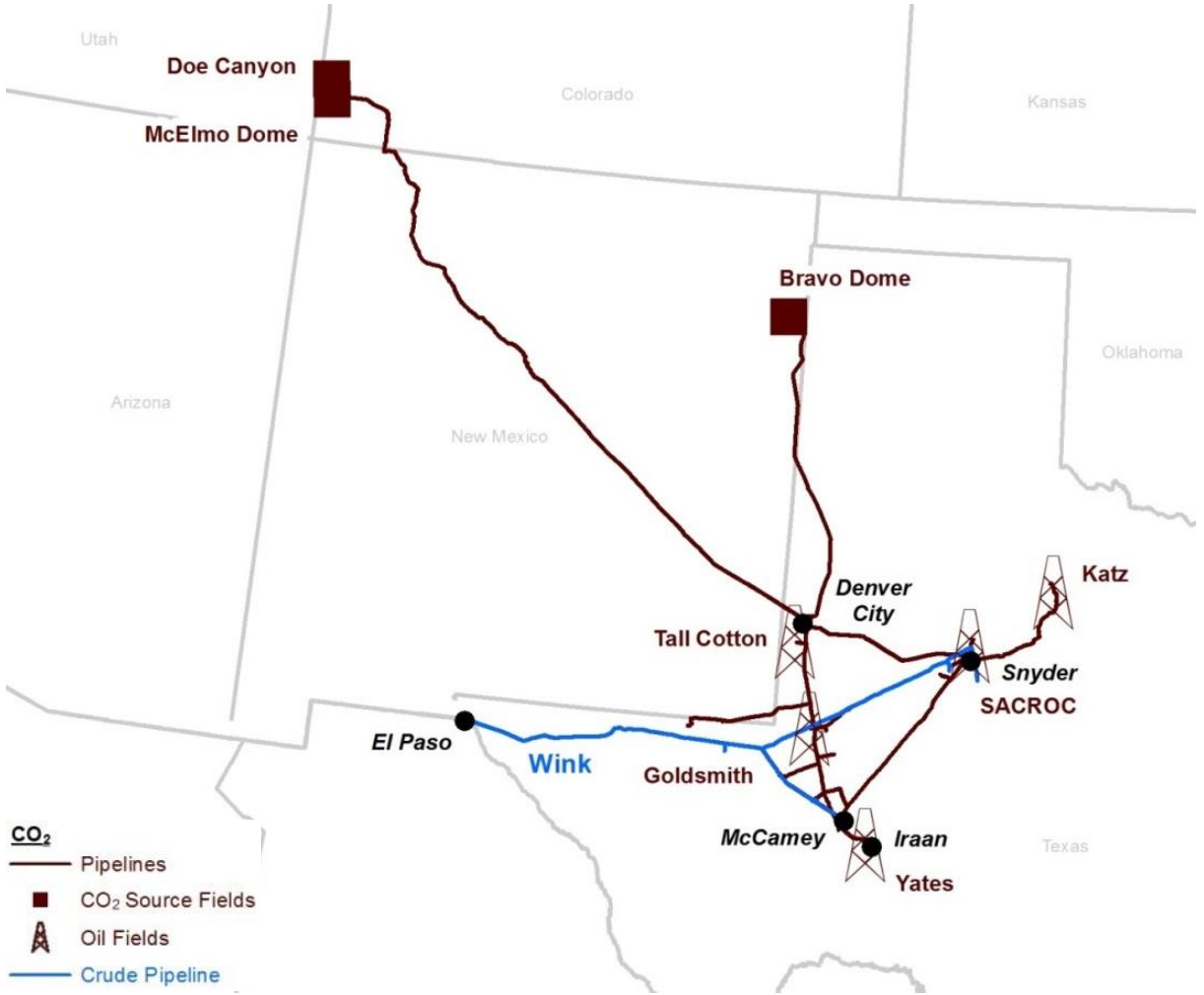
CO_2 & TRANSPORT

CO_2 Reserves	KMI Interest	NRI	Location	Remaining Deliverability	OGIP (tcf)
McElmo Dome	45%	37%	SW Colorado	20+ years	22.0
Doe Canyon	87%	68%	SW Colorado	10+ years	3.0
Bravo Dome[a]	11%	8%	NE New Mexico	10+ years	12.0

Pipelines	KMI Interest	Location	Capacity (mmcfpd)
Cortez	53%	McElmo Dome to Denver City	1,500
Bravo[a]	13%	Bravo Dome to Denver City	375
Central Basin (CB)	100%	Denver City to McCamey	700
Canyon Reef	97%	McCamey to Snyder	290
Centerline	100%	Denver City to Snyder	300
Pecos	95%	McCamey to Iraan	125
Eastern Shelf	100%	Snyder to Katz	110
Wink (crude)	100%	McCamey to Snyder to El Paso	145 mbbld

OIL & GAS

Crude Reserves[b]	KMI Interest	NRI	Location	OOIP (billion bbls)
SACROC	97%	83%	Permian Basin	2.8
Yates	50%	44%	Permian Basin	5.0
Katz	99%	83%	Permian Basin	0.2
Goldsmith	99%	87%	Permian Basin	0.5
Tall Cotton	100%	88%	Permian Basin	0.7



2019B EBDA[c]: ~$853 million

a) Not KM-operated.
b) In addition to KM's interests above, KM has a 22%, 51%, and 100% working interest in the Snyder gas plant, Diamond M gas plant and North Snyder gas plant, respectively.
c) 2019 budgeted Segment EBDA before Certain Items plus JV DD&A. See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations.

Overview of Kinder Morgan Canada Limited (TSX: KML)

Stable, fee-based assets central to Western Canada's energy infrastructure

Assets include integrated terminals and pipelines that support a key piece of Western Canada's economy

- Largest merchant crude oil terminal position in Alberta with ~12 million barrels of storage capacity
- Largest crude-by-rail loading terminal in North America
- Canadian portion of Cochin pipeline delivering condensate for blending
- Largest mineral concentrate export / import facility on west coast of North America located in Vancouver, British Columbia (B.C.)

Cash flows underpinned by primarily long-term, take-or-pay contracts with high-quality customers

- No direct commodity price exposure
- Long history with customers at major assets

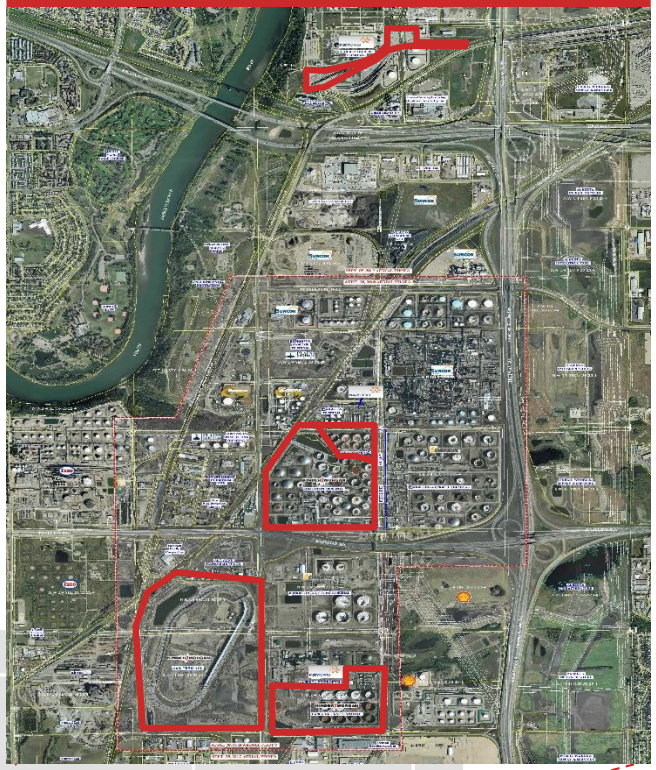
Initial Public Offering on TSX in May 2017

- Common equity is ~70% owned by KMI and ~30% owned by the public

Recently sold Trans Mountain pipeline and expansion project to the Canadian government for C$4.5 billion[(a)]

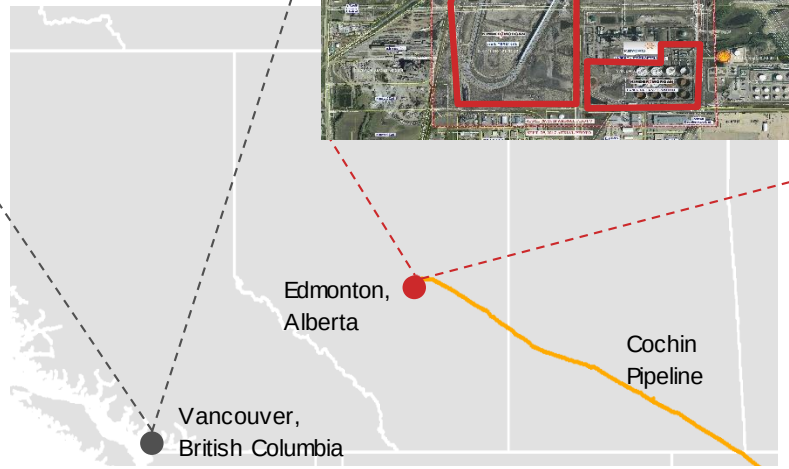
- Distributed proceeds of C$11.40 per restricted voting share as a return of capital on 1/3/2019
- Completed 1-for-3 reverse stock split following the distribution
- Expect to declare annualized dividend of C$0.65 per split-adjusted share in 2019

Edmonton Terminals



Vancouver Wharves





a) Before customary purchase price adjustments.

KML Asset Snapshot: Leading Crude Oil Terminal Footprint

Fully-integrated terminals in Canada's Edmonton crude oil hub | C$1.3 billion invested since 2006 with opportunities ahead

Storage Terminals

1 North 40 (N40) — 100%

- KML-owned land
- 9 tanks (1 x 150,000 bbl, 8 x 250,000 bbl)
- 2.1 mmbbl total shell capacity
- 10 inbound and 5 outbound connections (plus EST & BTT)
- External floating roof tanks

2 Edmonton South Terminal (EST) — 100%[a]

- 20 year tank lease from Trans Mountain (through 2038)
- 15 tanks (2 x 250,000 bbl, 6 x 300,000 bbl, 7 x 400,000 bbl)
- 5.1 mmbbl total shell capacity
- 15 inbound and 4 outbound connections (plus N40 & BTT)
- External floating roof tanks

3 Base Line Tank Terminal (BTT) — 50%

- 50 / 50 joint venture with Keyera (Keyera-owned land)
- 12 tanks (12 x 400,000 bbl)
- 4.8 mmbbl total shell capacity
- 10 inbound and 6 outbound connections (plus EST & N40)
- External floating roof tanks

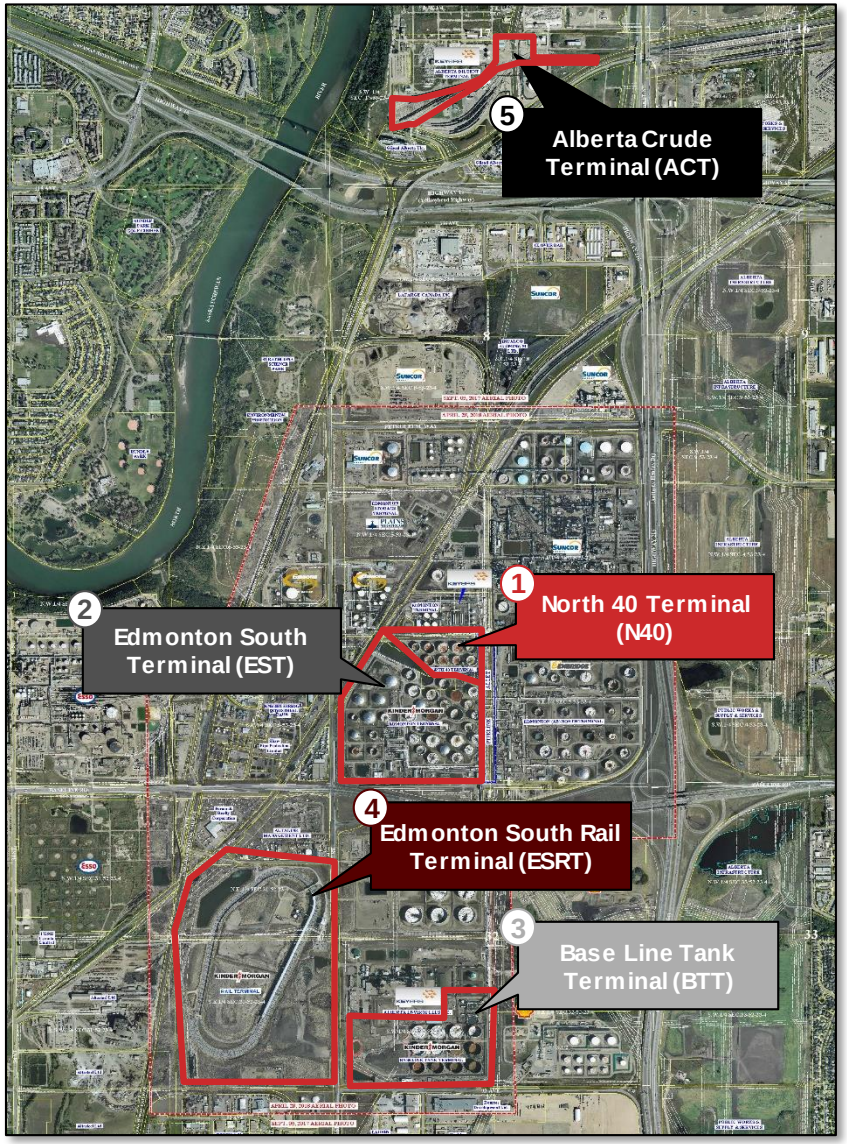
Rail Terminals

4 Edmonton South Rail Terminal (ESRT) — 50%

- 50 / 50 joint venture with Imperial (Imperial-owned land)
- 210 – 250 mbbld throughput capacity
- ~23 kilometers of track
- Directly connected to CN and CP Rail
- Can load two unit trains simultaneously, up to four trains / day
- Crude oil supplied from EST and BTT

5 Alberta Crude Terminal (ACT) — 50%

- 50 / 50 joint venture with Keyera (Keyera owned land)
- 35 – 40 mbbld throughput capacity
- 250 tank car storage
- ~6 kilometers of track
- Manifest loading
- Connected to CN and CP Rail
- Crude oil supplied from N40 and BTT



~6.7 years weighted average remaining contract life as of 12/31/2018

a) 100% economic interest in assets operated under long-term lease.

KML Asset Snapshot: Leading Energy Infrastructure Assets

Irreplaceable infrastructure in key markets in Western Canada

COCHIN PIPELINE (CANADIAN PORTION)

- Transports condensate from the Canada / U.S. border to Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, for bitumen blending
- 95 mbbld of current throughput capacity (limited by capacity on U.S. portion)
  - Design capacity of 110 mbbld, which could accommodate additional receipts near the border
- Under long-term take-or-pay contracts with customers through 2024 for 85 mbbld (per 2019B)[(a)]
- Operates under joint tariff with U.S. portion
- Existing footprint extremely valuable as new cross-border pipeline projects remain challenging
  - Previously delivered propane into the U.S. and was reversed for current service

VANCOUVER WHARVES TERMINAL

- Bulk commodity marine terminal providing handling, storage, loading and unloading services
  - ~6.0 mmtpa of bulk capacity
  - Located at Canada's largest port
- Largest mineral concentrate export and import facility on the west coast of North America
- Only merchant terminal for import and export of distillates and one of two sulfur export ports in B.C.
- Majority of capacity under take-or-pay contracts with customers who have been using the terminal for an average of 13 years
- C$43mm diesel export expansion project supported by 20-year take-or-pay contract expected online Q1 2021
- Additional expansion opportunities on existing footprint, including 15-acres of developable land

JET FUEL PIPELINE

- Transports jet fuel from a Burnaby refinery and the Westridge Marine Terminal to the Vancouver International Airport
- Includes five storage tanks at the airport with ~45,000 barrels of total capacity



COCHIN PIPELINE FACILITY



VANCOUVER WHARVES TERMINAL

Key energy infrastructure assets

a) An incremental 4 mbbld is contracted through March 2019, with a one-year extension option.

KML: 2019 Guidance — Published Budget

Highly contracted, fee-based cash flow

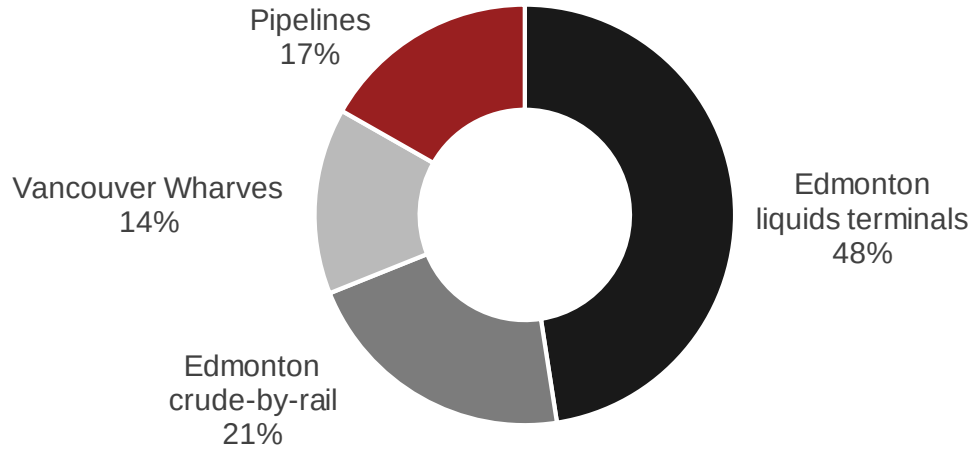
Key Metrics[a]	2019 Budget
Adjusted EBITDA	C$213 million
Distributable Cash Flow	C$109 million
DCF per Share	C$0.90
Dividend per Share	C$0.65
Growth Capex	C$32 million
Year-end Adj. Net Debt[c] / Adj. EBITDA	1.3x

Segment Highlights		YoY Δ in EBDA[b]
Terminals	▪ Full-year contribution from Base Line Tank Terminal expansion	+12%
Pipelines	▪ FERC index / contract rate increase of 4.4% for the full year	+8%

Key 2019 Budget Assumptions

- FX rate: 0.76 USD per 1.00 CAD
  - +/- 0.01 ratio change = +/- ~C$0.6 million DCF change
- Tank assets 100% leased with higher throughput year-over-year
- ~85% of Terminals segment revenue is take-or-pay
- ~98% of Cochin pipeline revenue is take-or-pay

2019B Segment EBDA by Business[a]



Note: See Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations. See additional detailed assumptions in the KML 2019 Outlook & Budget section included in the 2019 Investor Day presentation dated 1/23/2019.

a) Our non-GAAP measures of DCF and Adjusted EBITDA, as well as Segment EBDA, are before Certain Items. KML's DCF per Share represents DCF available to restricted voting shareholders divided by total restricted voting shares.

b) Year-over-year change calculated using 2018 results from continuing operations which have been adjusted to reflect the sale of Trans Mountain on 8/31/2018.

c) Includes 50% of outstanding preferred stock.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

Committed to being a good corporate citizen

Prioritizing ESG Every Day

Operations Management System

- Intentional, systematic risk management activities established to maintain compliance, to reveal and manage risk and to continually improve our safety and compliance culture

Board Oversight

- KMI and KML Board Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Committees oversee ESG matters

Multiple policies outline our approach to Environmental and Social responsibility

- EHS Policy Statement – Reinforcement of our commitment to EHS principles
- Biodiversity – Minimize impacts on biodiversity in areas where we work and operate
- Indigenous Peoples and Aboriginal Relations – Commitment to communicate and cooperate with Indigenous and Aboriginal peoples
- Community Relations – Build and maintain healthy relationships throughout the areas where we operate through two-way engagement and dialogue to build trust and foster collaboration

For consolidated ESG information, please visit the ESG / sustainability page on KMI and KML websites

ESG-Related Achievements

Published first stand-alone ESG Report in October 2018

- Guided by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards and Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) guidance
- Also informed by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) frameworks
- Positive feedback received on report:
  - *"comprehensive, transparent, and thoughtful"* – Large Institutional Investor
  - *"Kinder Morgan's ESG report provides a clear example of improved sustainability disclosure to investors."* – SASB

Publicly reporting ESG metrics since 2007

- Have performed better than industry averages across majority of metrics reported
- Employees' - including management's - bonuses are tied to performing better than industry averages and our own 3-year averages
- **Metrics reported**: Employee Injury / Illness Rates and Avoidable Vehicle Accidents, KM Contractor Injuries / Illnesses, Gas Pipeline Incidents, Liquid Releases from Onshore Pipeline Right-of-Way
- Recognized by Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) for moving forward on methane disclosure and establishing quantitative methane targets
- Rated by EDF in the top quartile of midstream sector for methane disclosures

Leader in Methane Emission Reductions

- 20+ year involvement in EPA's voluntary Natural Gas STAR program
  - Cumulative methane emission reductions of 108 Bcf, equivalent to the CO_2 emissions from the energy used in 5.6 million homes in one year
- Founding Member of ONE (Our Nation's Energy) Future
  - KM's transmission and storage sector emissions intensity target is 0.31% by 2025

Asset Integrity and Safety are Top Priorities

Kinder Morgan's EHS metrics consistently outperform the industry

Safe operation of our assets is mission critical to our long-term success

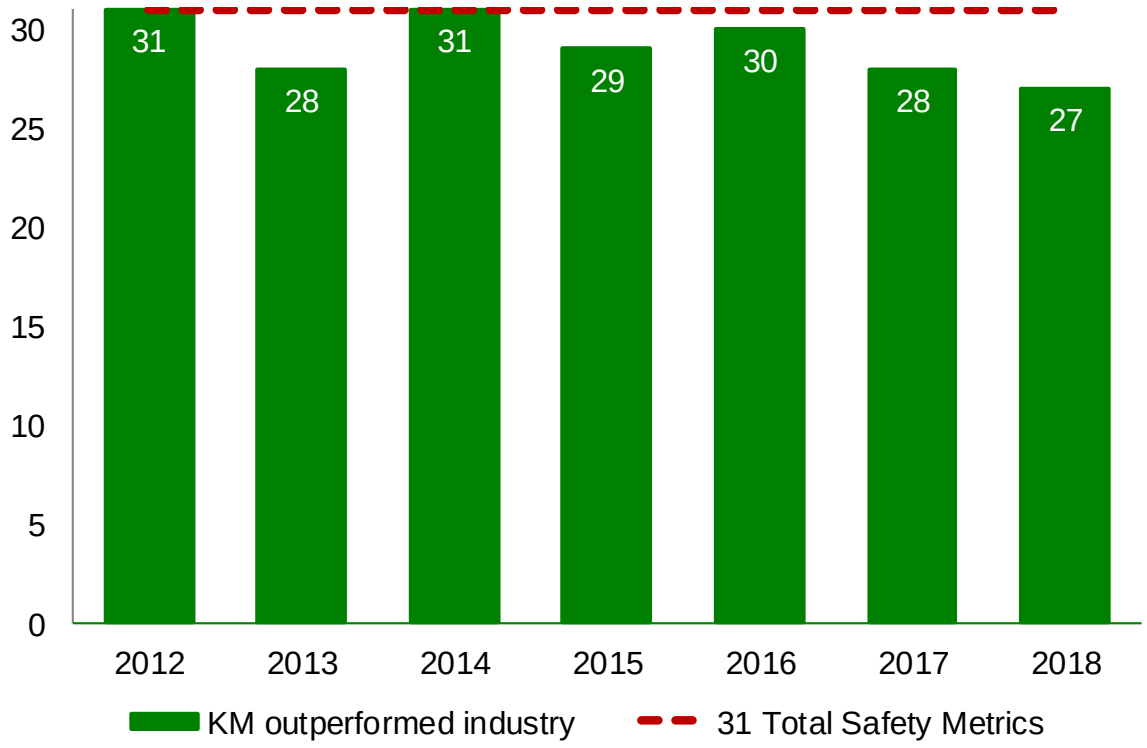
- We continue to reduce operational risks, which in turn benefits our employees, contractors, assets, the public, and the environment
- We strive for improvement in safety and efficiency of existing operations
- Additionally, we properly execute expansions and effectively integrate acquired operations

Kinder Morgan's EHS statistics consistently outperform the industry average

- We track 31 safety metrics and post monthly updates to our public website
- Currently we are outperforming the industry in 27 of the 31 metrics that we track[(a)]

OUR SAFETY PERFORMANCE VS. INDUSTRY[(a)]

of safety metrics



a) Based on period-end Kinder Morgan metrics versus most applicable industry performance.

KMI Business Risks

Summary

- Regulatory
  - FERC rate cases (Products Pipelines and Natural Gas Pipelines)
  - Provincial, state, and local permitting issues
- CO_2 crude oil production volumes
- Throughput on our volume-based assets
- Commodity prices
  - 2019 budget average strip price assumptions: $60.00/bbl for crude and $3.15/mmbtu for natural gas
  - Price sensitivities (full-year):

Price Δ	Commodity	DCF Impact
$1/bbl	Oil	~$8mm
$0.10/mmbtu[a]	Natural Gas	~$1mm
1%	NGL / Crude Ratio	~$3mm

- Project cost overruns / in-service delays
- Interest rates
  - Sensitivity (full-year): 100-bp change in floating rates = ~$110 million interest expense impact[b]
- Foreign exchange rates
  - 2019 budget rate assumption of 0.76 USD per 1.00 CAD
  - Sensitivity (full-year): 0.01 ratio change = ~$0.4 million DCF impact
- Environmental (e.g. pipeline / asset failures)
- Economically sensitive business
- Cyber security

a) Natural Gas Midstream sensitivity incorporates current hedges, and assumes ethane recovery for majority of year, constant ethane frac spread vs. natural gas prices.
b) As of 12/31/2018, approximately $11.0 billion of KMI's long-term debt was floating rate (~30% floating).

KML Business Risks and Key Assumptions

Summary

- Industry demand / supply trends
- Throughput on our volume-based assets
  - If uncontracted volume throughput were higher or lower than forecasted by 10%, the estimated impact on 2019B Adjusted EBITDA would be an increase or decrease of ~5% on a full-year basis
- Project cost overruns and in-service delays
- Regulatory
  - Legislative and regulatory changes
  - Federal, provincial, state and local
  - Regulatory cost and indexing approvals
- Foreign exchange rates
  - 2019 budget rate assumption of 0.76 USD per 1.00 CAD
  - Sensitivity (full-year): 0.01 ratio change = ~C$0.6 million DCF impact
- Interest rates
- Environmental (e.g. pipeline / asset failures)
- Our base business is expected to be relatively stable, though it is subject to re-contracting and other risks

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliations

Defined Terms

Reconciliations for the historical period

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The non-GAAP financial measures of distributable cash flow (DCF), both in the aggregate and per share, Segment EBDA before Certain Items (in the case of KMI only), Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Earnings, both in the aggregate and per share, and Net Debt and Adjusted Net Debt are presented herein.

Our non-GAAP measures described above have important limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered alternatives to GAAP net income or other GAAP measures. Our non-GAAP measures may differ from similarly titled measures used by others. You should not consider these non-GAAP measures in isolation or as substitutes for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. DCF should not be used as an alternative to net cash provided by operating activities computed under GAAP. Management compensates for the limitations of these non-GAAP 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. Reconciliations of the Non-GAAP financial measures of DCF, Segment EBDA before Certain Items, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Earnings to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures for 2018 are included herein. 2018 GAAP and Non-GAAP amounts included in this presentation and in the following tables are preliminary and subject to completion of KMI's 2018 audited consolidated financial statements.

Certain Items, as used to calculate our non-GAAP measures, are items that are required by GAAP to be reflected in net income, but typically either (1) do not have a cash impact (for example, asset impairments), or (2) 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).

DCF – For KMI, DCF is calculated by adjusting net income available to common stockholders before Certain Items for depreciation, depletion and amortization, or "DD&A," total book and cash taxes, sustaining capital expenditures and other items. For KML, DCF is calculated by adjusting net income before Certain Items for DD&A, total book and cash taxes, preferred share dividends and sustaining capital expenditures. DCF is a significant performance measure useful to management and external users of our financial statements in evaluating our performance and measuring and estimating the ability of our assets to generate cash earnings after servicing our debt and preferred stock dividends, paying cash taxes and expending sustaining capital, that could be used for discretionary purposes such as common stock dividends, stock repurchases, retirement of debt, or expansion capital expenditures. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to DCF is net income available to common stockholders for KMI and net income for KML. For KMI, DCF per share is DCF divided by average outstanding shares, including restricted stock awards that participate in dividends. For KML, DCF to restricted voting shareholders per restricted voting share is DCF attributable to restricted voting shareholders divided by average outstanding restricted voting shares, including restricted share unit awards that participate in dividends.

Segment EBDA before Certain Items is calculated by adjusting segment earnings before DD&A for Certain Items attributable to a segment. General and administrative expenses are generally not under the control of our segment operating managers, and therefore, are excluded when we measure business segment operating performance. Segment EBDA before Certain Items is a significant performance measure useful to management and external users to evaluate segment performance and to provide additional insights into the ability of our segments to generate segment cash earnings on an ongoing basis. Additionally, management uses this measure, among others, to allocate resources to our segments. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Segment EBDA before Certain Items is segment earnings before DD&A (Segment EBDA).

Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting net income before interest expense, taxes, and DD&A (EBITDA) for Certain Items, and for KMI, by also adjusting net income before Certain Items for noncontrolling interests before Certain Items, and our share, if any, of unconsolidated JV's DD&A and book taxes. Adjusted EBITDA is useful to management and external users to evaluate, in conjunction with our net debt, certain leverage metrics. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA is net income available to common stockholders for KMI and net income for KML.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures (Cont'd)

Project EBITDA is calculated for an individual capital project as earnings before interest expense, taxes, and DD&A attributable to such project. Management uses project EBITDA to evaluate our return on investment for capital projects. We believe the GAAP measure most directly comparable to project EBITDA is Project Net Income.

Adjusted Earnings – For KMI, Adjusted Earnings are calculated by adjusting net income available to common stockholders for Certain Items, and Adjusted Earnings per share is Adjusted Earnings divided by average adjusted common shares which include KMI's weighted average common shares outstanding, including restricted stock awards that participate in dividends. For KML, Adjusted Earnings are calculated by adjusting net income available to restricted voting stockholders for Certain Items, and Adjusted Earnings per restricted voting share is net income available to restricted voting shareholders divided by average outstanding restricted voting shares, including restricted share unit stock awards that participate in dividends. Adjusted Earnings is used by 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 available to common stockholders for KMI and net income available to restricted voting stockholders for KML.

Net Debt and Adjusted Net Debt - 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., (iii) debt fair value adjustments, and (iv) the foreign exchange impact on Euro-denominated bonds for which we have entered into currency swaps. Adjusted Net Debt is Net Debt increased by (i) 50% of the outstanding KML preferred equity and (ii) the amount of cash distributed to KML restricted voting shareholders as a return of capital on January 3, 2018, net of the gain realized on settlement of net investment hedges of our foreign currency risk with respect to our share of the KML return of capital on January 3, 2018. Management believes these measures are useful to investors and other users of our financial information in evaluating our leverage. We believe the most comparable measure to Net Debt and Adjusted Net Debt is debt net of cash and cash equivalents.

Budgeted Net Income (the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to DCF, Adjusted EBITDA, and Adjusted Earnings) and budgeted Project Net Income (the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Project EBITDA) are not provided due to the inherent difficulty and impracticability of predicting certain amounts required by GAAP, such as ineffectiveness on commodity, interest rate and foreign currency hedges, unrealized gains and losses on derivatives marked to market, and potential changes in estimates for certain contingent liabilities.

JV DD&A is calculated as (i) KMI's share of DD&A from unconsolidated JVs, reduced by (ii) our partners' share of DD&A from JVs consolidated by KMI.

JV Sustaining Capex is calculated as KMI's share of sustaining capex made by joint ventures (both unconsolidated JVs and JVs consolidated by KMI).

For KMI, unconsolidated joint ventures for the periods during which these are accounted for as equity method investments, include Plantation, Cortez, SNG, ELC, MEP, FEP, EagleHawk, Red Cedar, Bear Creek, Cypress, Parkway, Sierrita, Bighorn, Fort Union, Webb / Duvall, Liberty, Double Eagle, Endeavor, WYCO, GLNG, Ruby, Young Gas, Citrus, NGPL and others. KMI's share of DD&A and sustaining capex are included for Plantation and Cortez for the periods presented after 2016. KML proportionately consolidates its ownership interests in its equity investees.

KMI GAAP Reconciliation

$ in millions

Reconciliation of DCF	Yr. Ended 12/31/18
Net Income	$ 1,919
Noncontrolling interests' portion of certain items	(240)
Noncontrolling interests[a]	(70)
Preferred stock dividends	(128)
Net Income available to common stockholders	1,481
Total Certain Items	501
Adjusted Earnings[b]	1,982
DD&A	2,392
JV DD&A[c]	360
Total book taxes[d]	710
Cash taxes[e]	(77)
Other[f]	15
Sustaining capex[g]	(652)
Distributable Cash Flow (DCF)	$ 4,730

Reconciliation of Segment EBDA before Certain Items	
Segment EBDA before DD&A	$ 7,403
Certain Items impacting segments	269
Segment EBDA before Certain Items	7,672

Reconciliation of net debt	
Outstanding long-term debt[h]	$ 33,105
Current portion of debt	3,388
Foreign exchange impact on hedges for Euro Debt outstanding	(76)
Less: cash & cash equivalents	(3,280)
Net Debt	33,137
50% KML preferred equity	215
KML distribution to restricted voting shareholders	890
Foreign exchange gain on hedge for our share of TMPL sale proceeds	(91)
Adjusted Net Debt	$ 34,151

Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA	Yr. Ended 12/31/18
Net Income	$ 1,919
Total certain items	501
Noncontrolling interests' portion of certain items	(240)
Noncontrolling interests[i]	(12)
DD&A	2,392
JV DD&A[j]	390
Book taxes[d,k]	727
Interest, net before certain items	1,891
Adjusted EBITDA	$ 7,568

Certain Items	
Fair value amortization	$ (34)
Legal and environmental reserves	63
Change in fair market value of derivative contracts	80
Losses on impairments and divestitures, net	317
Hurricane damage	(24)
Refund and reserve adjustment of taxes, other than income taxes	(51)
Noncontrolling interests' portion of certain items	240
Other	4
Subtotal	595
Book tax Certain Items	(58)
Impact of 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	(36)
Total Certain Items	$ 501

a) Before Certain Items. Represents net income allocated to third-party ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries.
b) Adjusted Earnings is net income available to common stockholders before Certain Items.
c) Reduced by the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML DD&A of ($30) million.
d) Includes KMI share of unconsolidated C corp JVs' book taxes, net of the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML book taxes of $65 million, and excludes book tax certain items of $58 million.
e) Includes cash taxes for our share of unconsolidated C corp JVs (Citrus, Plantation, NGPL), Texas margin tax and other state income taxes.
f) Primarily non-cash compensation associated with our restricted stock program, partially offset by pension and retiree medical contributions.
g) Includes JV Sustaining Capex of $105 million. Excludes the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML sustaining capital expenditures.
h) Excludes Kinder Morgan G.P. Inc.'s $100 million preferred stock due 2057 and debt fair value adjustments.
i) Before Certain Items. Represents 3rd party share of consolidated JVs excluding KML noncontrolling interests of ($58) million.
j) JV DD&A is not reduced by the noncontrolling interests' portion of KML DD&A of ($30) million.
k) Total book taxes plus noncontrolling interests' portion of KML book taxes of $17 million.

KINDER MORGAN