



Bridge to the future

2020 ESG Datasheet

ESG performance data 2018 – 2020



Table of contents

3 Introduction

3 Corporate reports

3 Sustainability policies

4 TCFD

4 Governance

4 Strategy

7 Risk management

8 Metrics and targets

9 ESG data

9 Governance

10 Greenhouse gas emissions

11 Environment

13 Renewable energy

14 Safety

15 Asset integrity

16 Indigenous inclusion

16 Corporate citizenship

17 Economic impact

18 Supply chain

19 Workforce

21 Gas utilities and distribution

**22 Enbridge environmental indicators
reporting methodology**

24 Independent Limited Assurance Report

27 Forward-looking information

28 Non-GAAP financial measures

28 Contact us

Introduction

This ESG datasheet aims to provide an overview of Enbridge's non-financial performance. Performance data included in this datasheet is discussed further in the 2020 Sustainability Report.

Unless otherwise noted, this datasheet presents data from January 1 to December 31 for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020, and all financial information is presented in Canadian dollars.

The scope of this report includes all businesses, assets and joint ventures that are owned and operated by Enbridge. Data exclusions or additions are noted throughout the report.

Enbridge's business consists of the following business units which are referenced as follows in this document:

- Liquids Pipelines
- Gas Transmission and Midstream
- Gas Distribution and Storage
- Renewable Power Generation

As part of Enbridge's continued commitment to refine our reporting methodology, starting in 2020 we engaged a third-party verifier to conduct limited assurance on selected environmental key performance indicators (KPIs). The selected KPIs include Enbridge's total Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Scope 2 GHG emissions, Scope 3 GHG emissions, energy consumptions (fuel and electricity) and criteria air contaminants. To read the complete assurance report, please refer to page 24.

 [Download 2020 ESG Datasheet](#)

Note to users

This document contains references to Enbridge's website. These references are for the readers' convenience only. This document also has links to websites owned and operated by third parties. When clicking on those links, users will leave our website. These links are provided for additional information and convenience only. Enbridge is not responsible for third-party websites or their content. Enbridge is not incorporating by reference any information posted on Enbridge.com or any third-party website. The terms "we," "our," "us," "Company," and "Enbridge" as used in this document refer collectively to Enbridge Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context suggests otherwise. These terms are used for convenience only and are not intended as a precise description of any separate legal entity within Enbridge. Unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars; all references to "dollars," "\$" or "C\$" are to Canadian dollars and all references to "US\$" are to United States dollars. All amounts are provided on a before-tax basis, unless otherwise stated.

Corporate reports

[Notice of 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Management Information Circular](#)

[2020 Annual Report](#)

[2019 Sustainability Report](#)

[2018 Sustainability Report](#)

[Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risk and Opportunities](#)

[Indigenous Rights and Relationships in North American Energy Infrastructure](#)

Sustainability policies

[Statement on Business Conduct](#)

[Corporate Social Responsibility Policy](#)

[Climate Policy](#)

[Indigenous Peoples Policy](#)

[Supplier Code of Conduct](#)

[Supplier Diversity Policy](#)

[Political Contributions Policy](#)

[Safety and Reliability Policy](#)

[Whistle Blower Policy](#)

TCFD

This section updates our disclosure against the four pillars of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): governance; strategy; risk management; and metrics and targets. We released our [first](#) TCFD-aligned climate report in 2019 and have been working to continuously improve our understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities taking shape and our approach to managing them. This year, we've added more details to our annual sustainability report about the climate-related physical risks our company faces and provided updates to our scenario analysis based on an assessment conducted in early 2021.

Governance

Our governance practices for overseeing and assessing climate-related risks and opportunities include strong Board¹ oversight and deeply-rooted risk management practices, which we continually refine to ensure organizational accountability, transparency and stakeholder alignment.

Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

For more information about our Board of Directors and governance practices, please see Enbridge's [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report (pp. 18 – 19) and our [Notice of 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Management Information Circular](#) (pp. 32 – 33).

Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Executive Leadership Team (ELT) develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. Our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) is responsible for the development and implementation of Enbridge's sustainability strategy and for ensuring that sustainability commitments are communicated and embedded into business practices across the organization. Additionally, the CSO oversees our policies and reporting on climate change, and has responsibility for internal and enterprise-wide public policy and corporate citizenship.

For more information about management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, please see Enbridge's [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report (pp. 18 – 19), our [Notice of 2021 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Management Information Circular](#) (pp. 32 – 33) and the Responsible Business section of the [2020 Sustainability Report](#) (pp. 50 – 56).

¹ Enbridge's Board of Directors (Board)

Strategy

In 2020, we continued our efforts to identify relevant climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities, understand their impacts and test our resiliency against them under different scenarios.

Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.

Climate change is a systemic risk that includes both physical and transitional risks to our organization. Physical risk relates to changing and more extreme weather, which can affect the safety and reliability of our operations. Mitigation is a high priority for us and includes regional scenario analyses, asset integrity management, increased monitoring of assets and improving infrastructure resilience.

Transition risks are risks associated with the shift to a lower-emissions economy. Our strategic planning and investment analysis involves thorough scenario analysis and stress testing of our business resiliency against low-carbon energy trends and GHG emissions reduction plans and targets, and the implications of rising long-term carbon costs. For investment opportunities within the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Transmission and Midstream, and Gas Distribution and Storage businesses, we incorporate the implied cost of carbon into economic analysis through an upward adjustment to project-specific cost of capital. As a result, our strategies have increasingly emphasized the diversification of our business mix towards lower-carbon energy sources to ensure long-term growth and sustainability.

Enbridge recognizes the magnitude of climate-related transition risk and engages proactively with government and regulators to advocate for public policy that supports the advancement of lower-emissions energy sources, including hydrogen and renewable natural gas, and innovation to modernize and reduce the carbon footprint of existing energy infrastructure, such as carbon capture and storage.

Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.

In our 2019 [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report, we introduced two International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios that we use — the New Policies Scenario (NPS) and the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) — to identify the potential impacts of our climate-related risks and opportunities and to test the resiliency of our strategy and infrastructure in our core Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and

Storage (GDS) and Renewable Power Generation businesses. In late 2019, the IEA renamed the NPS as the [Stated Policies Scenario](#) (STEPS) in its World Energy Outlook report, but the high-level assumptions remained the same. For more information on the assumptions of these scenarios, please see our 2019 [report](#).

Our assessment of the resiliency of our businesses to climate change is grounded in STEPS (which reflects the impact of existing policy frameworks and today's announced policy intentions), and we use the SDS as a higher-consequence scenario to stress test our asset base and strategy. Under STEPS, energy demand continues to increase due to population growth, economic growth and a high urbanization rate. Global emissions continue to rise through 2040 (a 25% increase between 2017 and 2040) and the world is not on a path to meet emissions reduction goals articulated in the Paris Agreement. The SDS is fully aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal of holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 C. Enbridge also considers elements of more accelerated decarbonization scenarios as part of its overall corporate strategic outlook. Enbridge's diversified energy mix, early entry into lower-carbon investments and financial strength create strategic optionality which will enable the Company to pivot more quickly if the pace of energy transition accelerates. As we analyze energy fundamentals—including various climate scenarios—we continue to see value in our assets and utilities, while we accelerate our investments in our Renewable Power Generation business unit, lower the emissions intensity of our traditional energy delivery businesses and remain focused on our portfolio of assets reflecting the future energy supply.

In 2020 and early 2021, we made significant strides in understanding the potential impacts of climate-related physical risks under different scenarios. Our Safety and Reliability (S&R) team plays a critical role in managing and governing climate-related physical risk across our business units and ensures that we apply the best safety standards, policies and practices in a consistent manner across the organization. In 2021, S&R opened a dialogue and challenged risk owners to further identify the impacts and threats they could potentially experience from climate change. Based on the risks and potential impacts identified, S&R will provide minimum risk treatment requirements, to be included in the enterprise-wide management framework, which is to be updated later in 2021. S&R continues to refine internal risk assessment tools and techniques and evaluate leading service providers and solutions to enable Enbridge to better assess this emerging systemic risk.

For more information about the potential impacts of identified climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning, please see our 2019 [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report.

Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 C or lower scenario.

In 2020, we continued the process of assessing the resiliency of our strategies across our business units, under both the SDS and STEPS. We regularly updated our fundamental views with respect to the transition to a lower-emissions economy based on third-party research and internal analysis. The fundamental view assesses the lower-emissions scenario, or SDS, across our businesses using a consistent methodology and assumptions, which consider the level of natural resource reserves, supply cost curves and demand curves.

Liquids Pipelines (LP)

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic tested the global and North American oil markets more than any other time in history. Global lockdowns led to an enormous reduction in energy consumption, lower refinery utilization and a rapid shut-in of crude oil production. Although Enbridge's LP business was impacted by lower throughput, our overall asset performance was strong, demonstrating the resiliency of our asset footprint and the strength of our demand pull fundamentals.

Under both the SDS and STEPS, oil is expected to continue to make up a significant amount of global energy demand going forward at varying growth rates. Under the SDS, global oil demand falls to 86.5 million barrels per day (Mb/d) by 2030 from 97.9Mb/d in 2019. Under STEPS, global oil demand is expected to return to pre-crisis levels around 2023, rise to 103.2Mb/d in 2030, with annual growth slowing to 100,000 b/d thereafter. Growth in global energy consumption is expected to be driven primarily by emerging economies outside the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), mainly in India and China. In North America, demand for transportation fuels is expected to grow moderately due to vehicle fuel efficiencies and increasing sales of electric vehicles.

Global crude oil production is expected to continue growing through 2035 to meet the increase in oil demand. Despite some higher-cost marginal reserves, much of the supply will come from North America, where the United States and Canada have approximately one-third of global oil reserves. Looking ahead, Canadian heavy crude oil is poised to grow market share in the resilient United States Gulf Coast (USGC) refinery market, which showed strength during the pandemic.

Under a low-carbon scenario, there is greater risk for weaker-positioned refineries, thus creating some risk in Enbridge's markets; however, the vast majority of the refineries we serve are amongst the most competitive globally. Crude delivered to those refineries remains instrumental in serving long-term domestic refining needs and rising global developing economy energy needs through increasing exports.

Looking at U.S. tight oil, under the SDS, production is nearly 2Mb/d lower in 2030. In STEPS, tight oil supply returns to 2019 levels by 2022 and peaks in the early 2030s. We believe that tight oil growth will resume, leading to a resumption in export growth. We also expect more refinery rationalization in North America, the European Union and other OECD countries, with the vast majority being outside of Enbridge's core markets. Enbridge connects to some inland refineries that have closed or may close because the crude must travel further to clear the market; however, this crude is not lost to the pipeline and is directed to the USGC or other coastal markets.

In monitoring the pace of the energy transition, we assess peak demand annually, using it as a signpost to understand how demand conditions are changing.

For more information on the resiliency of the organization's LP strategy under the SDS and STEPS, please see our 2019 [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report.

Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM)

The outlook for natural gas remains strong under both STEPS and the SDS, which identify steadily growing demand for natural gas through 2030 and 2040 in Canada and the U.S., respectively, on an aggregate level. The only sector seeing a reduction in demand is natural gas used for comfort heating, where efficiency improvements are expected to drive most of the demand reduction.¹ Since the release of our 2019 [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report, the IEA projections for natural gas demand for 2030 are now 2% lower, partially affected by the pandemic and a slower recovery than initially expected.

¹[iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2020/outlook-for-energy-demand-abstract](https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2020/outlook-for-energy-demand-abstract)

Global liquefied natural gas (LNG) demand outpaces current LNG capacity, both existing and under construction, by 2030 under STEPS, and by 2033 under the SDS. This creates more opportunity for growth in the sector, with Asian markets seeing the largest demand growth over the forecast. This has a positive climate impact as LNG displaces coal use globally. More insights into the resiliency of our GTM business under STEPS and the SDS can be found in our [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report.

Our pipelines and systems are equipped for an increasing amount of biomethane (RNG) under more aggressive decarbonization scenarios since RNG is a drop-in fuel, meaning that it is a pipeline-quality gas that is fully interchangeable with conventional natural gas. We are studying and evaluating the impacts of blending increasing amounts of hydrogen now and continuing the evaluations over the next few years on our infrastructure so we can be equipped for the changing energy landscape.

Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS)

We expect that demand for natural gas in North America will continue to see low annual growth over the medium term, with continued increases in peak day demands. However, in Ontario, we expect demand for natural gas connections to grow more robustly as the population increases. Some modest growth driven by low natural gas prices is expected, given the significant price advantage relative to alternate energy options, even with increasing carbon charges, with specific interest coming from communities that are not currently serviced by natural gas. Enbridge Gas Inc. promotes energy conservation and efficiency through various Demand Side Management programs offered across all markets. It is also pursuing opportunities to reduce emissions by "greening" natural gas supply, introducing renewable natural gas and hydrogen. Given Enbridge's industry-leading investments and expertise in low-emissions gases and energy efficiency programs, the Company remains well-positioned under more aggressive decarbonization scenarios. More insights into the resiliency of our GDS business under STEPS and the SDS can be found in our [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report.

Renewable Power Generation

Both STEPS and the SDS have global demand for electricity and renewable energy growing rapidly between 2021 and 2040. The SDS anticipates 20% growth in global electricity demand by 2030, representing an increase of nearly 4,500 terawatt hours (TWh), more than the current electricity demand of the United States. Electricity demand as a percentage of final energy consumption will climb from just under 20% today to 24% in 2040 under STEPS, and 31% under the SDS, due to increasing electrification of the transportation, commercial buildings and industrial sectors.

Renewable Power Generation will play a major role in this global demand growth. STEPS predicts that the percentage of global energy supply derived from renewables will more than double between 2019 and 2040, and that renewables will supply 90% of growth in the global electricity sector during this period, led by continued high levels of solar photovoltaic (PV) deployment. The SDS suggests even stronger growth as wind and solar, as a percentage of global supply, will need to triple to 30% by 2030 if we are to meet the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.

Under more rapid decarbonization scenarios, we'd expect even more rapid growth for renewable power, due to the increased electrification of transportation and industrial sectors and accelerated greening of the grid, which would see low-carbon sources provide nearly three-quarters of all electricity generation in 2030.

Enbridge's development of self-power, primarily via solar power in the United States and Canada, is based on the potential to: capture value through extension into the power procurement supply chain; leverage our renewable power capabilities to earn power returns previously paid to third parties; reduce our carbon footprint; lower overall power costs; and provide self-power for third parties.

Additional details on our renewable power portfolio and near-term growth priorities are available in our [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report.

The IEA released its NZE2050 Scenario in 2021 which offers an additional scenario that illustrates what would be required to achieving even more aggressive decarbonization aligned with the ambition of holding to no more than a 1.5 degree increase in global temperature. The scenario offers several assumptions and outcomes that are inconsistent with, and more accelerated than, today's North American and broader public policies. In 2020, Enbridge set new GHG emissions reduction targets aligned with the goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. We continue to monitor scenarios and public policy to ensure that our strategy and path toward net zero aligns with the pace of transition.

Risk management

Our ability to operate and ensure long-term success is linked to how well we identify and manage potential risks to our company, including climate-related risks. Risk oversight and management is a critical role for our Board and our executive and senior management teams, who ensure that risks are being identified, monitored, managed and mitigated.

Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

To better understand how we identify and assess climate-related risks, please see our [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report (pp. 20 – 21).

Describe the organization’s processes for managing climate-related risks.

Each business unit has internal processes for mitigating climate-related physical risks and exposure to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural disasters, including:

- Enhanced inspection and maintenance of assets, emergency response planning and training, and business continuity planning
- Utilization of weather data such as long-term regional changes during the design of new sites or facilities so they are more resilient
- Use of a weather system in our GTM business unit to forecast hurricane impact, including wave height and wind strength
- Alignment on contingency planning with other parties in broadly based logistics networks, which enables us to coordinate shutdowns in advance of severe weather events and make resumption of energy supply a priority following a storm
- Planning for extreme weather events in operational response plans, including the installation of on-site emergency generators at many of our operational facilities to provide power in the event of extended outages (e.g., during ice storms)

We also partner with research organizations and industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100- and 200-year rainfall events. This helps determine the need for maintenance or replacement of company assets, including existing pipelines.

For additional physical climate risk mitigation measures and to better understand how we manage climate-related risk overall, please see our [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report (pp. 20 – 21).

Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management.

To better understand how climate-related risk management integrates into Enbridge’s overall risk management, please see our [Resilient Energy Infrastructure: Addressing Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) report (pp. 20 – 21).

Metrics and targets

Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process/Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

Enbridge tracks several metrics to monitor climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities. These include GHG emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3), total energy consumption, Demand Side Management, water use and renewable energy capacity. Figures for these metrics can be found within this document.

Metric	Page number
Greenhouse gas emissions	10
Total energy consumption	12
Demand Side Management	10
Water use	12
Renewable energy capacity	13

Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and performance against those targets.

In 2020, we announced two key emissions reduction targets to adapt to the energy transition over time, while continuing to provide the energy people need and want. Enbridge aims to reduce the intensity of GHG emissions from our operations by 35% by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions from our business by 2050. To learn more about these targets and the pathways to achieve them, please see our [Net Zero by 2050](#) publication.

ESG data

Governance¹

	2021	2020	2019
Board diversity			
Men	7	7	8
Women	4	5	5
Board tenure			
<5 years	6	5	7
5–10 years	2	3	3
>10 years	3	4	3

¹In the table, the data is at the date of the respective year's Proxy Statement or Management Information Circular, as applicable. The 2021 data is as at May 31, 2021.

Greenhouse gas emissions¹

		2020	2019	2018
Scope 1² (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent—tCO ₂ e)				
Liquids Pipelines		17,000	17,000	18,000
Gas Transmission and Midstream		6,002,000	5,985,000	9,151,000
Gas Distribution and Storage		831,000	956,000	869,000
Renewable Power Generation		300	300	200
Corporate Services		2,100	4,400	4,200
Total /a/		6,853,000	6,962,000	10,042,000
Scope 2³ (tCO ₂ e)				
Liquids Pipelines		5,203,000	5,818,000	5,864,000
Gas Transmission and Midstream		617,000	663,000	912,000
Gas Distribution and Storage		1,000	1,000	2,000
Renewable Power Generation		1,000	1,000	0
Corporate Services		5,000	6,000	7,000
Total /a/		5,827,000	6,489,000	6,786,000
Emissions intensity (tCO ₂ e/petajoule—tCO ₂ e/PJ)				
Enbridge emission intensity		625	639	835
Scope 3⁴ (tCO ₂ e)				
Grid loss	Canada	14,000	222,000	240,000
	U.S.	162,000	174,000	179,000
	Total	176,000	396,000	419,000
Employee business air travel		1,400	6,600	7,200
Utility customers' natural gas consumption	Gas Distribution and Storage	47,300,000	50,500,000	49,800,000
Total /a/		47,541,000	50,906,000	50,297,000
Methane⁵ (tCO ₂ e)				
Gas Transmission and Midstream		931,141	974,208	1,149,361
Gas Distribution and Storage		565,083	556,411	503,382
Total		1,496,225	1,530,619	1,652,742
Demand Side Management (billion m ³)				
Customer cumulative natural gas savings since 1995		30.1	30.0	27.6

¹ We report emissions from all material sources and sinks associated with the facilities and operations where we have operational control. Detailed methodology can be found on pages 22–23. As we continue to improve our data management process, certain historical numbers have been revised, including Liquids Pipelines 2019 Scope 1 emissions, Corporate Services 2019 Scope 2 emissions, and 2018 and 2019 utility customers' natural gas consumption. All changes are below the materiality threshold. Amounts may not equal totals due to rounding.

² Offshore assets and other minor sources are not included in the report; however, these emissions are determined to not be material. In 2019, our absolute Scope 1 emissions reduced significantly mainly due to the divestment of our gas gathering and processing assets.

³ Offshore assets and other small source emissions are not included in the report; however, those emissions are minor and determined as non-material.

⁴ We currently only report Scope 3 emissions related directly to our operations and our utility customers' natural gas use. We provide high-level estimate of the Scope 3 emissions resulting from transmission and distribution losses from our electricity usage.

⁵ Liquids Pipelines operations are not a major source of methane emissions.

Environment

	2020	2019	2018
Criteria air contaminants (CACs) (tonnes)¹			
Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) /a/	9,414	10,803	17,921
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) /a/	112	101	6,755
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) /a/	4,901	4,727	6,019
Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM2.5) /a/	239	233	265
Particulate Matter 10 (PM10) /a/	236	229	259
Total Particulate Matter (TPM) /a/	223	224	279
Carbon Monoxide (CO) /a/	3,232	3,567	6,818
Breakout by business unit (tonnes)			
Liquids Pipelines			
NOx	93	125	37
SO ₂	0	0	0
VOCs	3,243	3,042	3,263
PM2.5	6	6	4
PM10	6	6	4
TPM	0	0	0
CO	2	7	1
Gas Transmission and Midstream			
NOx	8,769	9,796	17,166
SO ₂	112	100	6,755
VOCs	1,464	1,474	2,526
PM2.5	229	227	259
PM10	226	223	254
TPM	223	224	278
CO	3,045	3,294	6,643
Gas Distribution and Storage			
NOx	552	882	718
SO ₂	0	0	0
VOCs	194	210	230
PM2.5	4	0	1
PM10	4	0	1
TPM	0	0	0
CO	185	266	174

¹ Our CACs are reported based on operational control. Detailed methodology can be found on pages 22 – 23. As we continue to improve our data management process, certain historical numbers have been revised, including Liquid Pipelines 2018 and 2019 criteria air contaminants. All changes are below the materiality threshold.

/a/ 2020 number is assured by KPMG

	2020	2019	2018
Total energy consumption¹ (gigajoules—GJ)			
Fuel /a/	98,537,000	106,425,000	140,690,000
Electricity /a/	41,823,000	44,027,000	44,749,000
Total energy /a/	140,360,000	150,452,000	185,439,000
Breakout by business unit¹ (GJ)			
Liquids Pipelines			
Fuel	244,000	376,000	265,000
Electricity	36,012,000	38,108,000	36,906,000
Total	36,256,000	38,484,000	37,172,000
Gas Transmission and Midstream			
Fuel	93,135,000	98,434,000	133,210,000
Electricity	5,618,000	5,688,000	7,591,000
Total	98,752,000	104,122,000	140,801,000
Gas Distribution and Storage			
Fuel	5,114,000	7,671,000	7,140,000
Electricity	144,000	175,000	194,000
Total	5,258,000	7,846,000	7,334,000
Power Operations			
Fuel	4,000	5,000	3,000
Electricity	10,000	9,000	8,000
Total	14,000	14,000	11,000
Corporate Services			
Fuel	39,000	74,000	71,000
Electricity	40,000	46,000	50,000
Total	79,000	121,000	122,000
Water use for hydrostatic pressure testing (megaliters)			
Total volumes	18	121	8,421
Solid waste diversion with Gas Distribution and Storage (metric tonnes)			
Solid waste sent to landfill	1,044	1,043	424
Solid waste diverted from landfill	939	1,472	794
Solid waste diversion with Gas Transmission and Midstream (metric tonnes)			
Hazardous waste	617	1,091	3,636
Non-hazardous waste	18,004	18,335	57,183
Total recyclables	2,249	4,131	7,790

¹ As we continue to improve our data management process, certain historical numbers have been revised, including Liquid Pipelines 2019 fuel consumption. This change is below the materiality threshold. Amounts may not equal totals due to rounding.

/a/ 2020 number is assured by KPMG

Renewable energy¹

	2020	2019	2018 ²
Total net renewable energy capacity (megawatts – MW)	1,977	1,751	1,751
Number of renewable power generation facilities	36	31	31
Net renewable energy capacity (MW)			
Wind projects	1,857	1,647	1,647
Solar energy operations	93	77	77
Geothermal project	9	9	9
Waste heat recovery facilities	17	17	17
Hydroelectric facility	1	1	1
Total	1,977	1,751	1,751

¹ Under construction and in operation—in which we have an ownership interest

² In 2018, Enbridge sold an interest in select North American renewable power projects and European offshore wind projects to Canada Pension Plan Investment Board.

Safety

	2020	2019	2018
Personal injuries and illnesses			
Number of employee hours worked	19,202,497	21,719,084	23,122,345
Number of employee days away incidents	15	13	18
Employee days away restrictions and transfers frequency ¹	0.39	0.32	0.33
Number of employee recordable incidents	67	81	80
Employee total recordable incident frequency ²	0.70	0.75	0.69
Number of contractor hours worked	27,365,165	24,140,539	43,573,070
Number of contractor days away incidents	12	10	31
Contractor days away restrictions and transfers frequency ¹	0.22	0.27	0.27
Number of contractor recordable incidents	66	71	120
Contractor total recordable incident frequency ²	0.48	0.59	0.55
Employee motor vehicle incidents			
Number of kilometers driven	90,782,381	107,008,397	117,691,223
Number of contributory motor vehicle incidents	83	128	150
Contributory motor vehicle incident frequency ³	0.91	1.20	1.27
Fatalities			
Employee fatalities	0	0	1
Contractor fatalities	2	0	0

¹ Days away injuries/200,000 hours worked

² Total recordable incident frequency is the number of recordable incidents x 200,000/hours worked.

³ Motor vehicle incident frequency is the number of contributory incidents x 1,000,000/kms driven.

Asset integrity

	2020	2019	2018
Pipeline inspections on our liquids and natural gas pipelines and distribution networks	40,948	38,377	29,153
Number and volume of process safety events (Tier 1¹ and Tier 2²)			
Reportable Tier 1 and 2 process safety events (liquids and liquids systems)	7	7	14
Volume of reportable Tier 1 and 2 liquids spills (barrels)	943	214	411
Volume of reportable off-property Tier 1 and 2 liquids spills (barrels)	63	106	157
Reportable Tier 1 and 2 natural gas releases	15	27	26
Damage prevention			
Damages per 1,000 third-party locate requests (natural gas distribution network)	2.24	1.93	1.96
Emergency preparedness exercises			
Drills, exercises and equipment deployments	186	225	315

¹ Tier 1 events are unplanned and/or uncontrolled commodity releases that result in either significant consequences and/or higher release volumes. These events may result in a serious injury to a person, an officially declared community evacuation or shelter in place, a fire or an explosion.

² Other reportable incidents, termed Tier 2 events, are unplanned and/or uncontrolled commodity releases with lesser consequences. These events may result in a minor injury to a person, a fire or explosion that can be contained and extinguished with little to no damage, or localized environmental damage.

Indigenous inclusion

	2020	2019	2018
Indigenous spend¹ (\$ millions)			
Liquids Pipelines	276	187 ²	328 ²
Gas Transmission and Midstream	85	28 ²	61
Gas Distribution and Storage	9	6	8
Total	369	221 ²	397 ²

Corporate citizenship

	2020 ³	2019	2018
Contributions to communities (\$ millions)			
Safety	6.8	4.2	2.8
Community	16.6	16.9	17.4
Environment	1.7	1.8	2.2
Total	25.2	22.9	22.4

¹ Indigenous spend includes contracting, both direct from Enbridge and indirect sub-contracting opportunities, and wages paid to Indigenous workers. In 2019, Indigenous spend in operations came to \$56.2M and \$143.3M in projects.

² Comparative retrospectively adjusted to reflect a prior period revision.

³ The total spend includes our joint venture partners, with the exception of Alliance Pipelines.

Economic impact

	2020	2019	2018
Year ended December 31 (unaudited)			
Total assets (\$ millions)	160,276	163,157	166,905
Operating revenues (\$ millions)	39,087	50,069	46,378
Earnings attributable to common shareholders (\$ millions)	2,983	5,322	2,515
Earnings per share (\$)	1.48	2.64	1.46
Adjusted earnings per common share ¹ (\$)	2.42	2.65	2.65
Adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) ¹ (\$ millions)	13,273	13,271	12,849
Distributable cash flow (DCF) ¹ (\$ millions)	9,440	9,224	7,618
DCF per common share ¹ (\$)	4.67	4.57	4.42
Weighted average shares outstanding (number of shares in millions)	2,020	2,017	1,724
Dividends paid per common share (\$)	3.24	2.95	2.68

¹ Adjusted earnings per common share, adjusted EBITDA, DCF and DCF per common share are non-GAAP measures. See page 28. For more information on non-GAAP measures including reconciliations to GAAP measures, please refer to disclosure in Enbridge's fourth quarter and full year 2020 earnings news release available on enbridge.com. Includes adjustments for unusual, non-recurring or non-operating factors.

Supply chain

	2020	2019 ¹	2018
Total spend (\$ billions)	8	9	11
Total spend by country (%)			
Canada	50	55	32
U.S.	50	45	68
Europe, Asia, Australia and South America	<1	<1	<1
Certified diverse suppliers²			
Total spend with certified diverse suppliers	\$335 million	n/a	n/a
Number of certified diverse suppliers	124	n/a	n/a
Tonnes of steel pipe purchased/percent sourced from recycled steel			
Liquids Pipelines	10,600/61	1,900/52	77,469/97
Gas Transmission and Midstream	1,866/36	1,000/0	19,517/35
Gas Distribution and Storage ³	n/a	4,551/91	n/a
Enbridge Gas Distribution	n/a	n/a	389/97
Union Gas	n/a	n/a	7,047/82
Indigenous spend⁴ (\$ millions)			
Liquids Pipelines	276	187 ⁵	328 ⁵
Gas Transmission and Midstream	85	28 ⁵	61
Gas Distribution and Storage	9	6	8
Total	369	221 ⁵	391 ⁵

¹ 2019 spend includes corporate card spend, not included in previous years.

² Certified diverse suppliers are tracked beginning in 2020.

³ In 2019, Enbridge Gas Distribution and Union Gas were amalgamated to form Enbridge Gas Inc.

⁴ Indigenous spend includes contracting, both direct from Enbridge and indirect sub-contracting opportunities, and wages paid to Indigenous workers. In 2019, Indigenous spend in operations came to \$56.2M and \$143.3M in projects.

⁵ Comparative retrospectively adjusted to reflect a prior period revision.

Workforce¹

	2020		2019		2018	
Total workforce						
Employees (regular/temporary) and contractor	12,333		13,056		13,647	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Permanent	3,237	7,272	3,471	7,741	3,542	8,160
Temporary	84	68	69	75	114	90
Total regular and temporary employees	10,661		11,356		11,906	
Total workforce by region						
Total regular employees	10,509		11,212		11,702	
Canada	7,265		7,786		8,343	
U.S.	3,244		3,426		3,359	
Workforce representation (%)						
Female representation in the workforce	31.0		31.0		30.0	
Female employees in Canada	35.0		35.0		34.0	
Female employees in U.S.	21.0		21.0		21.0	
Females in management and senior management positions ²	31.5		31.1		27.5	
Females in executive positions ²	23.0		23.8		22.5	
Ethnic and racial minority groups	21.1		18.6		15.7	
Percentage leadership levels	18.8		16.9		12.3	
Persons with disabilities	2.7		3.1		1.8	
Persons with veteran status (enterprise)	3.4					
Protected veterans (U.S. only)	4.6		4.2		3.8	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Employee level²						
Executive	17	57	19	61	18	62
Senior management	71	177	75	185	72	180
Management	266	556	276	593	222	596
Senior professional	885	2,186	869	2,156	801	2,069
Junior professional	1,319	1,695	1,419	1,867	1,432	2,062
Administrative	246	25	326	26	492	33
Technical	433	2,576	487	2,853	505	3,158

¹ Data is representative of total permanent employees.

² Data from 2018 to 2020 is restated due to the new definition of employee levels.

	2020		2019		2018	
Employee age profile	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Up to 30	299	772	265	680	312	745
31–40	1,086	2,485	1,049	2,410	993	2,510
41–50	990	2,099	1,004	2,107	1,035	2,151
51–60	743	1,585	913	1,890	963	2,066
61 and above	119	331	240	654	239	688
Male to female base salary ratios (%)¹	CAD	US	CAD	US	CAD	US
Executive	106.8	108.7	109.9	109.4	104.0	102.6
Senior management	102.1	105.4	102.0	111.3	101.4	112.6
Management	101.4	107.9	102.5	106.8	102.3	105.1
Senior professional	102.3	98.3	102.2	99.7	101.4	100.9
Junior professional	101.7	106.1	102.1	106.2	101.0	104.6
Administrative	101.0	103.3	92.9	114.6	87.3	96.6
Technical	116.5	103.1	115.4	106.3	125.1	117.4
Compensation (\$)						
Projected benefit obligation of defined benefit pension at year-end	6,098,000,000		5,676,000,000		5,211,000,000	
Fair value of plan assets of defined benefit pension plans at year-end	5,139,000,000		4,931,000,000		4,568,000,000	
Amount spent towards employee defined contribution pension plans	33,000,000		27,000,000		30,000,000	
Net employment creation						
Net employment creation for permanent employees	-703		-490		-1,042	
Net employment creation (%)	-6.3		-4.2		-8.2	
Employee turnover rate (%)						
Total employee turnover rate	11.7		7.7		11.5	
Voluntary employee turnover rate	1.5		3.1		5.1	
Return to work and retention rate following parental leave	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Number of employees who took parental leave	126	191	122	63	130	32
Number of employees who returned to work following parental leave	117	59	118	28	96	29
Number of employees who returned to work following parental leave and who were still employed 12 months following	105	50	108	27	85	26
Collective agreements						
Permanent employees covered by negotiated collective agreements (%)	14.4		14.9		17.0	
Training						
Amount invested per employee in training (\$)	869.37		1,583.00		1,315.83	

¹ Data from 2018 to 2020 is restated due to the new definition of employee levels.

Gas utilities and distribution

	2020	2019	2018
Customers served			
Residential	3,486,378	3,445,722	3,419,609
Commercial	282,398	302,963	286,735
Industrial	12,502	6,572	6,798
Natural gas delivered (m³)			
Residential	7,959,209	8,692,817	8,352,744
Commercial	7,018,102	7,904,401	7,633,047
Industrial	9,804,287	9,815,843	9,846,973
Amount transferred to a third party	713,171	365,584	401,811
Average gas retail rate for customers (\$/MMBtu)			
Residential	10.7	9.8	10.2
Commercial	7.6	6.9	7.3
Industrial	5.7	5.0	5.4
Typical gas bill for residential customers (\$)			
50 MMBtu	54	51	52
100 MMBtu	86	80	83
Number of residential customer gas disconnections for non-payment/percentage reconnected			
Enbridge Gas	2,578/98	29,956/91	28,726/69
Union Gas	2,556/90	9,071/69	12,460/65
End-use efficiency (%)			
Percentage of gas utility revenues from rate structures that contain a lost revenue adjustment mechanism (LRAM)	31.3	31.3	n/a

Enbridge environmental indicators reporting methodology

Greenhouse gas (GHG) and energy consumption reporting evaluation criteria

- Enbridge has selected the Operational Control approach to define its organizational boundaries and includes all material sources and sinks associated with its facilities and operations that it exercises direct operational control over.
- Enbridge reports Scope 1 (direct emissions from operations such as stationary fuel combustion, mobile combustion, fugitive, flaring and vented emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased and imported electricity consumption) and Scope 3 (selected indirect emissions related to our operations: utility customers' natural gas use, business travel and transmission and distribution losses from our electricity usage) emissions.
- Scope 1 emissions are calculated using activity data (e.g., fuel consumption data from meters, operational data from work management systems, measured emissions, and engineering estimates for venting) multiplied by an operationally derived emission factor or applicable regulated default emission factors.
- Scope 2 emissions are calculated using current average U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) factors (for United States facilities) and Environment and Climate Change Canada's National Inventory Report (NIR) factors (for Canadian facilities).
- Scope 3 emissions are calculated from the following activity data: utility natural gas sales volumes, flight records and purchased electricity multiplied by default emission factors from NIR, United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency and eGRID.
- Enbridge's selected base year is 2018. Our base year recalculation policy is to reevaluate our base year for any significant changes which meet our significance threshold of 15% of combined Scope 1 and 2 base year emissions, or have significant structure changes include major acquisitions, major divestments, and mergers.

- Energy consumption for fuel and purchased electricity is reported in gigajoule (GJ). Fuel consumption includes all types of fuel Enbridge's operations consumes, including natural gas, diesel, gasoline, propane, and jet fuel. Fuel consumption is based on a combination of invoiced amounts provided by third party suppliers, meter readings, and system generated reports. Electricity consumption includes the total power consumed during operations. Electricity consumption is based on invoiced amounts provided by third party suppliers. The consumption data is converted using predetermined energy conversion factors.
- Offshore assets and other immaterial sources such as natural gas and electricity usage for utility purposes at compressor stations are excluded from reporting.

Criteria Air Contaminants (CACs) reporting evaluation criteria

- CAC data is reported for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and TPM).
- Enbridge has selected the Operational Control approach to define its organizational boundaries and includes all material sources and sinks associated with its facilities and operations that it exercises direct operational control over.
- Enbridge's business consists of the following business units (BUs) which are referenced in the CAC reporting evaluation criteria as follows: Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM) and Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS).
- Enbridge's approach to CAC reporting varies across BUs, geographies and equipment types because of differing regulatory requirements, differences in data availability, and selection of emission factors or calculation methodologies. Variation in approaches can impact comparability between BUs.

Emission factors:

- GTM U.S.: a variety of methodologies are employed to calculate CACs for GTM U.S. Variations in approaches exist throughout the reported data, which is the result of different regulatory requirements and/or the application of older stack test results when calculating equipment-specific emission factors and may result in materially different measurements. The variety of emission factors applied are described below:
 - Stack tests: Used to calculate steady-state emission factors for each major equipment (turbines/engines) at different points in time, based on regulatory requirements. The date of the stack tests used to calculate CACs vary from 2013-2020.
 - Manufacturer data: Manufacturer guaranteed emission factors which are also provided in regulatory permit applications.
 - Engineering estimates: Manufacturer data is used as a starting point for engineering estimates of emission factors that are also provided in regulatory permit applications.
 - U.S. EPA AP-42: U.S. EPA AP-42 data is applied for emission factor calculations also based on regulatory permit applications to regulators.
- GTM Canada, LP and GDS: CAC calculations are based on current regulated emission factors from the applicable jurisdiction.

Activity data sources:

- CACs are calculated using activity data such as metered fuel consumption, metered gas loss and engineering estimated gas loss and components count.

Emission sources:

- VOCs: includes emissions from fuel combustion, storage/handling, venting and flaring, where material. VOCs from material fugitives (designed to vent equipment) are included. VOCs from dry gas seals in use in GTM U.S. are not a regulated source in the U.S., therefore we use Canadian EFs to calculate dry gas seals for GTM U.S.
- CO: includes emissions from fuel combustion but excludes flaring, as it is an immaterial source.
- NO_x, PM and SO₂: includes emissions from fuel combustion and flaring in GTM Canada. Flaring has been excluded for other business units as it is an immaterial source. Road dust related PM (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and TPM) are excluded from the reported figures due to the limitations associated with available data and to maintain consistency between BUs.

Independent Limited Assurance Report to Enbridge Inc.

We have been engaged by the management of Enbridge Inc. (“Enbridge”) to undertake a limited assurance engagement, in respect of the year ended December 31, 2020, on certain quantitative performance information disclosed in the Enbridge Inc. 2020 Environmental, Social, Governance Datasheet (the “ESG Datasheet”) as described below.

Subject matter information and applicable criteria

The scope of our limited assurance engagement, as agreed with management, comprises the following performance information (the ‘subject matter information’):

- Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (tCO₂e)
- Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO₂e)
- Scope 3 GHG emissions (employee air travel, grid loss, utility customers’ natural gas usage) (tCO₂e)
- Energy Consumption (fuel and electricity) (GJs)
- Criteria Air Contaminants (CACs): NO_x, SO₂, VOCs, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TPM and CO (tonnes)

The subject matter information, contained within the ESG Datasheet and denoted by the symbol “/a”, has been determined by management on the basis of Enbridge’s assessment of the material issues contributing to their environmental performance and most relevant to their stakeholders.

There are no mandatory requirements for the preparation, publication or review of environmental metrics. As such, Enbridge applies the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development’s Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (the ‘GHG Protocol’) and its own internal reporting guidelines and definitions for environmental reporting (collectively the ‘applicable criteria’) which can be found in the Enbridge Environmental Indicators Reporting Methodology found on pages 22-23 of the ESG Datasheet.

Management’s responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the subject matter information in accordance with the applicable criteria, current as at the date of our report. Management is also responsible for determining Enbridge’s objectives in respect of environmental performance and reporting, including the identification of stakeholders and material issues, and for establishing and maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported performance information is derived.

Our responsibility and professional requirements

Our responsibility in relation to the subject matter information is to perform a limited assurance engagement and to express a conclusion based on the work performed. We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (‘ISAE’) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and ISAE 3410 *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*, issued by the International Auditing and



Assurance Standards Board. ISAE 3000 and ISAE 3410 require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain the stated level of assurance, in accordance with the applicable criteria.

Assurance approach

We planned and performed our work to obtain all of the evidence, information and explanations we considered necessary in order to form our conclusion as set out below. A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of the subject matter information, and applying analytical and other evidence gathering procedures, as appropriate. Our procedures included:

- Inquiries with relevant staff at the corporate, business unit and facility level to understand the data collection and reporting processes for the subject matter information;
- Assessment of the suitability and application of the criteria in respect of the subject matter information;
- Where relevant, performing walkthroughs of data collection and reporting processes for the subject matter information;
- Comparing a sample of the reported data for the subject matter information to underlying data sources;
- Inquiries of management regarding key assumptions and, where relevant, the re-performance of calculations;
- Completion of remote site visits to the Owingsville, Southeast Pipeline, CS16 Sunset Creek and Athabasca facilities, including walkthroughs of data collection and reporting processes, interviews with senior management and relevant staff and a virtual site tour; and,
- Reviewing the subject matter information presented in the ESG Datasheet to determine whether it is consistent with our overall knowledge of, and experience with, the environmental performance of the Entity.

The extent of evidence gathering procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement is less than that for a reasonable assurance engagement, and therefore a lower level of assurance is obtained.

Independence, quality control and competence

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior.

The firm applies *International Standard on Quality Control 1* and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

The engagement was conducted by a multidisciplinary team which included professionals with suitable skills and experience in both assurance and in the applicable subject matter.

Inherent limitations

Non-financial information, such as that included in the ESG Datasheet, is subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given the characteristics of the subject matter information and the



availability and relative precision of methods used for determining quantitative information. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw allows for the selection of different but acceptable measurement techniques, which can result in materially different measurements and can impact comparability. The nature and methods used to determine such information, as described in the applicable criteria, may change over time, and it is important to read the Enbridge Environmental Indicators Reporting Methodology.

Our conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that for the year ended December 31, 2020, the subject matter information, as described above, have not been prepared and presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria, current as at the date of our report.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our conclusion, we draw your attention to the following:

As noted on page 22 of the ESG Datasheet, a variety of methodologies are employed by Enbridge to calculate CACs. Variations in approaches exist between reported CACs, geographies and equipment types; generally as a result of differing regulatory requirements and/or the application of older stack test results when calculating equipment-specific emission factors. This may result in materially different measurements and can impact comparability. It is important to read Enbridge's methodology.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

June 15, 2021
Calgary, Canada

Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information, or forward-looking statements, have been included in this datasheet to provide information about Enbridge and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including management's assessment of our and our subsidiaries' future plans and operations. This information may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "intend", "likely", "plan", "project", "target", "goal" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information or statements included in this datasheet include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the following: the positioning of Enbridge as a bridge to the energy future; our approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities; our policies and practices regarding climate change and the energy transition; our ongoing scenario analysis of energy fundamentals and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction plans and targets; our beliefs regarding the value of our assets and utilities during the energy transition; our approach to forecasting, managing and governing climate-related risks; our beliefs and expectations regarding future production, supply and demand for crude oil and natural gas in a low-carbon future scenario; planned development of our power and renewables business; energy transition, including the drivers and pace thereof; environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals and targets, including those related to greenhouse gas emissions reduction, safety performance and standards, diversity and inclusion, procurement practices, Indigenous inclusion, ESG reporting and cyber defense programs as well as our plans to achieve those goals and targets; the expected supply of, demand for, and prices of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGL), liquefied natural gas and renewable energy; anticipated utilization of our existing assets; expected EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA; expected cash flows; expected DCF and DCF/share; and expected dividend growth and dividends paid/share.

Although we believe these forward-looking statements are reasonable based on the information available on the date such statements are made and processes used to prepare the information, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and readers are cautioned against placing undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. By their nature, these statements involve a variety of assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Material assumptions include assumptions about the following: energy transition, including the drivers and pace thereof; the COVID-19 pandemic and the duration and impact thereof; the expected

supply of, demand for, and prices of crude oil, natural gas, NGL and renewable energy; anticipated utilization of our assets; exchange rates; inflation; interest rates; operational reliability and performance; weather; litigation; changes in legislation, regulations or government policy applicable to our businesses; estimated future dividends and impact of our dividend policy on our future cash flows; impact of capital project execution on our future cash flows; credit ratings; capital project funding; hedging program; expected EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA; expected earnings/(loss); expected future cash flows and expected future DCF and DCF per share; the development and performance of technology and new energy efficient products, services and programs; and long-term energy future scenarios. Assumptions regarding the expected supply of, demand for crude oil, natural gas, NGL and renewable energy, and the prices of these commodities, are material to and underlie all forward-looking statements, as they may impact current and future levels of demand for our services. Similarly, exchange rates, inflation, interest rates and the COVID-19 pandemic impact the economies and business environments in which we operate and may impact levels of demand for our services and cost of inputs and are therefore inherent in all forward-looking statements. Due to the interdependencies and correlation of these macroeconomic factors, the impact of any one assumption on a forward-looking statement cannot be determined with certainty.

Our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties pertaining to the successful execution of our strategic priorities and ESG goals; operating performance; legislative and regulatory parameters; project approval and support; economic and competitive conditions; availability and reliability of technology; public opinion; exchange rates; interest rates; commodity prices; political decisions; supply of, demand for and prices of commodities; the COVID-19 pandemic and the duration and impact thereof; and the pace of the energy transition, including but not limited to those risks and uncertainties discussed in this report and in our filings with the Canadian and U.S. securities regulators (including our most recently filed Form 10-K and any subsequently filed Form 10-Q, as applicable). The impact of any one risk, uncertainty or factor on a particular forward-looking statement is not determinable with certainty as these are interdependent and our future course of action depends on management's assessment of all information available at the relevant time. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Enbridge assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement made in this report or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Non-GAAP financial measures

This datasheet also makes reference to non-GAAP financial measures, including adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (adjusted EBITDA), adjusted earnings per common share, distributable cash flow (DCF) and DCF per common share. 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 represents EBITDA adjusted for unusual, infrequent or other non-operating factors on both a consolidated and segmented basis. Management uses adjusted EBITDA to set targets and to assess the performance of the Company and its business units. DCF is defined as cash flow provided by operating activities before the impact of changes in operating assets and liabilities (including changes in environmental liabilities) less distributions to noncontrolling interests and redeemable noncontrolling interests, preference share 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 and to set its dividend payout target.

Reconciliations of forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures to comparable GAAP measures are not available due to the challenges and impracticability with estimating some of the 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, a reconciliation of forward-looking non-GAAP financial measures is not available without unreasonable effort. Our non-GAAP measures referred to 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. For the year ended December 31, 2020, these non-GAAP measures are defined and reconciled to comparable GAAP measures in Enbridge's news release of February 12, 2021 entitled "Enbridge Reports Strong 2020 Financial Results", which is available on enbridge.com and filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and EDGAR at www.sec.gov under Enbridge's profile.

Contact us

If you have any inquiries concerning the 2020 ESG Datasheet, please contact [**csr@enbridge.com**](mailto:csr@enbridge.com).

If you have any investment-related inquiries, please contact Enbridge Investor Relations at [**investor.relations@enbridge.com**](mailto:investor.relations@enbridge.com) or toll-free at 1-800-481-2804.

Enbridge Inc.
200, Fifth Avenue Place
425 – 1st Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3L8

Telephone: 1-403-231-3900
Facsimile: 1-403-231-3920