

Gas Distribution & Storage

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We caution that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Additional information about these and other assumptions, risks and uncertainties can be found in applicable filings with Canadian and U.S. securities regulators. Due to the interdependencies and correlation of these factors, as well as other factors, the impact of any one assumption, risk or uncertainty on FLI cannot be determined with certainty. Except to the extent required by applicable law, we assume no obligation to publicly update or revise any FLI made in this presentation or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All FLI in this presentation and all subsequent FLI, whether written or oral, attributable to Enbridge, or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Non-GAAP Measures

This presentation makes reference to non-GAAP and other financial measures, including earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), adjusted EBITDA, adjusted earnings are fine cash flow (DCF) and DCF per share, free cash flow and debt-to-EBITDA. Management believes the presentation of these metrics gives useful information to investors and shareholders as they provide increased transparency and insight into the performance of the Company. Adjusted EBITDA adjusted for unusual, infrequent or other non-operating factors on both a consolidated and segmented basis. Management uses EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA to set targets and to assess the performance of the Company and its business units. Adjusted earnings represent earnings attributable to common shareholders adjusted for unusual, infrequent or other non-operating factors in respect of depreciation and amortization expense, income taxes and non-controlling interests on a consolidated basis. Management uses adjusted earnings as another measure of the Company's ability to generate earnings. DCF is defined as cash flow provided by operating activities before the impact of changes in operating assess and liabilities (including changes in capital expenditures, and further adjusted for unusual, infrequent or other non-operating factors in respect of the company and to set target. Free cash flow represents DCF less dividends and maintenance capital expenditures, and further adjusted for unusual, infrequent or other non-operating factors. Management also uses DCF to assess the performance of the Company's ability to invest cash without increasing leverage above the applicable target range. Debt-to-EBITDA is used as a liquidity measure to indicate the amount of adjusted earnings available to pay debt (as calculated on a GAAP basis) before covering interest, tax, depreciation and amortization.

Reconciliations of forward-looking non-GAAP and other financial measures to comparable GAAP measures are not available due to the challenges and impracticability of estimating certain items, particularly certain contingent liabilities and non-cash unrealized derivative fair value losses and gains which are subject to market variability. Because of those challenges, reconciliations of forward-looking non-GAAP and other financial measures are not available without unreasonable effort.

The non-GAAP measures described above are not measures that have standardized meaning prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and are not U.S. GAAP measures. Therefore, these measures may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of historical non-GAAP and other financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is available on the Company's website. Additional information on non-GAAP and other financial measures may be found in the Company's earnings news releases or in additional information on the Company's website, www.sec.gov.

Unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts in this presentation are expressed in Canadian dollars, all references to "dollars" or "\$" are to Canadian dollars and all references to "US\$" are to US dollars.



First-choice for natural gas distribution in N.A.

Stable and visible growth underpinned by attractive risk-adjusted returns

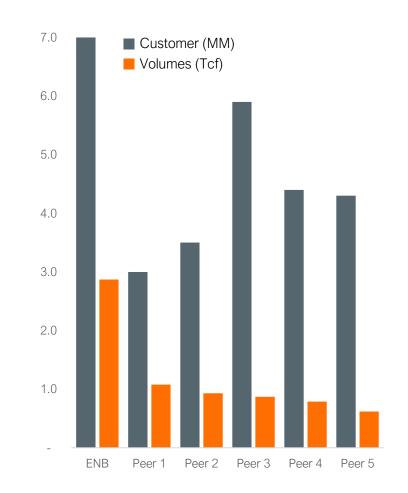
Execution of key priorities in 2024

- Completed ~\$19B acquisition of three U.S. gas utilities ahead of expectations
- Invested \$2.4B in critical infrastructure delivering safe, reliable, and affordable energy
- Added 75k customers across the utility footprint
- Enabled 4.3 GW of new power generation

Business highlights

- Delivers affordable and reliable energy enabling economic growth
- 349 Bcf of storage supports reliability and affordability
- Incentive rate mechanisms and rate riders enhance capital efficiency of investment

Largest gas utility in N.A.1



Connected to

~7MM customers

~9.1 Bcf/d of deliveries across N.A.

\$2-3B
per year of utility
growth capital
expenditures



Investment thesis for U.S. Gas Utilities playing out

Opportunistic acquisition of "must have" infrastructure supported by rising valuations

Generational acquisition of gas utilities...

- Acquired three premier utilities for \$19B at historically attractive multiples
- All acquisitions closed in 2024
- Accretive to DCF/sh and adjusted EPS in first full year of ownership¹
- Adds ~\$1.8B of average utility growth capex per year

...at opportune time



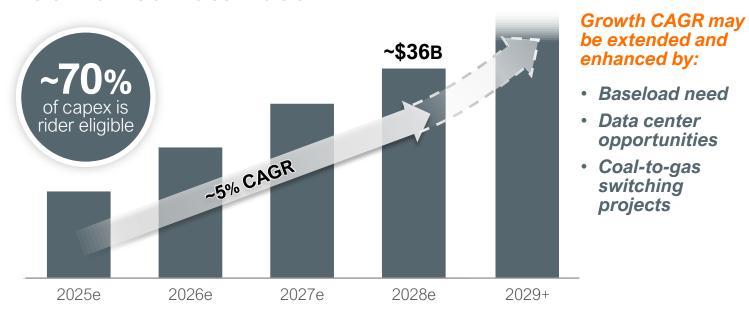
- Rising gas and power demand from baseload growth, data centers, and coal-to-gas switching
- ✓ Need for safe, reliable, and affordable energy



Industry-leading utility platform

Strong growth outlook through the end of the decade

Combined Rate Base



- Predictable, diversified, long-term investment in critical infrastructure
- Limited capital, permitting, and inflation risk
- Revenue decoupling from volumes in U.S. utilities
- Ability to deliver operational efficiencies to preserve customer affordability

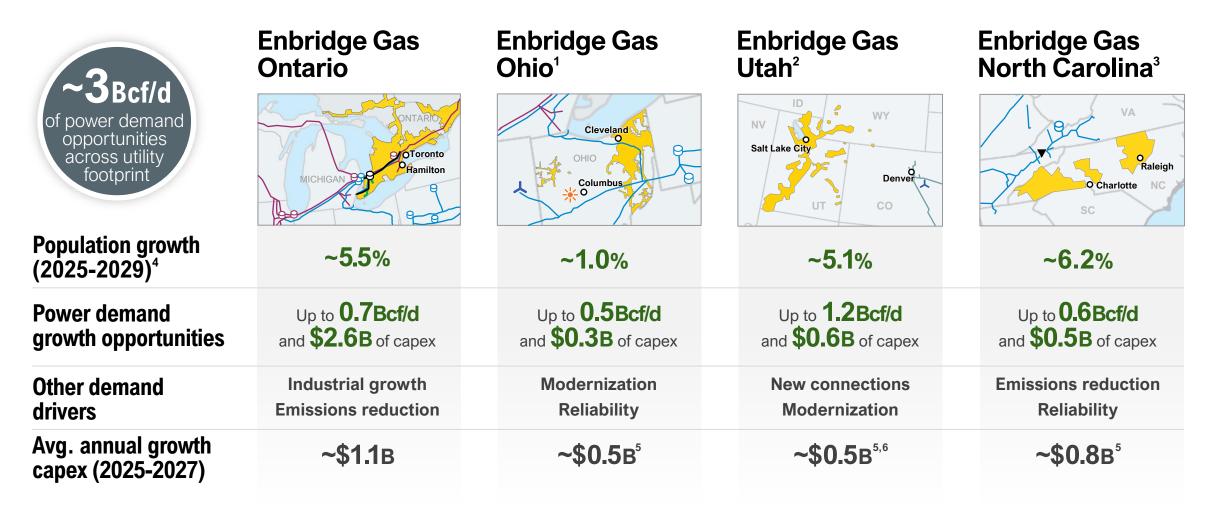
Track record of reaching fair regulatory outcomes

- Strong government and stakeholder relationships in supportive jurisdictions
- Constructive regulatory regimes that deliver timely settlements to ensure fair return
- Efficient filing of rate case applications include recovery of capital
- Ongoing rate cases in Ontario and Ohio
- Expect to file Utah and North Carolina rate cases in 2025



Diversified growth drivers

Strong growth and execution capabilities across jurisdictions





Long-term growth tailwinds

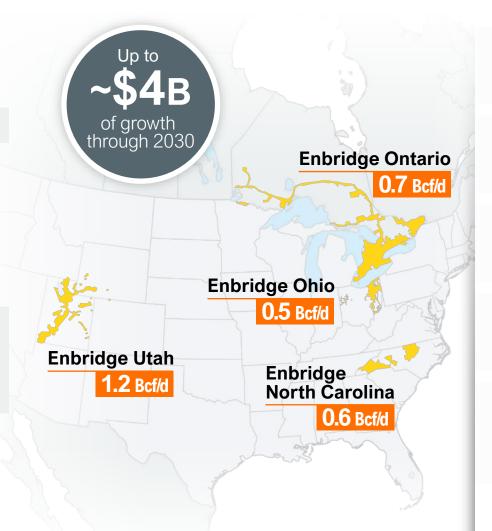
Utilities are well-positioned to serve rising power demand from various sources

Late-stage (COD 2025-2027)

Opportunities	Bcf/d	\$B
Data centers	0.5	0.4
Total	Up to 0.5	0.4

Mid-stage (COD 2028-2030)

Opportunities	Bcf/d	\$B
Baseload	1.0	2.3
Data centers	1.0	0.9
Coal-to-gas	0.5	0.4
Total	Up to 2.5	3.6



40+ opportunities to serve up to ~3 Bcf/d of new demand

~50% driven by baseload growth and coal-to-gas switching

Need for safe and reliable energy to support economic growth

Low-risk investments in regulated rate base

Earns predictable returns with constructive ROEs and equity ratios



Visible growth through end of the decade

Expect to invest \$2-3B in growth annually; capital efficient investment underpinned by strong risk-adjusted returns

	Projects	Opportunities	Rate-regulated ROEs	Serving new gas demand
Rate base investment (2025-2027)	 CAD utility growth capital Transmission/storage assets New connections/expansions U.S. utility growth capital Moriah Energy Center T15¹ phase 1 & phase 2 NEW Late-stage opportunities 	~\$9B	~9-10.5%	 Delivering reliable and affordable energy ~9.1 Bcf/d delivered to customers Diversified growth across all multiple jurisdictions
Rate base investment (2028-2030)	 CAD utility growth capital Transmission/storage assets New connections/expansions U.S. utility growth capital Mid-stage opportunities 	\$9B+ ²	~9-10.5%	 ~70% of capital is rider eligible Opportunity to deliver another ~3 Bcf/d

⁽¹⁾ Expected to enter service in 2027/2028; (2) Expected growth capex between 2028-2030