



Enbridge Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

.

Contents

C1. Introduction.....	8
(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?	8
(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.	8
(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.	8
(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.....	9
(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?	9
(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.	9
(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?	10
(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.	12
(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	12
(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?	13
(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?	13
C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities	15
(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	15
(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?	16
(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?	17
(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.....	17
(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?	26
(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?	26
(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?	27
(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?	29
(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.	30
C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities.....	33

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?.....	33
(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.	34
(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.	45
(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?.....	47
(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?	49
(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?	49
(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.....	50
(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.	50
(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.	55
(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?.....	56
(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?	57
(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.	57
(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.	67

C4. Governance 69

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?	69
(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?	70
(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.....	70
(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?	73
(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?.....	75
(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	75
(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?	87
(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).	89
(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?.....	90
(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.	90

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?	95
(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?	95
(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?	97
(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.	110
(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?	121
(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.	121

C5. Business strategy..... 126

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?	126
(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.	127
(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.	135
(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?	136
(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?.....	139
(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.....	139
(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.	142
(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?	143
(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.	144
(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?	145
(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.	145
(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?.....	146
(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?	147
(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.	147
(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?	149
(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?	150
(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?	150
(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?	151

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.	152
(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.	154
(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.	157
(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?	160

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach 161

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.....	161
--	-----

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change..... 162

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?.....	162
(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?.....	162
(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?	163
(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?... 163	
(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.	164
(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.	164
(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?.....	165
(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.	165
(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.	167
(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	170
(7.7) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?	170
(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.	171
(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.....	178
(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.	179
(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	180
(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.	182
(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?	184

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.	184
(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?	190
(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?	190
(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.	190
(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?	191
(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).	191
(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.	192
(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.	201
(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	201
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.	201
(7.19) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	202
(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.	202
(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.	203
(7.21) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.	203
(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.	204
(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?	205
(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.	205
(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?	206
(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	207
(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?	207
(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.	207
(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.	208
(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.	210
(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.	211
(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.	216
(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.	218
(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.	221

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.	222
(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.	225
(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?	226
(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.	226
(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?	230
(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).....	230
(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.	233
(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.	234
(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.	234
(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.	234
(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?	236
(7.57) Describe your organization’s efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.	237
(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?.....	237
(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.	238
(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization’s efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.	239
(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?.....	239
(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?	239
(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.	239
(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?.....	245

C9. Environmental performance - Water security..... 247

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?	247
(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.	247
(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?	248
(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	255

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?	258
(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.	263
(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.	264
(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.	267
(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?	270
(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.	271
(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?	277
(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?	280
(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.	280
(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?	281
(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	281
(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?	281
(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?	282
(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?	282
(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?	282

C13. Further information & sign off 284

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?	284
(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?	284
(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.	286
(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.	288
(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.	288

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

CAD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Enbridge is a leading North American energy infrastructure company. Our core businesses include: Liquids Pipelines (LP), which consists of pipelines and terminals in Canada and the U.S. that transport and export various grades of crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons to refining markets throughout North America and around the world; Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), which consists of investments in natural gas pipelines, gathering and storage facilities in Canada and the U.S.; Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS), which consists of natural gas utility operations that serve residential, commercial and industrial customers Canada and the U.S.; and Renewable Power Generation (RP), which consists primarily of investments in wind and solar assets in North America and Europe. In 2024, we increased our GDS business through the acquisition of three U.S. gas utilities. The business includes our rate-regulated natural gas utility operations, which serve residential, commercial and industrial customers in Ontario, Quebec, Ohio, North Carolina, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho. It also includes the Wexpro Company (Wexpro), which develops and supplies a portion of natural gas supply to Enbridge Gas in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. In 2024, Enbridge sold our interest in Alliance Pipeline and Aux Sable (previously part of GTM).

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

53473000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

For financial statements, Enbridge uses financial control. Enbridge has selected the Operational Control approach to define its organizational boundaries. With respect to operational performance (including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, criteria air contaminants (CAC), etc.), corporate-wide data is developed by consolidating the following business units’ (BU) GHG inventory: Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS), Renewable Power Generation (RP) and Corporate Services, unless otherwise noted. To illustrate this concept, if Enbridge owns and controls 100% of a given operation, 100% of that operations’ emissions would be reported. If Enbridge owns 50% of a given operation, but maintains full operational control, 100% of the emissions from operations would be reported. However, if Enbridge has a 50% ownership of a given operation, but does not have any operational control, 0% of operations’ emissions would be reported. Therefore, some of the entities which are reported in our financial statements are excluded from CDP reporting. For new acquisitions within the reporting year, Enbridge reports the performance for the full calendar year (i.e., GHG emissions, CACs), unless noted. The same concept applies to divestments—if divestments occur in the reporting year, Enbridge does not report any performance indicators for the divested asset for the reporting year.

In 2024, Enbridge completed the acquisition of three natural gas utilities in the U.S., including Wexpro, which develops and produces natural gas reserves on behalf of Enbridge Gas Utah, Enbridge Gas Wyoming and Enbridge Gas Idaho. Water data reported from these acquisitions is from acquisition date to the end of the calendar year.

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

Enbridge issues numerous bonds with unique ISIN

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CA29250N1050

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

29250N105

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ENB

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

2478906

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

98TPTUM4IVMFCZBCUR27

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

249063751

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

Canada

United States of America

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

- Yes, for all facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Enbridge has geolocation data for facilities and infrastructure; however, due to the linear nature of our operations, it is unfeasible to provide data for all locations in this format. A map with locations of our facilities and infrastructure is available at the following link: <https://www.enbridge.com/map#map:infrastructure>
[Fixed row]

(1.19) In which part of the oil and gas value chain does your organization operate?

Oil and gas value chain

- Midstream
- Upstream

Other divisions

- Grid electricity supply from renewables

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Tier 1 suppliers are mapped based on spend interaction with Enbridge as part of the procurement process. Enbridge has awareness of Tier 2 to 4 suppliers, which may include subcontractors and Indigenous communities that Enbridge partners with on projects. All supplier data is gathered during our onboarding process which includes an external third-party risk assessment that is embedded in our supplier onboarding process. Tier 2 to 4 suppliers are not mapped.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The same short-term time horizon is used for our strategic and financial planning, including risk management, opportunity assessment, climate scenario analysis and transition planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The same medium-term time horizon is used for our strategic and financial planning, including risk management, opportunity assessment, climate scenario analysis, transition planning.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The same long-term time horizon is used for our strategic and financial planning, including risk management, opportunity assessment, climate scenario analysis, transition planning.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :EcoVadis

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- Other databases, please specify :EnCompass, Enablon Releases & Emission and Metrics modules for actual GHG emission inventories from operations.

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis
- Other, please specify :Energy Optimizer tool

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Tornado
- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heat waves
- Cold wave/frost
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- Other acute physical risk, please specify :**storm surge**

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Soil erosion
- Permafrost thawing
- Temperature variability
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stigmatization of sector
- Other reputation, please specify :Failure to comply with new standards or to meet set goals.

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Oversight of sustainability matters, including climate, is integrated into the responsibilities of the Board and all five of our Board committees. The Board has overall responsibility for strategy, risk processes, and internal controls, all of which integrate environmental issues. We maintain a robust approach to strategic planning that includes scenario and resiliency analysis of business strategy and assets and considers climate-related policy developments. Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into risk management and governance processes. The Sustainability Committee has primary oversight of Enbridge's climate and energy transition strategy (including GHG emissions reduction goals and targets). The Sustainability Committee has oversight of sustainability policies and practices, performance and reporting (including with respect to GHG emissions). Specific policies that the Committee oversees include Enbridge's Climate Policy and Sustainability Policy. The Sustainability Committee also has oversight of environmental, social, political and public policy trends, risks and opportunities that affect the Company's business strategy and performance, including those related to climate change and the energy transition. The Sustainability Committee monitors developments related to climate change and how Enbridge is responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy transition issues. Another Board committee with oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities is the Safety and Reliability (S&R) Committee. The S&R Committee's responsibilities include oversight of

operational matters, including environment, health, safety, pipeline and facility integrity management, security, emergency preparedness and response, and other operational risks, including physical climate risks. The S&R Committee is responsible for overseeing policies directed at preventing and minimizing adverse environment, health and safety impacts, which includes the potential physical impacts of climate change on the Company's assets. The Board and its committees are responsible for identifying and understanding the Company's principal risks and overseeing the implementation of appropriate systems to monitor, manage and mitigate those risks. Each Board committee has oversight of risks within their respective mandates. Our annual Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA) is a mature and bottom-up process to identify top risks and emerging trends. As part of our CRA, risks are assessed and ranked based on their potential impact and probability. At Enbridge, climate is considered a factor that can impact other risks. We ask individual risk owners to report on whether their risk and treatment assessments were impacted by physical or transition risks related to climate change. The CRA not only compiles risks and trends but also captures treatment measures and ongoing enhancements to the risk management programs. The CRA report is reviewed by the Board committees with responsibility for the risk categories relevant to their mandates. Climate-related risks and mitigation strategies are reviewed quarterly by applicable Board committees. Board committees also oversee the implementation of systems that address risks within the scope of their responsibility and monitor their effectiveness.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Impacts

Risks

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Quantitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment

Databases

- Regional government databases

Other

- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Other, please specify :OilMap, OilMapLand, SiMAP and OilMap Deep

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Pollution incident
- Toxic spills
- Other acute physical risk, please specify :Extreme weather events

Chronic physical

- Permafrost thawing
- Soil erosion

Policy

- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Investors
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Oversight of sustainability matters, including environmental issues, is integrated into the responsibilities of the Board and all five of our Board committees. The Board has overall responsibility for strategy, risk processes, and internal controls, all of which integrate environmental issues (including water). We maintain a robust approach to strategic planning that includes scenario and resiliency analysis of our business strategy and assets and considers environmental policy developments. Environmental risks and opportunities are incorporated into our risk management and governance processes. Two Board committees have primary oversight of environmental issues: the Sustainability Committee and the S&R Committee. The Sustainability Committee oversees sustainability matters including our climate and energy transition strategy, stakeholder and Indigenous engagement, sustainability reporting and progress against our sustainability goals. The S&R Committee's responsibilities including oversight of operational matters, including environment, health, safety, pipeline and facility integrity management, security, emergency preparedness and response, and other operational risks, including those relating to water. The S&R Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's policies directed at preventing and minimizing adverse environment, health and safety impacts. The Board and its committees are responsible for identifying and understanding the Company's principal risks and overseeing the implementation of appropriate systems to monitor, manage and mitigate those risks. Each Board committee has oversight of risks within their respective mandates. Our annual Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA) is a mature and bottom-up process to identify top risks and emerging trends. As part of our CRA, risks are assessed and ranked based on their potential impact and probability. The CRA not only compiles risks and trends but also captures treatment measures and ongoing enhancements to the risk management programs. The CRA report is reviewed by the Board committees with responsibility for the risk categories relevant to their mandates. Board committees also oversee the implementation of systems that address risks within the scope of their responsibility and monitor their effectiveness. We use a combination of approaches to identify, assess and mitigate potential water risks across our operations. We take a lifecycle approach to managing the safety and design of our assets and assess water risks as part of an established enterprise risk management framework. During project planning and operations, Enbridge conducts risk assessments using regional government databases that help identify higher-risk environmental features, such as municipal water intake locations, recharge areas for municipal drinking water supplies, as well as subsurface conditions such as depth of the groundwater table. During operations, Enbridge invests in preventing spills and releases through our asset integrity practices and emergency preparedness and response plans.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Enbridge assesses dependencies and impacts on nature, which informs risks and opportunities. This is conducted using internal company methods. Enbridge is working to evaluate dependencies and impacts on nature, assess the risks and opportunities to the organization and report on the results. In 2024, Enbridge partnered with Tandem Global to undertake a nature-related assessment aimed at enhancing our understanding of our interface with nature and associated nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities of our direct operations. The assessment is intended to inform future decision-making and disclosure. We are progressing through an initial discovery phase that includes gathering insights from internal stakeholders and assessing geospatial data to identify potential sensitive or priority locations within our direct operations. Throughout the lifecycle of our projects, our engineering and technical services teams integrate environmental considerations into the full lifecycle of our assets. Where sensitive ecological features are identified, we implement a mitigation hierarchy to reduce potential impacts. The hierarchy includes prioritizing avoidance, minimizing impact, restoration and offsets, in that order.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Enbridge is evaluating the recommendations and guidance set out in the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) guidelines. We are working to evaluate dependencies and impacts on nature, assess the risks and opportunities to the organization and report on the results. We are progressing through an initial discovery phase that includes gathering insights from internal stakeholders and assessing geospatial data to identify potential sensitive or priority locations within our direct operations.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

Other, please specify :Consequence criteria in our Enterprise Risk Matrix includes financial (distributable cash flow), environmental, health and safety, operational and reputational components.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Enbridge's Enterprise Risk Matrix is used for assessing risk across the organization. It is a 5x5 matrix measuring likelihood and consequence of a risk event over a 5-year time horizon (medium-term). Likelihood is assessed on a scale from 'Very Unlikely' to 'Very Likely'. The Risk Matrix is used as a part of Enbridge's annual Corporate Risk Assessment process and is reviewed annually. The framework uses multi-dimensional consequence criteria to assess risk and the risk rating is ultimately driven by the highest consequence rating assessed.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Similarly to Enbridge's Enterprise Risk Matrix; Enbridge evaluates opportunities based on multiple criteria including (but not limited to) financial, environmental, health and safety, operational and reputational components.

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Opportunities for Enbridge's businesses are considered through multiple planning and investment processes. Similar to Enbridge's Risk Management approach, opportunities can be considered based on likelihood of occurrence and potential impact to the business. Likelihood would be considered based on the concept of a chance of occurrence or chance of potential success. Opportunities can be considered utilizing multi-dimensional impact criteria with assessment based on the integration of likelihood and impact.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We compile a summary of chemical and physical properties of the crude oil and condensates that move through our Liquids Pipelines system on an annual basis. Enbridge retains crude oil quality information and respective Material Safety Data Sheets for the petroleum hydrocarbon products which are transported within our pipelines and related infrastructure. Our approach to identify and classify potential water pollutants covers Enbridge operations only and does not extend to the full value chain. In our Supplier Code of Conduct, we require suppliers to adhere to Enbridge's Sustainability Policy which also includes a commitment to environmental protection and stewardship.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Other, please specify :Hydrocarbons

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Petroleum hydrocarbons transported through our pipelines range from natural gas, natural gas liquids, ultra-light condensates and light oils to heavy oils and bitumen. These petroleum hydrocarbons are a complex mixture of chemicals typically broken into saturates, aromatics, resins and asphaltenes. Crude oil and/or natural gas liquids can enter the aquatic environment through a loss of containment from a pipeline or related infrastructure. If these products are released into water they can have variable impacts on the biotic and abiotic environment, depending on their concentration, volume, and receiving environment. Impacts can include chronic and acute toxicity to aquatic life, wildlife habitat loss, and degradation of soil and water quality.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Other, please specify :Use of secondary containment at facilities

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We take a lifecycle view of system safety from design and construction, to prevention and asset integrity, to ongoing monitoring and leak detection. Working towards our goal of zero incidents, we invest in pipeline integrity programs, using both condition data and risk analytics to support asset integrity and reliability performance. In 2024, Enbridge conducted 456 in-line inspections across our liquids and natural gas systems, covering 39,641 km of pipeline. As an operator of critical energy infrastructure, we have emergency preparedness and response measures in place to anticipate risks, and to respond to and minimize impacts should an incident occur. Emergency response programs are regularly reviewed and periodically audited to support continuous improvement. Each business unit maintains and regularly tests their emergency response tactics and plans, including with local first responders and emergency management and government officials. We conduct emergency response exercises to assess the effectiveness of training, test the emergency response plans, and refresh skills and knowledge. In 2024, we conducted over 265 emergency exercises across the enterprise. We utilize secondary containment at all applicable facilities (e.g., tank berms, double walled tanks, drip trays) in order to prevent spills or leaks from migrating off-site and potentially impacting water bodies. Facility assessments are performed to monitor status and effectiveness.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Drilling Fluids

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

In the case of large rivers or certain sensitive crossings, Enbridge uses horizontal directional drilling (HDD) technology to install underground pipelines. HDD projects can be completed in a way that minimizes environmental and stakeholder impact, even in sensitive areas. Drilling fluid, a mixture of water and naturally occurring, non-toxic bentonite clay, is used to keep the tunnel open and lubricated during an HDD. Drilling fluids are also used in the drilling and completion of wells for Enbridge's natural gas production assets. These fluids include oil or water-based fluids to remove cuttings from the wellbore, protect the drill bit, maintain stability of the well; and brine solutions to prepare the well for production. If drilling fluid is released during these activities, it could impact aquatic life and degrade water quality. During HDD and well drilling operations, releases of fluids can occur due to frac-outs, sub-surface migration or other unplanned surface releases. These events have the potential to release sediment and other pollutants into waterbodies. Sedimentation can disrupt habitat functions in waterbodies for fish and other aquatic life, resulting in mortality and loss or degradation of habitat. Other chemical additives to drilling fluids may have properties that are toxic to fish and aquatic life.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Enbridge evaluates wetlands and water course crossings on a case-by-case basis to assess potential impacts to wetlands, rivers and streams. When we must cross them, we use a variety of measures to minimize and mitigate our impacts. In some instances, a geotechnical assessment of the proposed crossing location is undertaken to characterize the underlying geological material and reduce the risk of an unplanned release of drilling fluid. Recommendations based on the assessment may include adjusting the depth of the borehole installation, type of drilling fluid and/or additives, and management of slurry pressure such as the use of pressure-relief pits. In addition, Enbridge has developed emergency response procedures for the unplanned release of drilling fluids, which are typically submitted to the applicable regulator as part of the watercourse crossing permit application process.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Evaluating upstream and downstream water risks is not an immediate strategic priority at this time.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Canada

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Enbridge has exposure to carbon pricing in Canada. Enbridge was not exposed to an explicit price on carbon in the U.S. during the reporting period. Carbon pricing risks primarily exist in the downstream value chain as these costs increase costs for customers and could impact demand. Carbon pricing risks also exist within operations as we are subject to direct carbon charges related to operational emissions. Carbon pricing could result in the following risks to our business: LP and GTM: Direct and indirect carbon charges increase operational costs, which are generally recoverable under shipping agreements, and may impact financial return for shippers. GDS: Direct and indirect carbon charges increase operational costs and customer energy costs, which are generally recoverable in rates and may impact costs to customers. In ON, EPS related compliance increases operational costs; however, costs associated with regulated utility operations are recovered in rates. In QC, the cap-and-trade system imposes carbon costs on rates which are recovered from customers and increases operational costs, which are recovered in rates.

RP: Carbon price uncertainty can impact the economic viability of renewable energy projects, which rely in part on generation and monetization of carbon credits. In April 2025, the Canadian federal government repealed Part 1 of the GGPPA removing the consumer carbon price. This will reduce customers' exposure to carbon pricing and our indirect risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The risk has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.15) Effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting year

The effect of this risk is an increase in Enbridge's operational costs as we paid carbon charges in the reporting year. An additional cost of human resources specializing in carbon pricing, and verification is also associated with this risk. Note that in April 2025 the Canadian federal government repealed Part 1 of the GGPPA thereby removing the consumer carbon price. This will reduce our customers' exposure to carbon pricing and our indirect risk.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.18) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

2139000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Enbridge is currently required to adhere to a number of carbon-pricing mechanisms in Canada, including explicit and implicit carbon prices. Carbon pricing systems have the potential to increase compliance-related costs for Enbridge, depending on the jurisdiction, and who is held responsible for the cost. The primary financial effect from carbon pricing mechanisms is related to the Canadian consumer carbon price. In 2024, the sum of the compliance costs related to the Canadian federal government consumer carbon price in 2024 is approximately \$2.087 B. Enbridge collects carbon charges from its utility customers and remits them to the government, and therefore these costs are not incurred by Enbridge. In April 2025, the Canadian federal government repealed Part 1 of the GGPPA thereby removing the consumer carbon price. This will reduce our customers' exposure to carbon pricing and our indirect risk Enbridge is also subject to carbon pricing mechanisms related to operations (Scope 1 and 2 emissions). In 2024, the sum of compliance costs from applicable carbon pricing mechanisms related to operations is approximately \$52 MM. Due to uncertainty around emerging federal and provincial policies, cumulative future financial implications are difficult to predict.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Internal and external resources to manage carbon compliance programs, policy, and verification.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

It is difficult to provide an accurate cost to manage this risk as internal resources are allocated across multiple teams and involved in multiple activities. However, as an example, the estimated cost for external verification for Enbridge's corporate GHG emissions reporting is approximately \$250,000 per year. Additionally, the cost of response to risk includes internal Enbridge employee's time to manage carbon compliance programs and external verification costs. Enbridge has subject matter expert full-time employees involved in monitoring and addressing climate and carbon issues through various functions (e.g., Sustainability, Environment, Finance, Law and Regulatory Affairs, External Affairs, Operations, Indirect Tax and Customers, and GDS).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response reflects the public policy environment in 2024. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate-related public policy. We have set goals to reduce GHG emissions from our operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2) of reducing GHG emissions intensity by 35% by 2030^{1,2} and achieving net-zero emissions from our operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2) by 2050^{1,3}. Each of our business units is engaged in activities to meet our GHG emissions reduction goals. As part of our risk integration process, we incorporate climate-related risks (including carbon pricing) into capital allocation and financial planning process. Enbridge contributes to the development of public policies through engagement with government, regulatory bodies and public policy processes in the jurisdictions where we operate. We support efficient and cost-effective regulations that address the climate impact of energy development and

consumption and are designed to prevent capital flight. We support carbon pricing designed to preserve market competitiveness, particularly for emissions-intensive trade-exposed sectors, while enabling compliance flexibility. As an energy infrastructure company, we believe it is important to understand the indirect emissions that are created when utility customers use the product that we deliver. Enbridge has programs that support Scope 3 emission reductions, either by providing incentives to improve customer energy efficiency, or by providing consumers with lower-carbon fuels (e.g hydrogen, RNG). 1 GHG emissions included within our targets are from assets over which we have operational control (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions). Projected reductions of GHG emissions intensity and absolute emissions is relative to the 2018 baseline year. 2 This metric aggregates emissions and throughput for each business unit on the basis of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per energy delivered in petajoules. 3 Absolute emissions

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

Other reputation risk, please specify :Community opposition

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Canada

United States of America

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Multiple river basins across the North America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The risk posed by a rupture or release of product from our pipelines and facilities to the environment, including a watercourse or waterbody, could result in damage to the environment, have lasting reputational impacts and could impair our relations with various stakeholders. For pipeline and storage assets located near populated areas, including residential communities, commercial business centres, industrial sites and other public gathering locations, the level of damage resulting from these events could be greater. We have experienced such events in the past and expect to continue to incur significant costs in preparing for and/or responding to operational risks and events.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of this risk on financial performance has not been assessed for future reporting years.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

Other policies or plans, please specify :Investment in safety and integrity

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1740000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2024, we invested \$1.74 billion on programs that help us to maintain the fitness of our systems across our operations in the U.S. and Canada.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To support our safety and reliability goals, we invest heavily in our pipeline integrity programs. We work to reduce the risk of leaks and releases by using both asset condition monitoring data and risk analytics to carefully plan where maintenance is, and will be, needed prior to the next inspection. In addition to our regular maintenance activities, we further reduce risk and improve our operational resilience through ongoing monitoring, inspection of our pipelines and detailed analysis of incidents and abnormal events. We use in-line inspection (ILI) practices to assess the condition of our assets and plan maintenance activities across our pipeline systems. In 2024, we inspected 39,641 km of pipelines with in-line inspection for geometry, corrosion and cracking threats. We carried out 456 inline inspections across our liquids and natural gas systems. Our geohazard program proactively identifies, characterizes and prioritizes threats to determine where and when monitoring and/or potential mitigation may be required. We proactively identify areas of geotechnical and hydrotechnical risk, leverage sensor technologies to monitor conditions near our pipelines, prioritize inspections based on risk exposure and prioritize mitigation measures in locations that are higher risk. We maintain a public awareness program to inform communities about safety around our assets, including preventing third-party damage to our pipeline infrastructure. We engage with landowners, developers and municipal governments about the presence of pipelines and raise awareness of the criticality of pipeline locates.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Canada

United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate-related physical risks, resulting from changing and more extreme weather, can damage assets and affect the safety and reliability of our operations. Our assets and operations are exposed to potential damage or other negative impacts from these kinds of events, which may result in reduced revenue from business disruption or reduced capacity and may lead to increased costs due to repairs and required adaptation measures. We have experienced operational interruptions and damage to our assets from such weather events in the past and expect to continue to experience climate-related physical risks in the future, potentially with increasing frequency or severity. One of the most vulnerable areas in our operations of the risk of cyclones, hurricanes and typhoons is the U.S. Gulf Coast. The potential impact identified for specific business units includes: - LP may experience damage to tanks, equipment and other infrastructure, and/or a temporary halt to our operations to evacuate personnel - GTM along the Gulf Coast may be impacted by hurricanes and there is potential for a temporary halt to our operations to evacuate personnel - GDS may experience damage to assets and strain on personnel - RP may experience moderate to severe damage to wind turbines and/or solar panels from hail which may cause us to temporarily halt generation to prevent damage

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Other, please specify :Disruption of services and revenue

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Effect of this risk on financial performance has not been assessed for future reporting years.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Investment in damage prevention, integrity management and leak detection programs.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of the response to this risk has not been assessed and has therefore been reported as \$0.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the risk of hurricanes, Enbridge has identified the following key mitigation measures: -Facilities have been designed to withstand stressors such as hurricanes or tornadoes. - We are currently trialing enhanced forecasting and prediction, complementing instrument-enabled forecasts with predictive modeling that may help us anticipate adverse events further in advance and respond more quickly by drawing down tanks or shutting down pipelines to reduce the consequence. -We have a hurricane response system in place that may limit the risks to Enbridge personnel and may help mitigate the potential damage to instrumentation - Solar panels have thicker glass and specific stow settings to minimize damage from hail. - For extreme wind speeds, wind turbines will stop and pitch their blades so that they are no longer catching wind. Equipment at the wind farm measures wind speed and the turbines have software that triggers the protective measures. The Remote Operations Center monitors the weather forecast and can also shut down the turbines proactively ahead of weather events.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Canada

- United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change physical risks, resulting from changing and more extreme weather, can damage our assets and affect the safety and reliability of our operations. Our assets and operations are exposed to potential damage or other negative impacts from these kinds of events, which may result in reduced revenue from business disruption or reduced capacity and may lead to increased costs due to repairs and required adaptation measures. We have experienced operational interruptions and damage to our assets from such weather events in the past and expect to continue to experience climate-related physical risks in the future, potentially with increasing frequency or severity. Our energy delivery infrastructure is situated both above and below ground and, as a result, can be negatively impacted by extreme precipitation and flooding events. These risks have the potential to impact our LP, GTM and GDS business units. Floods, extreme precipitation and landslides could displace buried pipelines and compromise ground slope stability in some locations, potentially leading to damage or exposure of critical pipeline infrastructure. Flooding events can also damage above-ground facilities (e.g., storage terminals, compressors or pump stations) and can disrupt electrical supply causing service disruption.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of this risk on financial performance has not been assessed for future reporting years.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Other compliance, monitoring or target, please specify :Investment in damage prevention, integrity management and leak detection.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

274000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2024, we spent approximately \$274 million CAD on geohazard programs.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In response to the risk of floods and extreme precipitation, our three business units impacted (i.e., GTM, LP and GDS) have geohazard programs that proactively assess threats to our pipeline system. The program emphasizes inspecting slopes and water crossings. In response to the increased frequency of high-flow events, we have replaced pipelines at deeper burial depths below watercourse crossings and/or conducted watercourse rehabilitation to prevent further erosion. We have also built redundancy into our electricity supply in the event of an outage. We have established response guidelines and emergency response procedures for flood and extreme precipitation events. Following flood events, our operational teams inspect assets to verify that tanks with external floating roofs are checked for rain accumulation and verify that storm water is drained from roofs immediately following significant rainfall events.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

2139000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

274000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition Risk: Enbridge compliance costs from applicable carbon pricing systems related to operations (scope 1 and scope 2 emissions) for 2024 are approximately \$2.139 billion. Enbridge operating costs for 2024 are \$43.8 billion. Physical Risk: Enbridge spent approximately \$274 million CAD in 2024 on geohazard programs that proactively assess threats to our pipeline system. Enbridge operating costs for 2024 are \$43.8 billion.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1740000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

OPEX related to transition risks has not been quantified and therefore the response is included as \$0. Enbridge invested \$1.74 billion in 2024 on programs that help us to maintain the fitness of our systems across our operations in the U.S. and Canada. Enbridge operating costs for 2024 are \$43.8 billion.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

Other, please specify :Multiple River Basins Across Canada

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

100%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

Not applicable

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure across Canada and the U.S. it is difficult to quantify the number of facilities per river basin exposed to water risk. We have used "1" as the number of facilities to denote our pipeline network in Canada. The risk posed by a rupture or release of product from our pipelines and facilities to the environment, including a watercourse or waterbody, could result in damage to the environment, have lasting reputational impacts and could impair our relations with various stakeholders. For certain pipeline and storage assets located near populated areas, including residential communities, commercial business centres, industrial sites and other public gathering locations, the level of damage resulting from these events could be greater. Enbridge does not produce oil and gas in Canada and therefore neither production volumes nor total global revenue would be affected.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Multiple River Basins Across the United States of America

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

100%

(3.2.9) % organization's global oil and gas production volume that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

100%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Unknown

(3.2.11) Please explain

Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure across Canada and the U.S. it is difficult to quantify the number of facilities per river basin exposed to water risk. We have used "1" as the number of facilities to denote our pipeline network in U.S. The risk posed by a rupture or release of product from our pipelines and facilities to the environment, including a watercourse or waterbody, could result in damage to the environment, have lasting reputational impacts and could impair our relations with various stakeholders. For certain pipeline and storage assets located near populated areas, include residential communities, commercial business centres, industrial sites and other public gathering locations the level of damage resulting from these events could be greater. In 2024, Enbridge acquired Wexpro which develops and supplies a portion of natural gas supply to Enbridge Gas in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. Revenue associated with natural gas production is disclosed as part of our GDS business unit and not broken down by activity; therefore, the percentage of revenue associated with natural gas production is marked as 'unknown.'

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	There were no water-related fines in the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

BC carbon tax

Canada federal fuel charge

BC GGIRCA - ETS

Québec CaT - ETS

Ontario EPS - ETS

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0.7

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0.01

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

40333

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

7162

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

52405

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

373

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

N/A

BC GGIRCA - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

9.6

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

04/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

392056

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

329499

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

721555

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

BC OPBS came into effect on April 1, 2024; compliance payment is not required until November 30, 2025. Verification for 2024 is complete. The number of offsets is unknown and not included in the response.

Ontario EPS - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

27

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

161668

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

42322

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

203990

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Only a portion of GDS Scope 1 emissions are covered under the Ontario EPS program and no scope 2 emissions are covered.

Québec CaT - ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

0

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

Allowances are purchased per m3 of natural gas. In Quebec, Enbridge Gaz Québec's reported volume are all scope 3 customer related. For scope 1 and 2, Enbridge Gaz Quebec purchases renewable gas so there are no emissions associated with these activities.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

100

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

47891602

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Total cost paid is for the Westcoast transmission system and Aitken.

Canada federal fuel charge

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

4

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

1802060

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Fuel charge costs associated with scope 1 emissions on Enbridge Gas Ontario's gas distribution business. These costs do not include those associated with Enbridge Gas Ontario's scope 1 emissions subject to Ontario's Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) program.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In Canada, Enbridge is regulated by a number of carbon-pricing mechanisms, including implicit carbon prices (i.e., consumer carbon charge on use of fossil fuels) and explicit carbon prices (i.e., Canadian federal OBPS). Canada has adopted a pan-Canadian approach to pricing carbon emissions to incent GHG emission reductions across all sectors of the economy that applies. In BC, on April 1, 2024, the newly designed BC OBPS replaced the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program which supported emissions reductions and industrial competitiveness by providing incentives for cleaner industrial operations that meet a world-leading low-carbon emissions benchmark. The BC OBPS is designed to ensure there is a price incentive for industrial emitters to reduce GHG emissions while promoting innovation and protecting competitiveness. Enbridge's Westcoast Pipeline system falls within the scope of the BC OBPS. In Ontario, in 2024, distribution of natural gas by GDS fell under the purview of the federal GGPPA and Ontario is regulated by the EPS program. Ontario's EPS aligns with the federal benchmark. The federal carbon charge applies to GDS's own fuel use within its distribution system, while the EPS covered fuel used in the company's natural gas transmission and storage operations. The EPS program is designed to encourage industrial emitters to reduce GHG emissions, while minimizing competitiveness impacts and carbon leakage. The EPS are intended to become more stringent each year to incentivize emitters to either reduce their operational emissions or remit payment for exceeding the limit. Effective April 1, 2025, the federal government set the federal carbon charge rate to \$0 per cubic metre of marketable natural gas by amending regulations under the federal GGPPA. There is effectively no federal carbon charge applied to GDS's own fuel use within its distribution system or customer's use of natural gas post April 1, 2025. In Quebec, Enbridge Gaz Quebec is regulated by cap-and-trade which covers fuel use, including natural gas. Enbridge Gaz Québec has the obligation to cover the carbon obligation for its customers. This obligation results in a regulated carbon pricing for customers covering the entire cost of buying the units. Since Enbridge Gaz Quebec consumes RNG for its own needs it is not exposed to carbon pricing for own natural gas consumption. In Alberta, GTM and LP are regulated by TIER which is similar to the BC OBPS and provides market-based mechanisms to enhance compliance flexibility. Emissions Reductions Alberta (ERA) can also be leveraged to help develop and demonstrate Alberta-based technologies that reduce emissions, lower operational costs, attract investment, create jobs, and keep the province's

industries globally competitive. As a regulated midstream oil and gas company, Enbridge typically flows through carbon liability costs to its customers through rate base or shipper agreements. Prior to the 2025 removal of the federal carbon charge, Enbridge Gas Ontario applied to the OEB annually for approval of just and reasonable rates effective April 1 of each year to recover the costs associated with the federal carbon charge and EPS Regulation as a pass-through to customers. Enbridge contributes to the development of public policies through engagement with the government, regulatory bodies and consultation processes in the jurisdictions where it operates. We support efficient and cost-effective carbon regulations that address the climate impact of energy development and consumption and are designed to prevent capital flight. We support carbon pricing designed to preserve market competitiveness, particularly for emissions-intensive trade-exposed sectors, while enabling compliance flexibility. Enbridge continues to support methods to limit customer liability to carbon taxes, such as energy efficiency programs or delivery of lower carbon fuels. This includes stakeholder consultation with governments on the development of carbon pricing frameworks that protect our customers. Enbridge has set goals to reduce GHG emissions from our operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2). Our 2030 goal, to reduce the GHG emissions intensity from our operations by 35% from 2018^{1,2} levels, was met in 2023. We are actively implementing opportunities to minimize GHG emissions from our operations. In our capital allocation framework, all potential investments are burdened with an internal cost of carbon and are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to assess whether they align with our emissions reduction targets. 1 GHG emissions included within our targets are from assets over which we have operational control (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions). Projected reductions of GHG emissions intensity and absolute emissions is relative to the 2018 baseline year. 2 This metric aggregates emissions and throughput for each business unit on the basis of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per energy delivered in petajoules.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Canada
- France
- Germany
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Through our Renewable Power Generation business unit, Enbridge has, and continues to, invest in renewable assets in North America and Europe. Since 2002, Enbridge has invested more than \$11.7B in renewable power assets. As of May 2025, Enbridge had investments in 37 renewable facilities in North America and Europe, including an interest in 13 solar projects and 16 on-shore wind projects in North America. Enbridge also has interest in 621 MW of net generation capacity by offshore wind facilities in Europe. Renewable power generation in North America and Europe is expected to grow over the next 20 years due to growing power demand and the replacement of retiring fossil fuel-based sources of electricity generation. In response to growing demand outlook, North America requires significant new generation capacity from preferred technologies, including renewable energy facilities. Generation from wind and solar sources is expected to more than triple over the next two decades in North America. In Europe, the renewable energy outlook is robust. Demand for electricity is expected to gradually increase over the next

two decades driven by electrification and data centre growth. Renewable power is expected to play a significant role in Europe's ability to meet its aggressive lower-carbon and renewable energy targets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

The effect of this opportunity on financial performance has not been reported.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

820000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In 2024, Enbridge's Renewable Power Generation business segment adjusted earnings/(loss) before interest, income taxes and depreciation and amortization (adjusted EBITDA) was \$820,000,000.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

661000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize this opportunity is representative of the capital expenditures in 2024 to execute our capital program within Enbridge's Renewable Power business segment. This amount does not include equity investments in renewable power joint ventures or investments in renewable power in other business segments.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In response to this opportunity, we are pursuing renewable power generating opportunities in North America and Europe to support growing energy demands. We strategically target regions with commercial constructs consistent with our low-risk business model and leverage our expertise in development of large-scale infrastructure projects. As of 2024, combined Renewable Power Generation investments represented approximately 3,500 MW of net generation capacity, which primarily consisted of approximately: 1) 1,399 MW generated by North American wind facilities; 2) 621 MW generated by European offshore wind facilities; 3) 97 MW expected to be generated by the Calvados Offshore Wind project in France, which is currently under construction; and 4) 440 MW generated by North American solar facilities in operation, with an additional 945 MW in projects in pre-construction and under construction. The vast majority of the power produced from these facilities is sold under long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs).

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Use of recycling

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- United States of America

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Multiple river basins in the United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

As part of our recent acquisition of three U.S. gas utilities, Enbridge acquired Wexpro, a company that develops and supplies a portion of natural gas supply to Enbridge Gas in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho. In order to produce gas, we require large volumes of water for drilling and completion of wells. Prior to 2020, Wexpro had been purchasing fresh spring water from around our operating area to drill and complete the development of wells. In 2020 Wexpro started reusing produced water associated with our existing well operations, for our drilling and completions associated with our new wells in Wyoming while looking for opportunities to reduce our freshwater use. Wexpro operates more than 800 natural gas wells in Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, and has investments in about 600 other wells. We drill anywhere between 20 and 40 new natural gas wells a year. Each well produces natural gas for roughly 30 to 40 years, along with some associated condensate or oil. There's also some associated produced water. This water is highly saline and we dispose of it in one of three ways: inject it back underground into formations that can contain this produced water; take it to evaporation or storage ponds; or store and reuse it.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of this opportunity on financial performance has not been assessed for future reporting years.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

There is no direct cost associated with reusing produced water; however, there are associated costs involved in transporting the produced water to locations for reuse. The cost of transporting water varies based on the well site location. Water is typically transported through water transfer lines or trucking. Despite these logistical needs and associated costs, using produced water offers substantial cost savings compared to purchasing fresh water, which would also require transportation to well sites.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Repurposing produced water has reduced our dependence on purchased fresh water, which has had economic and environmental benefits. In 2020, we pumped 100% of the water needed for well completions efforts from produced water facilities. In 2024, we recycled roughly 12 million gallons of produced water. We continue to look for ways to recycle and reuse water in our operations.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Canada
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

We have the opportunity for advancements in technology to further diversify our earnings through the deployment of capital into lower-carbon technologies. We foresee advances in technologies, including RNG, that can help diversify our business. We believe that RNG is poised for growth as the global focus on lower-emissions energy solutions intensifies. The IEA estimates that by 2027 global RNG production could nearly double from 2023 levels, reaching over 16 bcm1 RNG can be integrated into existing natural gas infrastructure, offering a versatile energy source for heating, transportation and electricity generation. With the addition of new gas utility operations in 2024, Enbridge's GDS business now serves approximately 7 million residential, commercial and industrial customers and includes over 178,000 km of gas transmission, transportation and distribution mainlines. This makes our GDS business well positioned to help advance lower-carbon energy solutions that can enable access between lower-carbon sources of energy and existing natural gas assets to support continued consumer access to reliable, low-cost energy. Additionally, regulations within Quebec required gas utilities to provide two percent RNG in the gas they delivered in 2024, and utility customers other jurisdictions can pay a premium and voluntarily purchase RNG to meet their energy needs and GHG reduction goals. (1) <https://www.iea.org/events/biomethane-a-global-stocktake>

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of this opportunity on financial performance has not been assessed for future reporting years.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1300000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The estimated cost to realize the opportunity reflects the transaction cost of Enbridge's 2024 acquisition of Morrow Renewables facilities in 2024. In 2024, we acquired six Morrow Renewables operating landfill gas-to-RNG production facilities located in Texas and Arkansas for a total consideration of \$1.3 billion, of which \$584 million was paid at close and an additional deferred consideration is payable within two years with a fair value of \$757 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Enbridge has been investing in and enabling RNG developments for many years. In 2024, we purchased six operating landfill gas-to-RNG production facilities. These facilities deliver RNG from municipal landfills in one Arkansas and five Texas locations. Other RNG developments include: - We have connected seven RNG projects in our Ontario GDS service territory since 2011 - We have an additional 15 projects in various stages of development in Ontario and a further five projects within U.S. local distribution companies in Utah, North Carolina and Ohio. - We invested \$108 million for 10% equity in Divert Inc. Additionally, Enbridge and Divert are investing \$100 million to develop a facility in Longview, Washington. Enbridge and Divert Inc. plan to develop more facilities that turn waste food into RNG. The collaboration aims to grow RNG supply and decarbonize the food value chain. Enbridge Gas has offered connection services for RNG producers since 2011. In 2024, more than 63,200,000 m3 of RNG was delivered to our customers.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Ability to diversify business activities

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Canada

- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Global energy demand is expected to increase approximately 20% by 2050, according to the 2024 International Energy Agency (IEA) report, driven primarily by economic growth in non-OECD countries. According to the IEA Stated Policy Scenario, natural gas will play an important role in meeting this energy demand, and gas consumption is anticipated to grow by approximately 16% during this period as one of the world's most significant energy sources. North American exports are expected to play a significant part in meeting global demand. North America has abundant natural gas resources and Enbridge assets connect these resources with larger population centers, moving energy where it is needed. Natural gas can be transported across the world in the form of LNG. Exporting LNG supports countries seeking access to reliable and affordable energy. Canadian LNG exports leverage stable, long-lived natural gas resources, with relatively shorter transit times to Asia. Exporting LNG has the potential to help displace coal in Asia and Eastern Europe and could have an impact on reducing global emissions reductions. Enbridge's natural GTM assets provide full connectivity between upstream production in the U.S. and Canada and LNG export terminals on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) and Canadian West Coast.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of this opportunity on financial performance has not been assessed for future reporting years.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

2000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Enbridge invested approximately 2 billion in 30% interest ownership of the Woodfibre LNG project in 2023.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We believe North American natural gas is a key part of the global energy evolution and we continue to leverage our infrastructure to meet growing energy needs in North America and around the world helping to support global emissions reduction efforts. Our strategy includes extension and expansion opportunities to meet LNG exports. We are strategically positioned to serve LNG export projects in B.C. In Canada, we have a 30% ownership stake in the Woodfibre LNG project currently under construction in BC which is a natural gas liquefaction and export facility designed to produce 2.1 million tonnes of LNG per year for overseas markets. This facility is designed to avoid operational GHG emissions where possible and offset residual emissions through the use of carbon offsets and/or other technologies to capture carbon. Additionally, our Westcoast pipeline is positioned to indirectly fuel LNG facilities currently under construction in BC. We supply natural gas to every operating LNG facility on the U.S. Gulf Coast, Enbridge connects 15% of LNG export capacity, and we expect that number to double by 2030 through a number of projects currently underway.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

661000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Capital expenditures for Enbridge's Renewable Power Generation business unit in 2024 were approximately \$661M. Enbridge's total capital expenditures in 2024 were \$6,834M. This does not include equity contributions into renewable energy projects during 2024. Calculation: Renewable Power CAPEX \$661M / Total CAPEX \$6,834M = 9.7%.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, but it is not publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

As outlined in the Corporate Governance Principles and Guidelines, the Board has adopted a Board and Senior Management Inclusion Policy to foster inclusion on our Board and senior management. This policy emphasizes the importance of having a Board comprised of directors with the appropriate competencies, skills and characteristics required to promote the Company's continued growth and success, taking into account multiple inclusive factors, including (but not limited to): professional experience, education background, skills and knowledge. The Company recognizes that inclusive characteristics on the Board and in senior management provide for varied perspectives and insight. The Governance Committee reviews this policy annually to assess effectiveness and makes recommendations to the Board.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Enbridge Corporate-Governance-Principles-and-Guidelines.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy, Climate Policy, Terms of Reference for the Sustainability Committee, Terms of Reference for the Safety & Reliability Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of sustainability matters, including climate, is integrated into the responsibilities of the Board and all five Board committees. The Board has overall responsibility for strategy, risk processes, internal controls, all of which integrate environmental issues. We maintain a robust approach to strategic planning that includes scenario and resiliency analysis of business strategy and assets and considers climate-related policy developments. Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into risk management and governance processes. With respect to climate, the Sustainability Committee has primary oversight of Enbridge's climate and energy transition strategy (including GHG emissions reduction goals). The Sustainability Committee has oversight of sustainability matters generally, including the Company's sustainability policies and practices, performance and reporting, as well as environmental, social, political and public policy trends, risks and opportunities that affect the Company's business strategy and performance. The Sustainability Committee monitors developments related to climate change and how

Enbridge is responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy transition issues. At every regularly scheduled meeting, the Sustainability Committee reviews progress against the emissions reduction goals as well as environmental impacts of operations and projects. The Sustainability Committee met 4 times in 2024. Another Board committee with oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities is the Safety and Reliability (S&R) Committee. The S&R Committee's responsibilities include oversight of operational matters, including environment, health, safety, pipeline and facility integrity management, security, emergency preparedness and response, and other operational risks, including those relating to physical climate risks. The S&R Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's policies directed at preventing and minimizing adverse environmental, health and safety impacts, which include the potential physical impacts of climate change on the Company's assets. The S&R Committee met four times in 2024. Other Board Committees provide oversight of specific sustainability and climate-related topics. The Audit, Finance and Risk Committee oversees the annual Corporate Risk Assessment, risk management processes, financial disclosures and cybersecurity. The Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees workforce engagement, inclusion and the alignment of sustainability goals to compensation.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Policy, Terms of Reference for the Sustainability Committee, Terms of Reference for the Safety & Reliability Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Oversight of environmental issues (including water and climate change) is integrated into the responsibilities of the Board and all five of our Board committees. The Board has overall responsibility for the company's strategy, risk processes, internal controls, all of which integrate environmental issues. We maintain a robust approach to strategic planning that includes scenario and resiliency analysis of our business strategy and assets. Environmental risks and opportunities are also incorporated into our risk management and governance processes. The Board is also responsible for overseeing corporate financial operations, including reviewing and approving the annual budget and reviewing and approving material initiatives, investments and transactions. Two Board committees have primary oversight of environmental issues: the Sustainability Committee and the S&R Committee. The Sustainability Committee oversees sustainability matters including our climate and energy transition strategy, stakeholder and Indigenous engagement, sustainability reporting and progress against our sustainability goals. At every regularly scheduled meeting, the Sustainability Committee reviews environmental impacts of the Company's operations and projects. Specific policies that the Committee oversees include Enbridge's Climate Policy and Sustainability Policy. The Sustainability Committee met four times in 2024. The S&R Committee oversees safety and operational risks (including environmental risks), environment, health, and safety (including environmental management systems), and pipeline and facility integrity. The S&R Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's policies directed at preventing and minimizing adverse environmental, health and safety impacts. The S&R Committee met four times in 2024. Other Board Committees provide oversight of specific sustainability and environment-related topics. The Audit, Finance and Risk Committee oversees the annual Corporate Risk Assessment (which includes the identification, assessment and management of enterprise risks), risk management processes, financial disclosures and cybersecurity. The Human Resources and Compensation Committee oversees workforce engagement, inclusion and the alignment of sustainability goals to compensation.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

- Undergraduate education (e.g., BSc/BA in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, environmental engineering, forestry, etc.), please specify :Geology, Geography, Science

Additional training

- Course certificate (relating to environmental issues), please specify :ESG certification

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The CEO has the highest level of oversight for climate-related issues and is responsible for: developing and implementing a business strategy which considers environmental issues, including climate; managing mergers, acquisitions and divestitures and their impact on our environmental performance, including impact on our GHG profile and emissions reduction goals; managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues; managing priorities related to mitigating the environmental impact of our operations; and providing employee incentives related to environmental performance.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President, Safety, Projects & Chief Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The Senior Vice President, Safety, Projects & Chief Administrative Officer and the Executive Vice President (EVP), External Affairs & Chief Legal Officer, have primary responsibility for sustainability-related issues, including water, and each report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for communication with the Board. This structure ensures that water-related issues are integrated at the highest levels of the corporate structure. The Executive Vice President (EVP), External Affairs & Chief Legal Officer and the Senior Vice President, Safety, Projects & Chief Administrative Officer, as part of the Executive Leadership Team are responsible for the Company's sustainability performance; integration of sustainability considerations into strategic and financial plans, and operational and functional responsibilities; and the Company's performance and long-term success. This includes environmental and water-related issues.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Executive Vice President, Corporate Strategy and President, Power

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The three ELT positions that support the execution of climate-related strategies are the: Executive Vice President (EVP), External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer; Senior Vice President (SVP) Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer; and EVP, Corporate Strategy and President, Power. Each of these positions report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for regular communication with the Board, including at each quarterly Board meeting. The EVP, Corporate Strategy and President, Power is responsible for corporate strategy including advancing lower-carbon energy infrastructure opportunities across our businesses, including renewable natural gas (RNG), hydrogen and carbon capture and storage (CCS). We believe these investments will increase our long-term resiliency in a lower-carbon scenario by modernizing and decarbonizing our own footprint while also enabling us to provide lower-carbon energy solutions to our customers to help facilitate their own energy transition ambitions.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :EVP, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

Other

- Other, please specify :Ensuring that sustainability goals are communicated and embedded into business practices across the organization.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The three Executive Leadership Team (ELT) positions that support the execution of climate-related strategies are the: EVP, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer; SVP Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer; and EVP, Corporate Strategy and President, Power. Each of these positions report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for regular communication with the Board, including at each quarterly Board meeting. The EVP, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer, with the support of our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), is responsible for the development and implementation of Enbridge's sustainability strategy and for ensuring that sustainability goals are communicated and embedded into business practices across the organization.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

- Other, please specify :Ensuring sustainability commitments are communicated and embedded into business practices across the organization; reporting on climate change.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Executive Vice President, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The three Executive Leadership Team (ELT) positions that support the execution of climate-related strategies are the: EVP, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer; SVP Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer; and EVP, Corporate Strategy and President, Power. Each of these positions report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for regular communication with the Board, including at each quarterly Board meeting. The EVP, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer, with the support of our Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), is responsible for the development and implementation of Enbridge's sustainability strategy and for ensuring that sustainability goals are communicated and embedded into business practices across the organization. Additionally, the CSO oversees the development, monitoring and reporting of sustainability-related goals and policies, including climate change.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

Other

- Other, please specify :Ensuring sustainability commitments are communicated and embedded into business practices across the organization; reporting on sustainability.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :EVP of External Affairs and Chief Legal Office

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The Senior Vice President, Safety, Projects & Chief Administrative Officer and the Executive Vice President (EVP), External Affairs & Chief Legal Officer, have primary responsibility for sustainability-related issues, including water, and each report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for communication with the Board. This structure ensures that water-related issues are integrated at the highest levels of the corporate structure. Reporting to the EVP of External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer, 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 sustainability.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Vice President, Safety & Reliability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Senior Vice President Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Vice President, Safety & Reliability, oversees the Safety & Reliability Policy, which outlines the commitment to conduct our activities in a systematic, comprehensive and proactive manner that manages risk and prevents incidents. This policy establishes Enbridge's Management System Structure (MSS), an integrated management system that encompasses safety, security and protection of the environment by providing consistent expectations, standards and levels of discipline across our enterprise—and across asset lifecycles.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

- Other, please specify :Senior Vice President, Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan

- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

- Other, please specify :Development and implementation of Enbridge's emissions reduction strategy; oversight of Enbridge's Environmental Protection group.

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and executive leadership team (ELT) work together with the Board and management to develop and implement Enbridge's strategy. The three Executive Leadership Team (ELT) positions that support the execution of climate-related strategies are the: EVP, External Affairs and Chief Legal Officer; SVP Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer; and EVP, Corporate Strategy and President, Power. Each of these positions report directly to the CEO, which provides a direct link between functional leadership and the ELT (which includes the Presidents of each business unit) and allows for regular communication with the Board, including at each quarterly Board meeting. The SVP, Safety, Projects and Chief Administrative Officer is responsible for the development and implementation of our emissions reduction strategy and oversight of the Environmental Protection group.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

17.5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Incentive compensation for all employees is tied to progress against our GHG emissions intensity reduction target. These indicators are embedded into the annual company scorecard as part of incentive compensation for all employees. A quantitative assessment of progressive reduction of GHG emissions intensity from our operations (Scope 1 and 2) is part of an overall metric for strategy and execution which is weighted at 17.5%. Starting in 2023, to align our long-term compensation and sustainability performance, and reinforce accountability, progress towards our GHG emissions intensity reduction goals is included in the medium-term incentives, in particular the Performance Stock Unit (PSU) grants. The performance conditions for PSUs include a 10% weighting for progress towards GHG emissions intensity reduction.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

STIP awards are designed to align with goals to drive collective outcomes across the business. In 2024, the HRC Committee approved the shift to one company scorecard shared by all employees, with certain variability of business unit financial performance. This approach simplifies and streamlines the process of goal setting, measurement and tracking of performance, while increasing alignment, teamwork and collaboration across the organization. The scorecard includes financial and non-financial metrics. Non-financial metrics include safety, operational performance and key strategic objectives in line with the interests of clients, employees, shareholders and other stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Incentive compensation for the CEO is tied to progress against our GHG emissions intensity reduction target as part of the annual company scorecard. A quantitative assessment of progressive reduction of GHG emissions intensity from our operations (Scope 1 and 2) is part of an overall metric for strategy and execution which is weighted at 17.5%. Starting in 2023, to align our long-term compensation and sustainability performance, and reinforce accountability, progress towards our GHG

emissions intensity reduction goals is included in the medium-term incentives, in particular the Performance Stock Unit (PSU) grants. The performance conditions for PSUs include a 10% weighting for progress towards GHG emissions intensity reduction.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Enbridge believes that it is important to ensure all Enbridge executives and employees are incentivized to achieve not only financial results, but also operational results, including in areas GHG emissions reduction. Incentive compensation for all executives and employees is tied to progress against our GHG emissions intensity reduction target.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Enbridge's Sustainability Policy sets out the principles and values that underpin our operating practices at all levels of our organization, including protection of the environment. The Policy applies to activities undertaken by or on behalf of Enbridge and its controlled subsidiaries anywhere in the world.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Other additional reference/description, please specify :Operating in a manner that minimizes impacts, integrating environmental considerations over the life of our assets, monitoring and assessing our environmental performance, implementing avoidance and mitigation measures.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :UN International Bill of Human Rights, ILOs Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Enbridge Sustainability Policy.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Enbridge's Climate Policy guides the company's efforts to take a leadership role in the transition to a lower-emission economy. In order to address climate change, we commit to taking climate actions that are consistent with our business model; align with changing energy market fundamentals; and address government and stakeholder expectations for progress on emissions reduction and management of climate risks.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- Other additional reference/description, please specify :Integrating climate considerations across our key business decision making processes, diversifying our business to reflect the global energy mix, expanding the energy efficiency and demand-side management programs, contributing to development of publ

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Enbridge Climate Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Enbridge's commitment to environmental protection is articulated in our Safety and Reliability Policy, which outlines the commitment to conduct our activities in a systematic, comprehensive and proactive manner that manages risk and prevents incidents. This policy establishes Enbridge's Management System Structure (MSS), an integrated management system that encompasses safety, security and protection of the environment. The Safety & Reliability Policy is applicable to Enbridge Inc. its subsidiaries, and controlled entities as well as their directors, officers, employees and contingent workers in all countries where Enbridge conducts business.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Additional references/Descriptions

- Other additional reference/description, please specify :Implementing a Management System Framework which is applied to integrity, safety, environmental protection, emergency, damage prevention and security mandatory management programs.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, and we do not plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Enbridge Safety and Reliability Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

UN Global Compact

Other, please specify :Canadian Business for Social Responsibility (CBSR), Ipieca

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

In 2003, Enbridge became a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact, including the "Precautionary Approach," and committed to following its principles. Enbridge actively participates in the annual "Communication on Progress" reporting process. Canadian Business for Social Responsibility (CBSR) is Canada's only membership association for companies co-creating a sustainable, equitable future. Established in 1995, CBSR is a pioneer in championing the idea that businesses do better – by every measure – when they operate in a socially and environmentally responsible way. CBSR's mission is to connect and empower Canadian businesses to advance and amplify social and environmental leadership and ambition. Ipieca is the global oil and gas association or advancing environmental and social performance across the energy transition. Ipeica was founded at the request of the UN Environment Program and brings together members and stakeholders to lead in integrating sustainability by advancing climate action, environmental responsibility and social performance across oil, gas and renewables activities.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Enbridge and its lobbyists are required to file lobbying reports with the Government of Canada, the U.S. Congress, and state, provincial and certain municipal agencies disclosing information about lobbying activities. The reports are available for public review in the United States and Canada and described further in our Political Contribution Policy:

https://www.enbridge.com//media/Enb/Documents/Investor%20Relations/CorporateGovernance/ENB_Political_Contributions_Policy.pdf?laen

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Enbridge contributes to the development of public policies through engagement with the government, regulatory bodies and public policy processes in the jurisdictions where it operates. We do this to support our enterprise-wide strategic priorities. Our ongoing advocacy work reinforces our beliefs in the critical role for all forms of energy, the need for permitting reform, and for the incentives and policies required to invest in the energy evolution. The Board and Sustainability Committee have stewardship over advocacy activities, providing oversight on our approach and alignment with the Company's interests and strategic priorities, in accordance with our values, our Political Contributions Policy and our Statement on Business Conduct. The Sustainability Committee also has stewardship over political lobbying activities, including reviewing policies related to the Company's political contributions and lobbying activities to align with the Company's policy positions and strategy. Our efforts follow all applicable laws, ethical obligations, and our own policies. We file lobbying reports as required for all jurisdictions where Enbridge operates. Detailed disclosures can be found in our Political Contributions Policy. Our climate-related policy positions serve as a framework for advocacy with governments, trade associations, regulators and other stakeholders. These policy positions are in line with Enbridge's strategy and are the basis for achievable, forward-thinking and durable public policies that we believe support the energy evolution and our own emissions reduction goals. Our climate-related policy positions cover global GHG emissions, climate science, carbon regulations, carbon credits and nature-based solutions, natural gas, hydrogen and CSS. Additional details on Enbridge climate positions can be found in the 2024 Sustainability Report (page 71). The climate-related policy positions also serve as the basis of our review of trade associations (2024 Sustainability Report, page 105). We continue to work to assess whether our trade association memberships support our climate-related policy positions. We aim to publish a detailed review of policy and advocacy positions of our key trade associations every two years.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Policies to promote the development of renewable energy and consumption of lower- and zero-carbon gaseous fuels.

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

Energy efficiency requirements

Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation

- Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Canada
- United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

In Canada, Enbridge is supportive of the federal government's efforts to address climate change through the cost-effective reduction of economy-wide GHG emissions. Meanwhile, we continue to actively engage in the drafting of amendments to the methane regulation, to achieve a more flexible risk-based approach to reductions. In the U.S. Enbridge will continue to monitor the development of the federal and state methane regulations and will work with industry peers and provide comments to relevant regulatory and government bodies where opportunities exist.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We believe that natural gas is a safe, affordable way to cook food, heat and cool homes and businesses, and fuel manufacturing and heavy industry like chemicals, steel and cement. We have an abundant supply of natural gas in North America, with enough resource to support energy needs overseas and replace higher-emission coal. Natural gas plays an important role in the drive to electrification as a reliable partner to renewable power generation to provide permanent power solutions when the wind isn't blowing and sun isn't shining. Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) is created by capturing "biogas" emissions from organic waste, landfills and wastewater treatment plants and upgrading into pipeline-quality natural gas—and it can play a role helping to reduce emissions. Enbridge recommends that the Government of Canada's Green Building Strategy provide mechanisms for builders to calculate their building emissions based on the use of 100 percent RNG and hydrogen emission factors in regions where utilities have been approved for programs to be served by 100 percent low or zero-carbon gaseous fuel. We recommend that the use of RNG and hydrogen be considered viable alternatives to electricity in the National Energy Code. We also recommend that the Government of Canada integrate RNG into various transportation funding frameworks, including the Zero Emission Transit Fund, the Canada Infrastructure Bank's Transit portfolio, the Incentives for Medium—and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicles Program, and any forthcoming zero-emission initiatives. Many vehicles however, such as heavy transport trucks, can't be electrified with the technology available today, but RNG can be used to displace consumption of diesel or conventional natural gas. Enbridge's engagement on policies to promote the development of renewable energy and consumption of lower- and zero-carbon gaseous fuels includes a broad approach to advocacy on multiple policy files, versus a specific policy. Our intent is to communicate our belief that the need for secure and reliable energy while concurrently reducing global GHG emissions will require an 'all of the above' approach, which includes natural gas. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon Tax- Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Enbridge supports efficient and cost-effective carbon regulations that address the climate impact of energy development and consumption and are designed to prevent capital flight. We also support carbon pricing designed to preserve market competitiveness, particularly for emissions-intensive trade-exposed sectors, while enabling compliance flexibility (e.g., carbon trading). Enbridge recommends that the Government of Canada enable quick access to domestic and international carbon offset markets to encourage cost-optimized transition pathways to meet Canada's net zero by 2050 ambition. Enbridge recommends that the federal government provide guidance for the use of Article 6 under the Paris Agreement, specifically as it applies to LNG and the potential to include hydrogen and its carriers (i.e. ammonia). Through Article 6, Canada has the potential to facilitate a reduction in global GHG emissions while achieving Canada's commitment under the Paris Agreement and spurring investment in Canada's natural resource and technology sectors. Enbridge's engagement on the Carbon Tax-OBPS aligns with the Paris Agreement as we have expressed support for the Government of Canada's goal to achieve a net-zero economy as established by the Paris Agreement and codified in the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Canada Clean Electricity Regulation (CER)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Enbridge expressed concern regarding the Government of Canada's Clean Electricity Regulation intended to establish a net-zero grid by 2050 (i.e. electricity generation that produces little to no GHG emissions). We believe that this could negatively impact consumer affordability, system reliability and economic development. We support the federal government's goal of a net-zero economy but recommend: enhanced regulatory flexibility that recognizes jurisdictional disparities, an "all-of-the-above" approach to decarbonizing the electricity grid (including co-firing of natural gas along with hydrogen and renewable natural gas), and a longer timeline to meet these goals given the pace and scale of investment required. We support the establishment of clear regulations and market signals now, given the long timelines for infrastructure development in the electricity sector. However, we are concerned that the pace and scale of investment required to achieve a net-zero grid by 2035 may create unintended consequences, significantly impacting consumer affordability, system reliability and economic development. We also believe that RNG and hydrogen can play an important role in meeting compliance obligations under the Clean Electricity Regulation decarbonization of the industrial and transportation sectors and home heating. The "book and claim" approach to GHG accounting and emissions reporting is a chain of custody model that separates a product's physical form (i.e., the MWhs of electricity) from its sustainability characteristics (i.e., emissions or avoided emissions). This allows the sustainability characteristics to be transferred as a credit through a registry. Enbridge's engagement on the CER aligns with the Paris Agreement as we have expressed support for the Government of Canada's goal to achieve a net-zero economy as established by the Paris Agreement and codified in the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

RNG and hydrogen can play a role in helping to meet compliance obligations under the Clean Electricity Regulation decarbonization of the industrial and transportation sectors and home heating. The "book and claim" approach to GHG accounting and emissions reporting is a chain of custody model that separates a product's physical form (i.e., the MWhs of electricity) from its sustainability characteristics (i.e., emissions or avoided emissions). This allows the sustainability characteristics to be transferred as a credit through a registry.

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Regulatory Framework to Cap Oil and Gas Sector GHG Emissions

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :energy and renewables

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Oppose

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

It is our view that the Government of Canada should focus on finalizing the suite of incentives for emissions reduction (e.g., refundable Investment Tax Credits) rather than layering on more regulatory uncertainty. We believe that the draft Regulation is an unnecessarily burdensome and costly approach and that its overly complex and duplicative interaction with the existing suite of climate-related policy creates incremental regulatory and investment uncertainty across the entire energy value chain with knock-on effects to both domestic and international sectors dependent upon affordable, reliable, and sustainable Canadian energy. The establishment of clear regulations and market signals provides the certainty needed for large final emitters to make investment decisions in clean technology and energy efficiency improvements required to decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors, including upstream oil and gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), cement, steel, and electricity generation, for example. Enbridge's first preference would be for the Government of Canada to forestall establishing a cap-and-trade system for the oil and gas sector and provide additional time for existing regulations (e.g., Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act; GGPPA) to reduce GHG emissions as designed. Our second-tier

preference would be to avoid further regulatory layering by removing the oil and gas sector from being covered by the Part 2 of the GGPPA. In our view, enacting the oil and gas emissions cap under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) creates a two-tiered approach to regulated GHG emissions, whereby the oil and gas sector would be exposed to potential criminal liability, while GHG emissions from all other sectors would be regulated through the GGPPA, with no demonstrable justification. Enbridge's engagement on the oil and gas emissions cap aligns with the Paris Agreement as we have expressed support for the Government of Canada's goal to achieve a net-zero economy as established by the Paris Agreement and codified in the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Responding to consultations
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Enbridge's facilities are not expected to be directly impacted by the oil and gas emissions cap, but we may experience indirect impacts through shifting demands for energy commodities, along with opportunities to support decarbonization of upstream production and fuel switching using RNG and/or clean hydrogen. Unintended consequences may include adverse impact to the overall competitiveness of Canada's energy sector through increased compliance costs and potential shut-ins of facilities unable to meet the requirements of the cap. We believe that the energy transition requires an 'all of the above approach', and that the proposed oil and gas emissions cap would run contrary to this by unfairly penalizing the fossil fuel sector and detracting investment into Canadian emission reduction projects at a time when countries such as the U.S. advance their incentives at a much faster pace. Enbridge supports the Government of Canada's goal to achieve a net-zero economy and believes that the establishment of clear regulations and market signals provides the certainty needed for large final emitters to make investment decisions in clean technology and energy efficiency improvements required to decarbonize hard-to-abate sectors. According to the Roadmap for the Decarbonization of Canada's Oil and Gas Sector¹, the oil and gas sector has made progress in reducing the emissions intensity of its production since 2005 through a combination of energy efficiency, fuel switching and the deployment of additional clean technologies. Canadian producers of oil and gas are among the largest investors in clean technology, having invested billions in GHG emissions reduction technologies which rely on a supportive and stable investment climate and regulatory framework. We believe the Government of Canada should be focused on extending and expanding this progress, not stopping it. For our part, Enbridge is deeply engaged in the energy transition underway and appreciates the measures the Government of Canada has introduced to facilitate Canada's energy transition, particularly around carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) and lower-carbon fuels. ¹ Roadmap for the Decarbonization of Canada's Oil and Gas Sector - Canada.ca

Row 5

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Energy Infrastructure Permitting Predictability and Consistency

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

Discussion in public forums

- Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Enbridge believes that Canada has a great opportunity to step up to its energy superpower status and provide affordable, sustainable, and reliable energy to the world. For example, Canadian liquefied natural gas (LNG) can help stabilize energy security and lower GHG emissions internationally; however, the regulatory framework in Canada creates uncertainty for large energy projects like LNG facilities. We believe that regulatory and permitting processes should focus on how a project should be executed and provide project proponents and international customers the confidence that good projects can be built. This applies to the development of conventional and new energy projects. Consequently, we support the proposal to provide up to \$1.28 billion over six years to the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, the Canada Energy Regulator, and other federal departments to increase their capacity and improve the efficiency of assessments to advance the growing number of large infrastructure projects being proposed. In addition, Enbridge recommends that the federal government engages in bilateral and multi-lateral discussions with industry, Indigenous groups, and other stakeholders on how the regulatory process can be improved to enable Canada to capitalize on this economic opportunity. Enbridge's engagement includes a broad approach to advocacy on energy infrastructure permitting predictability and consistency, rather than a specific policy. Our intent is to communicate the advantages of a permitting environment which is predictable and consistent to enable LNG-related projects to be built and commissioned to supply lower-emissions LNG abroad and facilitate fuel switching (lowering global GHG emissions). In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate and project permitting-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.

Row 6

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Regulations Amending the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain VOCs (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :methane and certain VOCs

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with major exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Enbridge remains concerned that the Government of Canada's economic impact assessment for these regulations, which estimates a cost of \$15.4 billion between 2027 and 2040, significantly underestimates the costs required to comply with the proposed regulatory amendments. Our view is that these impose a large, unintended economic toll on the energy industry, which contributes 8.9% to Canada's national GDP¹. but also, to affordability of energy for Canadian families and businesses. Without sufficient regulatory flexibility, the amendments may threaten Canadian energy affordability and reliability. Our pipelines and assets are rate regulated, and tolls are calculated based on the costs required to provide transportation services to customers. As such, any added costs to comply with methane regulations, could be paid for by customers, ultimately affecting energy affordability for Canadian households and businesses. We believe that with increased flexibility in the requirements, operators could achieve equivalent (or greater) emission reductions targeted by the draft amendments. Enbridge recommends that the Government of Canada work with the midstream industry to collaborate on alternative performance-based approaches. Options exist within our sector that could meaningfully reduce emissions while shielding consumers from increased cost. Providing operators with the flexibility to allocate capital efficiently could help enable emissions reductions, preserve energy affordability and reliability, and maintain industry competitiveness. While we encourage mechanisms to promote technological advancement, we strongly support including a technology-neutral pathway to achieve equivalent vent reductions. A more flexible performance-based alternative would allow us to adopt and deploy the most meaningful, cost-effective emissions reduction solutions appropriate for the key emission sources unique to our respective operational profiles. ¹ Canada Gazette, Part 1, Volume 157, Number 50: Regulations Amending the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector)

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The proposed amendments to the federal methane regulation would be applicable to our natural gas transmission and storage infrastructure in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. Enbridge supports taking action to reduce methane emissions to support Canada's goal of achieving a 75% reduction below 2012 levels by 2030. As the world transitions to a lower-carbon energy future, we believe natural gas will continue to play a vital role—as a replacement fuel for coal in electricity generation, a reliable and affordable source of home heating, a lower-emission fuel for heavy-duty vehicles and large transportation fleets, and a complement to the growth of renewable energy. Enbridge is concerned about the potential impact of the proposed amendments on energy affordability (for downstream consumers), and the risk to competitiveness resulting in capital flight. Our intent in engaging with the Government of Canada is to help ensure that the Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement (RIAS) utilizes accurate costs for methane mitigation and avoidance for their determination of potential economic impacts to industry. Enbridge supports amendments that are efficient, cost effective, and feasible. Our objective is to work collaboratively with the Government of Canada and provide constructive feedback that is solutions oriented. In addition to government-led consultation, Enbridge has also engaged in ad-hoc bi-lateral and multi-lateral advocacy with the Government of Canada throughout the regulatory development process in order to remain up to date and are able to provide recommendations. Enbridge's engagement on the methane regulations aligns with the Paris Agreement as we have expressed support for the Government of Canada's goal to reduce methane emissions by 75% below 2012 levels by 2030 which supports achievement of net-zero economy as established by the Paris Agreement and codified in the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.

Row 7

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Strategic Funding Resources (for decarbonization, clean technology, innovation, etc.)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

- Other environmental impacts and pressures, please specify :decarbonization, clean technology, innovation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Canada

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Enbridge believes there is a mismatch in timing between the Government of Canada's stated goals and timelines on decarbonization and deployment of strategic funding resources, like the Canada Growth Fund, Canada Infrastructure Bank, and the Strategic Innovation Fund. Decision making and deployment of support has been slow for these funding resources, risking Canada's achievement of its climate goals. We would encourage the government to support the most shovel-ready projects that have advanced engineering and GHG emission reductions that can contribute meaningfully to Canada's goals. For many of these proposed shovel-ready projects, there is an opportunity to leverage the extensive due diligence already undertaken by the Strategic Innovation Fund in order to move quickly on these projects. We also recommend that the Government of Canada release updated technical guidance for the Clean Technology Refundable Investment Tax Credit (ITC) and update ITC legislation so that it supports partnerships with local and Indigenous communities on equal economic terms for those communities.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Enbridge supports the Government of Canada's stated ambition to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions in line with a path to net-zero by 2050. In support of this objective, we are making investments in lower-carbon technology, innovation, and emissions reductions from our own operations. Achievement of our emissions reduction targets requires innovation and relies on modernization of existing assets. There are several risks, including the pace of technology development; delays or

changes in regulatory approvals of new technology (e.g., Carbon Contracts for Difference) that make it more difficult to implement solutions; or that costs associated with new technologies are too high, making it uneconomic to meet GHG emission reduction targets. In April 2025, Canada elected a new government which is expected to make significant changes to climate and project permitting-related public policy. Our current response reflects the public policy environment in 2024.
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

American Clean Power Association (formerly AWEA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Clean Power Association (ACP) is a leading voice of today's multi-tech clean energy industry, representing energy storage, wind, utility-scale solar, clean hydrogen and transmission companies. ACP works to champion policies that will transform the U.S. power grid to a low-cost, reliable, and renewable power system. As Enbridge continues to grow its wind and solar portfolios, we benefit from ACP's platform advocating for renewable energy policy development. ACP has shown policy support for the Paris Agreement¹ and no stated position on net zero. They also advocate for the use of hydrogen storage as a clean energy solution². We support ACP's policy priority for permitting reform to accelerate the deployment of clean energy projects, as well as appropriate funding and incentives. We are aligned with ACP and will continue to engage and leverage our membership to help shape and advance ACP's policy agenda relevant to our business. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report. Footnotes: 1 <https://cleanpower.org/about> 2 <https://cleanpower.org/facts/clean-energy-storage/hydrogen-energy-storage/>

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- American Gas Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Gas Association (AGA) advocates for the safe, reliable, and affordable delivery of natural gas for natural gas utility companies and their customers. AGA is committed to reducing GHG emissions through smart innovation, new and modernized infrastructure, and advance technologies that maintain reliable, resilient and affordable energy service choices for customers. AGA indirectly supports the Paris Agreement in its Net Zero Study¹. AGA supports clear and reasonable federal regulation of methane. AGA also supports the use of voluntary actions to reduce methane emissions in then natural gas sector. As the largest natural gas utility franchise in North America, Enbridge derives significant benefit from the exchange of information and views on safety, legislation, sustainability and other technical and policy issues. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We have found AGA to be aligned with our climate and energy related policy positions. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report. Footnote: 1 https://www.aga.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/aga-net-zero-emissions-opportunities-gas-utilities_executive-summary.pdf

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

American Petroleum Institute

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Petroleum Institute (API) represents members from across all segments of the natural gas and oil industry in the U.S. API's mission is to promote safety across the industry globally and to influence public policy in support of a strong, viable U.S. natural gas and oil industry. It is the major standard-setting organization for the industry in areas such as safety, fuels and emissions. Enbridge benefits from its membership of API, including strong representation of the industry with regulatory agencies and in legal proceedings. We also benefit from API's advocacy on state and federal issues, including trade, transport, taxes and environment. API has stated that it supports the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and no stated position on net-zero¹. We encouraged API to take a more constructive approach the implementation of the methane fee, which is contained in the IRA, passed in 2022.⁵ API offered productive feedback to the EPA in response to its first Request for Information regarding implementation of the Methane Emissions Response Program and the associated methane fee. We have worked with API to support a streamlined regulatory framework for CCS, including the support of state primacy for EPA Class VI wells used for geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. We supported API's advocacy with the European Commission Directorate-General for Energy to work with the U.S. federal government to establish an equivalency agreement between U.S.-based methane regulations and the European Union Methane Regulation to enhance the carbon competitiveness of U.S. exports of LNG to Europe. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We have found API to

be aligned with our climate and energy related policy positions. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report. Footnote: 1
<https://www.api.org/news-policy-and-issues/blog/2021/01/19/why-us-natural-gas-is-key-to-addressing-ambitions-of-the-paris-agreement>

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canadian Chamber of Commerce (The Chamber)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) connects businesses from all sectors and regions of the country to advocate for public policies that will foster a strong, competitive economic environment that benefits businesses, communities and families across Canada. Enbridge benefits from its membership of the Chamber, especially on broader policy issues that impact Enbridge as a major contributor to the Canadian economy. The Chamber's ongoing work with the Net Zero Council indicates a strong commitment for net zero and Canada's obligations under the Paris Agreement.1 The Chamber also advocates for a broad spectrum of clean technologies includes CCS and hydrogen to achieve the Paris goals.2,3 We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We have found the Chamber to be aligned with our climate and energy related policy positions. We will remain a member and leverage our engagement to track alignment. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report. Footnotes: 1 https://chamber.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Net-zero-Report_102022-1.pdf 2 <https://chamber.ca/publications/submission-on-the-clean-hydrogen-tax-credit> 3 <https://chamber.ca/news/canadian-chamber-statement-on-cleantech-and-ccus-investment-tax-credits-implementation-bill-c-59>

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) advocates for federal policies, laws, and regulations that support the development and operation of safe and reliable interstate natural gas transportation and storage infrastructure now and as part of an evolving energy industry. INGAA's Climate Statement sets a goal to work together as an industry to work toward achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 from our natural gas transmission and storage assets. The commitments recognize, like the Paris Agreement, that there's a need for collaboration and cooperation, technological innovation, and sound national policies to evolve to achieve this important goal. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We are aligned with INGAA's policy priority for a clear, predictable and durable energy infrastructure permitting process. We have found INGAA to be aligned with our climate and energy-related policy positions. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report.

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canadian Gas Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Canadian Gas Association (CGA) represents Canada's natural gas distribution industry, and its members include distribution companies, transmission companies, equipment manufacturers and other service providers. Enbridge benefits from CGA's advocacy on policy issues such as building codes, the CER and partnership with Electricity Canada on tax issues. CGA has stated support for the use of existing gas energy infrastructure to accelerate and support low-emission innovations, such as renewable natural gas and hydrogen blending. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We have found CGA to be aligned with our climate and energy related policy positions. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report.

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Canada Renewables Energy Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Canadian Renewable Energy Association (CanREA) advocates on behalf of the wind energy, solar energy and energy storage industries to benefit Canada's economy and energy future. Enbridge and CanREA continue to have a common interest in the efficient deployment and expansion of renewables. Last year we assessed CanREA as partially aligned; however, their advocacy is in alignment with our wind, solar and energy storage solution technologies strategy. We will continue our membership to advocate for a broad range of technology that supports the reduction of emissions. For more information, see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report.

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Hydrogen Council

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Hydrogen Council is a global CEO-led initiative that brings together leading companies with a united vision and ambition for hydrogen to accelerate the clean energy transition. The Hydrogen Council was created to "help limit global warming to 2°C, in accordance with the target set by the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015 and to share their vision and goals regarding the use of hydrogen as an accelerator of the energy transition". The Hydrogen Council states access to renewable energy and CCS technology is one piece of the puzzle for ensuring a successful transition to a hydrogen economy.¹ Enbridge gains value from our involvement with the Hydrogen Council, especially through its efforts and advocacy that advance hydrogen development and policy. The council also publishes hydrogen-related studies and provides a platform for government and companies to connect on hydrogen issues. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We have found the Hydrogen Council to be aligned with our climate and energy related policy positions. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report. Footnote: 1 <https://hydrogencouncil.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/WB-Hydrogen-Report-2022.pdf>

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :Liquid Energy Pipeline Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Liquid Energy Pipeline Association (LEPA) promotes responsible policies, safety excellence, and public support for liquids pipelines. and represents pipelines transporting 97 percent of all hazardous liquids barrel miles reported to the FERC. Their diverse membership includes large and small pipelines carrying crude oil, refined petroleum products, NGLs and other liquids. Enbridge derives benefit from our engagement with LEPA from the exchange of information and views on safety and other technical and policy issues. We conducted a review of how our supported trade associations' climate-related policy positions align with our own. We have found LEPA to be aligned with our climate and energy related policy positions. For more information see page 105 of the 2024 Sustainability Report.
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Enbridge 2024 Sustainability Report; see page 3 for approach and GRI and TCFD reference, see page 111 for content indices, see pages 16-27 and 78-96 for climate change, see pages 35-41 for water and biodiversity.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Enbridge Sustainability Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Enbridge publishes its sustainability related information annually in a voluntary Sustainability Report. We work to maintain pace with reporting guidance and frameworks as they rapidly evolve. The following reporting standards have informed our approach to 2024 reporting: Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards and GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector Standard; Sustainability Accounting Standards Board standards for Oil and Gas Midstream and Gas Utilities and Distributors; Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures; UN Sustainable Development Goals; and the UN Global Compact.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Emissions figures
- Emission targets
- Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Enbridge Datasheet 2024; see pages 5-7 for environmental data.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Enbridge publishes its sustainability related data annually in a voluntary Sustainability Datasheet. We work to maintain pace with reporting guidance and frameworks as they rapidly evolve. The following reporting standards have informed our approach to 2024 reporting: Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Universal Standards and GRI 11: Oil and Gas Sector Standard; Sustainability Accounting Standards Board standards for Oil and Gas Midstream and Gas Utilities and Distributors; Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures; UN Sustainable Development Goals; and the UN Global Compact.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual report, pages 48-62 - risk factors, page 29 - RNG Strategy, pages 48 - Regulatory risks.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024 Enbridge Annual Report .pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Enbridge publishes its sustainability related information in mainstream reports such as the Annual Report (10k), which contains audited financial statements.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

2025 Enbridge Management Information Circular; see pages 9-11, 42-43, 51.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2025_Enbridge_Management Information Circular (MIC).pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Enbridge publishes its sustainability related information in mainstream reports such as Management Information Circular, which includes content on governance, the oversight of sustainability risk and sustainability approach and practices.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

In alignment with best practices recommended by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Enbridge carried out a double materiality assessment to gain insight into the issues of greatest importance to our stakeholders. The assessment, conducted in early 2024, reviewed sustainability topics through a dual lens: the impact that these topics have on the Company and the Company's impact on the economy, people and the environment. The assessment yielded priority topics and significant topics.

Priority topics are identified by our stakeholders to be critically important for our business to be successful, require a strategic focus and commitment to high performance across our business, and are subject to focused reporting. Significant topics are areas that are also important to the Company and our stakeholders, are managed and monitored internally, and are addressed throughout our sustainability reporting, although not to the same extent as the priority topics. Water, as part of the material topic environmental management, is considered a significant topic but not a priority topic. Our main reason for withdrawing water is for hydrostatic pressure testing where a negligible volume of water is consumed. We do not consume significant volumes of water as part of our operations; therefore, it is not considered an immediate strategic priority for Enbridge. As part of our recent acquisition of three U.S. gas utilities, we acquired Wexpro—a company that develops and produces natural gas and supplies it directly to Enbridge Gas Utah. In order to produce gas, we require water for drilling and completion of wells. We are seeking to understand how Wexpro’s operations change our corporate water use profile and their current efforts to optimize water use. (Note – the term “materiality assessment” and similar terms in this context is used specifically to identify the sustainability topics of greatest importance to our stakeholders and do not correspond to the concept of materiality under Canadian or U.S. securities laws.)

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following assumptions are made under the 2024 Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise), for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines: - Limited data provided in the context of the back-casted Net Zero Scenario Gas Transmission and Midstream - LNG capacity decreases to 145 bcm in 2050. -Global hydrogen production increases to 70 Mtpa by 2030 - Global RNG consumption increases to 7,363 PJ by 2050 Gas Distribution and Storage - North American natural gas prices increase to \$2.0 per MBtu by 2050 - Global hydrogen production increases to 70 Mtpa by 2030 - Global RNG consumption increases to 7,363 PJ by 2050 Renewable Power Generation - Global renewable energy capacity increases to 33,179 GW in 2050. - Renewable energy investment represents \$4.2 trillion/year by 2030

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Enbridge routinely assesses the fundamentals of our business under a variety of scenarios, including the prominent and widely referenced International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios. The IEA released its latest flagship report in October 2024 with updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.4-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). In 2024, we focused on the three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to describe potential risks associated with the pace of the energy transition, and to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. NZE is a normative, or “backcast,” approach that makes assumptions on the required global energy system to meet a 1.5°C temperature target and net-zero carbon emissions. While backcast scenarios do not account for the feasibility of the pathway, they are instructive in understanding the degree of change necessary. We use the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA APS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acute physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chronic physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liability | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reputation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Finance and insurance

Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

Consumer sentiment

Consumer attention to impact

Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global targets

Relevant technology and science

Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following assumptions are made under 2024 Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7-degree rise), for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines: - Global liquids demand decreases to 64.7 MMbpd by 2050. - North American oil production decreases to 14.8 MMbpd by 2050. - North American oil demand decreases to 6.3 MMPbd by 2050. - North American oil exports increase to 9.8 MMbpd in 2030 and decrease to 8.3 MMbpd in 2050. Gas Transmission and Midstream -North American gas production declines to 409 bcm in 2050. - Natural gas represents 14% of North America energy supply in in 2050. - LNG exports increase by

118% by 2035 relative to 2023 and LNG capacity decreases to 290 bcm in 2050. - Global hydrogen production increases to 25 Mtpa by 2030. - Global RNG consumption increases to 6,234 PJ by 2050. Gas Distribution and Storage - North American natural gas prices increase to \$3.2 per MBtu by 2030 and decrease to \$2.9 MBtu by 2050. - North American natural gas consumption decreases to 12,792 PJ in 2050. - Global hydrogen production increases to 25 Mtpa by 2030. - Global RNG consumption increases to 6,234 PJ by 2050. Renewable Power Generation - Global renewable energy capacity increases to 29,355 GW in 2050. - Renewable energy investment represents \$3.1 trillion/year by 2030. - Renewables represent 58% of the North American energy supply by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Enbridge routinely assesses the fundamentals of our business under a variety of scenarios, including the prominent and widely referenced International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios. The IEA released its latest flagship report in October 2024 with updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.4-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). In 2024, we focused on the three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to describe potential risks associated with the pace of the energy transition, and to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. APS outlines an energy future based on governments meeting all of their announced pledges in full and on time and reflects a more ambitious transition to a low-carbon economy. We use the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 2.0°C - 2.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Global targets

Relevant technology and science

Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Direct interaction with climate

Perception of efficacy of climate regime

Macro and microeconomy

Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The following assumptions are made under 2024 Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.4-degree rise) for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines - Global liquids demand reaches 104.6 MMbpd by 2030 and decreases to 97.8 MMbpd by 2050. - North American oil production reaches 29.5 MMbpd by 2030 and decreases to 23.8 MMbpd by 2050. - North American oil demand decreases to 14.5 MMPbd in 2050. - North American oil exports increase to 10.4 MMbpd in 2050. Gas Transmission and Midstream - North American gas production declines to 1,073 bcm in 2050. - Natural gas represents 28% of North America energy supply in 2050. - LNG exports increase by 1638% by 2050 relative to 2023 and LNG capacity increases to 830 bcm in 2050. - Global hydrogen production increases to 7 Mtpa by 2030 - Global RNG consumption increases to 4,779 PJ by 2050. Gas Distribution and Storage - North American natural gas prices increase to \$4.2 MBtu by 2050. - North American natural gas consumption decreases to 28,278 PJ in 2050. - Global hydrogen production increases to 7 Mtpa by 2030. - Global RNG consumption increases to 4,779 PJ by 2050. Renewables - Global renewable energy capacity increases to 23,218 GW in 2050. - Renewable energy investment represents \$1.8 trillion/year by 2030. - Renewables represent 34% of the North American energy supply by 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Enbridge routinely assesses the fundamentals of our business under a variety of scenarios, including the prominent and widely referenced International Energy Agency (IEA) World Energy Outlook scenarios. The IEA released its latest flagship report in October 2024 with updates to its regular Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS–2.4-degree rise), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS–1.7 degree rise) and the back-casted Net Zero Scenario (NZE–1.5-degree rise). In 2024, we focused on the three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to describe potential risks associated with the pace of the energy transition, and to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. STEPS outlines a view of energy system progression based on the current policy landscape and actions of governments to reach their targets. We use the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In 2024, we used three IEA scenarios (STEPS, APS and NZE) to assess and illustrate the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. We overlaid the general trends from the scenarios against our businesses and strategies and made the following conclusions regarding the updated outlooks: - As energy demands continue to increase, conventional oil and natural gas are expected to play an important role in reliably and affordably meeting global energy needs over the long term while also contributing to energy security. The scenario analysis emphasizes our strategic balance between reliability, growth, and diversification to support the energy transition by progressively incorporating lower-emission energy sources into the business mix. - Our diversified asset portfolio, including crude oil, gas transmission, and renewables, underscores a balanced approach, and with the recent acquisitions in our gas utilities business have expanded service to more than seven million customers across North America. Strategic plans remain growth-oriented and future-focused, with an emphasis on adapting to evolving market and regulatory frameworks. Investments in renewables reflect a gradual shift to cleaner energy, reducing the carbon footprint and supporting global decarbonization across all three scenarios. - North American oil and natural gas net exports are expected to grow – Enbridge utilizes extensive pipeline networks connecting producers in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin and Permian Basin to major North American refining hubs and export terminals, ensuring secure and efficient supply chains. - Gas transmission operations connect natural gas basins to utilities, industry, and LNG export markets, focusing on resilience against price volatility and the long-term viability of natural gas within energy infrastructure. This segment is increasingly involved in supporting the energy transition by investing in technologies such as Smartpipe for hydrogen and CO2 transport and facilitating the integration of RNG. - Within gas distribution, our emphasis on reliability and customer value by promoting conservation and efficiency through demand-side management programs. The business strives to support the transition to cleaner energy by offering RNG interconnect services and investing in projects that blend RNG and hydrogen, thereby helping to extend asset longevity and reduce emissions for end users. - The renewables division demonstrates our proactive adaptation by building a portfolio of wind and solar assets across North America and Europe. This segment underpins the company's shift toward renewable energy sources and positions us to capture new opportunities as renewable deployment accelerates. We believe that developing all four of our core businesses to meet growing global energy demand while lowering emissions provides further resilience to

our business as a whole. Our diversified energy mix and commercial models, early entry into lower-carbon investments and financial strength create strategic optionality and position Enbridge to be resilient under each of the assessed scenario
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, but we have a climate transition plan with a different temperature alignment

(5.2.2) Temperature alignment of transition plan

Select from:

Other, please specify :Targets were informed by science-based guidance available at the time; applied SBTi target setting methodology, aligned with Paris Agreement goals (global temperatures well below 2C above pre-industrial while pursuing means to limit increase to 1.5C)

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

To meet increased demand for energy across North America and around the world, while continuing to drive down emissions intensity, we believe an energy evolution, which will take all forms of energy, will be required. Economies, societies and consumers benefit from reliable, affordable and sustainable energy choices. Through collaboration with regulators, policymakers and other stakeholders, we aim to balance these factors and believe this will take an “all-of the-above” approach. As a company with diverse energy infrastructure, we are uniquely positioned to help support the energy transition—or energy evolution. For us, this includes reducing the emissions intensity of the conventional fuels we transport and store, facilitating the shift from higher emission energy sources to natural gas, advancing the integration of renewable energy sources like wind and solar, and investing in infrastructure for emerging solutions such as renewable natural gas and carbon capture and storage (CCS). Enbridge’s strategy and our portfolio of oil, natural gas and renewable power businesses are critical to maintaining a balanced approach that we believe enables a durable energy evolution.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

We believe active, consistent engagement with our shareholders and other stakeholders on an ongoing basis is key to transparency, facilitating open and informed dialogue and sharing our story. Throughout 2024, we regularly met with institutional shareholders and investor groups. The key discussion topics included Enbridge’s approach to sustainability and how sustainability is integrated into all aspects of our business and management’s mindset. Our primary shareholder engagement event is the annual Investment Community Conference, which provides management with an opportunity to update the investment community on the Company’s strategic priorities and outlook. Members of our executive team, including our President & CEO, Chief Financial Officer and presidents of our business units, as well as representatives from Investor Relations and Sustainability departments also meet with shareholders throughout the year directly, and by way of investor roadshows in a variety of cities and countries. In addition, we also participate in several third-party investor conferences, hosted an asset tour in 2024 for institutional investors and periodically conduct anonymous and confidential shareholder perception surveys to provide market perspective and feedback to management. Sustainability-aligned business practices remain an important tenet of our value proposition. In 2024, we continued to focus our shareholder engagement activities on targeted outreach, allowing us to highlight our sustainability performance via sustained investment, transparency, and progression towards our sustainability goals, detailed most recently in Enbridge’s 2024 Sustainability Report.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

A description of key assumptions related to the transition plan are available in the discussion of Climate change and the energy evolution found in the 2024 Sustainability report (beginning at pg. 16). A description of risks related to climate change (including physical risks and transitional risks) is available in the 2024 Sustainability report (beginning at pg. 84).

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Enbridge continues to advance toward our goals of reducing GHG emissions intensity by 35% by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions from our operations by 2050 (from assets over which we have operational control – Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) relative to the 2018 baseline year. In 2024, our Scope 1 and 2 intensity was 40% lower than our baseline year of 2018. Our emissions intensity reduction was driven by several factors, including a decrease in fuel consumption, methane emissions reduction initiatives, lower-carbon emissions power purchase agreements, and increased throughput on our system. Additionally, we divested some high-emissions intensity assets, including gas processing and gathering facilities. In 2024 we also divested our interest in the Alliance Pipeline and Aux Sable. This intensity metric aggregates emissions and throughput for each business unit based on tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per energy delivered in petajoules (PJ). In 2024, our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions from operations were 22% lower than our baseline of 2018. Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas-powered equipment to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, Company-wide absolute Scope 1 emissions are similar to 2023, due to the net impact of the sale of our interest in Alliance Pipeline and Aux Sable and the acquisition of three U.S.-based gas utilities. Our LP business has primarily Scope 2 emissions because it uses electric pump stations to push crude oil through its pipelines. Company-wide Scope 2 emissions have decreased 5% from 2023. Our Scope 2 emissions went down as a result of grid decarbonization, improved energy efficiency and an increased use of lower-carbon generation to power our assets. In order to meet our net-zero emissions target, we are focused on five key pathways: 1) investing in renewables and lower-carbon infrastructure, 2) modernization and innovation, 3) procurement of lower-carbon power, 4) self-powering our assets, 5) offsets and carbon credits. Each of our business units is engaged in activities to meet our GHG emissions reduction goals. Our LP, GDS and GTM businesses are working to enhance the energy efficiency of their infrastructure, procure lower-carbon power for their operations and adopt innovative technologies to minimize their GHG emissions. Our Renewable Power business continues to increase its generation capacity, build partnerships, invest in new technologies, acquire promising and innovating companies and advocate for policy change. More information is available in the 2024 Sustainability Report (pages 16-29).

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Enbridge_SR_2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

No other environmental issue considered

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Enbridge's GHG emissions reduction targets, developed in 2020, were informed by guidance and methodologies recommended by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) available at the time. The SBTi has paused all commitments and validations of targets from the fossil fuel sector, due to the developing status of its fossil fuel sector work (SBTi has paused development of its Oil and Gas Standard, which has been ongoing since 2019). Therefore, Enbridge is unable to have an SBTi approved target at this time. There are many factors that could impact Enbridge's future absolute emissions. We are actively evaluating initiatives to manage and reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions and strive to continuously improve our approach to scope 3 emissions, in line with developing standards and methodologies. We will continue to monitor the development of guidelines for science-based targets for the oil and gas sector guidelines.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

Products and services

Upstream/downstream value chain

Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities have helped to drive the diversification of our business and our investments in renewable and lower-carbon energy. Renewable power: We continue to develop a strong portfolio of renewable projects in North America and Europe. In 2024, the 577 MW Fox Squirrel Solar project and the Fécamp and Provence Grand Large offshore wind farms came into operation, and we started construction on two new solar projects with a combined capacity of 945 MW. As of May 2025, our combined Renewable Power generation investments now represent approximately 3,482 MW (net) in operations and construction of generation capacity. RNG: Our investments in RNG include owning biogas facilities, upgrading facilities and building infrastructure to connect RNG producers to the gas network. Enbridge has connected seven RNG projects in our Enbridge Gas Ontario service territory since 2011. An additional 15 projects are in various stages of development in Ontario and a further five projects with U.S. local distribution companies in Utah, North Carolina and Ohio. We purchased six operating landfill gas-to-RNG production facilities in one Arkansas and five Texas locations. We have invested in Divert Inc. to continue to develop facilities that turn waste food into RNG. CCS: We are investing in two CCS projects to help mitigate emissions from hard-to-abate processes. Enbridge is developing transportation and storage infrastructure at the Wabamun Hub in Alberta with rights to two deep saline reservoirs covering approximately 220,000 ha. Expected to be operational by 2027, the project aims to provide open-access carbon storage solutions for nearby industrial facilities. We have also partnered with two other companies to develop OnStream CO2, a portfolio of carbon storage projects across Louisiana's southern coast. The two planned projects have an estimated storage capacity of more than 325 million tonnes of CO2 and one of the projects entails repurposing our pipelines from transporting natural gas to transporting CO2. Hydrogen: In addition to our hydrogen production and blending facility in Markham, Ontario we are advancing our interest in the Appalachian Region Clean Hydrogen Hub with Enbridge Ohio poised to provide hydrogen storage for fleet refueling by a local transit agency, exploring potential interest in the Mid Atlantic Clean Hydrogen Hub, and exploring the pyrolysis of natural gas to make low-carbon hydrogen. Lower-carbon ammonia: We continue to expand our collaboration with Yara to evaluate future ammonia production facilities in the U.S. Gulf Coast and ammonia import and export infrastructure globally, starting with the proposed lower-carbon blue ammonia production facility proposed in Texas. The proposed project represents a significant development opportunity for surrounding communities. The project includes two production units with a total production capacity of up to 2.8 million metric tons of ammonia per year

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Currently, Enbridge publicly discloses its relevant Scope 3 emissions that we can confidently track, record and calculate. This includes upstream fuel and energy related activities (category 3), our utility customers' natural gas consumption (category 11) and employee air travel for business (category 6). We are building on our GHG emissions reporting by expanding the categories of Scope 3 emissions that we report on and report on our progress in the 2024 Sustainability Report (page 28). As an energy infrastructure company, we believe it is important to understand the indirect emissions that are created when our utility customers use the product that we deliver. Enbridge is taking steps to reduce our Scope 3 footprint, particularly from the use of sold products from our natural gas utility customers (Category 11). Some of our emissions reduction efforts aim to mitigate these Scope 3 emissions, either by providing incentives to improve customer energy efficiency, or by providing consumers with lower-carbon fuels such as hydrogen and renewable natural gas (RNG). Demand side management (DSM): For more than 25 years, we have offered DSM programs to help our residential, commercial and utility gas utility customers reduce their energy costs. These Enbridge Gas Distribution Ontario DSM programs have cumulatively saved 35.7 billion cubic meters in lifetime natural gas and 67.1 million tonnes of GHG emissions since 1995. Home retrofits: Enbridge Gas Ontario support the co-delivery of the Government of Canada's Greener Homes Grant to eligible Ontarians. In 2024, Enbridge Gas helped more than 90,000 eligible customers receive grants for recommended and eligible retrofits such as home insulation, windows and doors, heat pumps and renewable energy systems. Energy solutions: Our Enbridge Sustain service is an unregulated energy-as-a-service line of business that offers energy solutions including solar photovoltaic, hybrid heating and electric vehicle chargers to help homeowners, developers and commercial customers in Ontario reduce their GHG emissions and energy costs. Hydrogen blending: We operate North America's first utility-scale power-to-gas facility in Markham, Ontario, that converts surplus electrical energy to hydrogen gas, which is then injected into the existing natural gas network. We blend approximately 2% hydrogen with natural gas and, in 2024, delivered approximately 70,000 m³ of hydrogen to our customers. We continue to increase our hydrogen production and blending expertise. Renewable natural gas (RNG): Regulations within Quebec required gas utilities to provide two percent RNG in the gas they delivered in 2024. Additionally, utility customers in Ontario, Quebec, North Carolina, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho can pay a premium and voluntarily purchase RNG required to meet their energy needs and GHG reduction goals. More than 63,200,000 m³ of RNG was delivered to our customers in 2024.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

*Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated in the business strategy approach around current operations. For our natural gas system, the primary emissions sources are natural gas combustion emissions from our gas compressors and methane emissions associated with operating our natural gas pipeline network. To manage these emissions, we focus on improving our methane performance and modernizing our equipment. Through ongoing investment, we continue to advance our work to mitigate the methane emissions across our natural gas value chain through reducing venting during pipeline repairs, choosing alternative repair methods, upgrading technology, reducing other small sources of venting and leak detection and repair. These initiatives are described further the 2024 Sustainability Report (page 18). For our liquids pipelines, the majority of emissions come from electricity consumption. We are focused on increasing the procurement of lower-carbon power and improving power consumption efficiency. We actively seek opportunities for lower-carbon electricity to reduce our carbon footprint and since. We have secured a zero-emissions source (nuclear) for our Illinois operations and three solar projects (Alberta Solar One in Alberta, and Portage and Adams in Wisconsin), which produce around 29 MW of renewable energy. In addition to lowering the carbon energy used in our operations, we focus on energy efficiency through operational optimization, equipment efficiency and energy efficient buildings. These initiatives are described further the 2024 Sustainability Report (page 21).
[Add row]*

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Assets
- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Indirect costs
- Access to capital
- Capital allocation
- Capital expenditures
- Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate -related risks and opportunities have been incorporated into different aspects of our business and financial planning processes, including: - Capital allocation decisions integrate environmental and social factors alongside global and regional energy supply and demand fundamentals, and competitive advantage opportunities based on costs, skills, technology, infrastructure and proximity to markets. Key sustainability factors assessed include safety, carbon pricing trends, emissions, stakeholder engagement, Indigenous engagement and economic opportunity. - In our capital allocation framework, all potential investments are burdened with an internal cost of carbon and are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to assess whether they align with our emissions reduction targets. -

When we evaluate project economics, we incorporate the current cost of carbon and estimated investments required to reduce emissions. - Our financial planning processes are informed by climate-related risk and opportunities. For example, forecasted spending in asset integrity and maintenance takes into account physical risks such as extreme weather events, and long-term capital spending is informed by regulatory risks and other transition-related factors.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

Other, please specify :Capital investments in Renewable Power Generation business unit, in alignment with Enbridge's climate transition plan.

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

661000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

10

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

10

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Our capital allocation framework includes alignment to our GHG emissions reduction plans and targets, while incorporating long-term compliance costs and climate policy risk into our analysis. All potential investments are burdened with an internal cost of carbon, and are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to assess whether they align with our emissions reduction targets. Our financial planning processes are informed by climate-related risk and opportunities. Enbridge's net-zero strategy (from our operations) focuses on five key pillars: investing in renewables and lower-carbon infrastructure, modernization and innovation, procurement of lower-carbon power, self-powering our assets, and offsets and carbon credits. As each of our business units is engaged in activities to meet our GHG emissions

reduction goals, we do not separately report on spending aligned with our GHG emissions reduction targets. Reporting above is related to CAPEX in our RP BU only. The percentage of CAPEX planned to align in 2025 is assumed based on capital expenditures as of June 30, 2025.

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Each business unit is engaged in activities to meet our GHG emissions reduction goals. Our LP, GDS and GTM businesses are working to enhance energy efficiency, procure lower-carbon power and adopt innovative technologies. Our RP business continues to increase its generation capacity, build partnerships, invest in new technologies, acquire promising and innovating companies and advocate for policy change. Enbridge does not operate a separate R&D team but rather integrates R&D activities into each business unit. Examples of investments in innovation in lower-carbon products or services include: - Investments in Renewable Power: As of May 2025, Enbridge's Renewable Power Generation investments represent approximately 3,482 MW (net) generation capacity consisting of solar and onshore wind facilities in North America and offshore wind facilities in UK, Germany and France. - Transporting lower-carbon fuels: We invested in Smartpipe technology, a retrofit solution that enables existing pipelines to transport hydrogen and carbon dioxide, which aims to ensure that our infrastructure is capable of pivoting as the energy transition and fundamentals require. - Lower-carbon technology: We continue to enable the RNG market by owning and operating landfill gas-to-RNG facilities and by providing utility RNG interconnect services. Investments in blending RNG and hydrogen production projects can enhance our distribution assets' longevity and enable us to offer a lower-carbon service to utility customers. - Operational optimization: We improve energy efficiency and reduce waste through pump selection and volume allocation optimization. Our Energy Optimizer tool, which uses machine learning to identify the most efficient pumps, helped avoid approximately 28,000 tonnes of CO2 in 2024. - Partnerships on lower-carbon ammonia: In addition to our collaboration with Yara to evaluate future ammonia production facilities in the U.S. Gulf Coast, we collaborate through partnerships and advocacy, such as participation in the Canadian Hydrogen Association, the Department of Energy in the U.S. and the Hydrogen Council. We are also an active member of Pipeline Research Council International Emerging Fuels Institute. We held two studies with Cleveland State University where engineering students worked with Enbridge Ohio employees on hydrogen blending and production methods.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Renewable Energy

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

5

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

12

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In order to meet our GHG emissions goals, we are focused on five key pathways that contribute differently toward our 2030 and 2050 goals. Investing in renewables is identified as a pathway for both goals. We are pursuing renewable power generating opportunities in North America and Europe through solar and onshore and offshore wind projects. In 2024, the 577 MW Fox Squirrel Solar project came into operation, and we started construction on two new solar projects with a combined capacity of 945 MW. The Fécamp and Provence Grand Large offshore wind farms came into operation in 2024, and we started construction on 448 MW offshore wind farm project. In 2024, we also announced plans to develop the Seven Stars Energy project, a new onshore wind energy project in Saskatchewan with six First Nations. As of May 2025, our combined Renewable Power generation investments represent approximately 3,482 MW (net) in operations and construction of generation capacity.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

	Please explain
	<i>The trend of water-related capital and operating expenditures has not been assessed for the reporting year or for the next reporting year.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Set a carbon offset budget
- Stress test investments
- Other, please specify :Drive emissions reductions to meet our targets; drive investment decisions; stakeholder expectations.

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to international standards
- Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Enbridge reviews the internal price on carbon annually to determine whether any changes are required. Enbridge considers changes in regulatory policy in jurisdictions that we operate in.

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Risk management
- Opportunity management

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Internal carbon pricing is used to manage carbon exposure and integrate climate-related risks into decision-making. Internal carbon pricing assigns a monetary value to each ton of CO₂ emitted, helping Enbridge prepare for regulatory changes, drive low-carbon investments, and identify sustainable business opportunities. Other climate-related risks, including the impact of climate change, are considered in our capital allocation process.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

	Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Enbridge prioritizes supply chain engagement with suppliers based on procurement spend.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Procurement spend
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Enbridge prioritizes supply chain engagement with suppliers based on procurement spend.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct, Enbridge is committed to sound stewardship and protection of the environment. We require suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and Enbridge environmental policies and guidelines as a condition of conducting business with and on behalf of Enbridge. Suppliers are also encouraged to apply a continuous improvement approach to enhance their environmental performance and reduce their environmental footprint. Our approach to the environment is governed by our Sustainability Policy and Climate Policy and we require our suppliers to be familiar with and contribute to these commitments.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

As outlined in our Supplier Code of Conduct, Enbridge is committed to sound stewardship and protection of the environment. We require suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and Enbridge environmental policies and guidelines as a condition of conducting business with and on behalf of Enbridge. Suppliers are also encouraged to apply a continuous improvement approach to enhance their environmental performance and reduce their environmental footprint. Our approach to the environment is governed by our Sustainability Policy and Climate Policy and we require our suppliers to be familiar with and contribute to these commitments.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :We require our suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and Enbridge environmental policies and guidelines as a condition of conducting business with and on behalf of Enbridge.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Enbridge's Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Enbridge's Supplier Code of Conduct requires our Suppliers to have in place the appropriate control measures in their own operations and across their supply chain to monitor compliance with the Code and to promptly correct and report any non-compliance. Suppliers are expected to maintain policies and practices to allow violations, misconduct, or grievances to be reported by workers and addressed without fear of retaliation. We require our suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and Enbridge environmental policies and guidelines as a condition of conducting business with and on behalf of Enbridge. These enhanced requirements are within our Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets expectations for all our suppliers to share Enbridge's commitment to the highest standard of business conduct, focusing on areas of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, diversity and inclusion, and responsible business behavior.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :We require our suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and Enbridge environmental policies and guidelines as a condition of conducting business with and on behalf of Enbridge.

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Enbridge’s Supplier Code of Conduct

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Enbridge’s Supplier Code of Conduct requires our Suppliers to have in place the appropriate control measures in their own operations and across their supply chain to monitor compliance with the Code and to promptly correct and report any non-compliance. Suppliers are expected to maintain policies and practices to allow violations, misconduct, or grievances to be reported by workers and addressed without fear of retaliation. We require our suppliers to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and Enbridge environmental policies and guidelines as a condition of conducting business with and on behalf of Enbridge. These enhanced requirements are within our Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets expectations for all our suppliers to share Enbridge’s commitment to the highest standard of business conduct, focusing on areas of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, diversity and inclusion, and responsible business behavior.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Supplier assessment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Enbridge collects sustainability data from top suppliers using a third-party assessment platform and market intelligence tools. The platform evaluates suppliers across four pillars: environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. Customized questionnaires generate a scorecard for each supplier, assigning an overall risk rating and ratings for each pillar, along with detailed reports on strengths and areas for improvement. One of our key initiatives to support supplier resiliency is hosting regular webinars on various topics related to sustainability matters. These webinars cover topics such as reporting emissions and improving assessment scores. In addition, we also engaged with our suppliers individually, discussing various sustainability topics, including the scorecard and reviewed

contracts with the supplier and the Enbridge leadership team to ensure the key performance indicators set out in our contracts were met. The following represents key highlights from this third year of supplier assessment: - Newly rated 66 suppliers, reflecting a notable 28% increase from 2023 - Suppliers assessed increased by 4% overall from 2023, with 45% of our overall supplier spend assessed. - The number of suppliers with a carbon performance rating increased from 174 to 253, accounting for 43% of our total spend with key suppliers. - Suppliers sharing Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions increased from 69 to 91, which constitutes 13% of key suppliers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Unknown

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Supplier Assessment

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Information collection

- Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)
- Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Enbridge collects sustainability data from top suppliers using a third-party assessment platform and market intelligence tools. The platform evaluates suppliers across four pillars: environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement. Customized questionnaires generate a scorecard for each supplier, assigning an overall risk rating and ratings for each pillar, along with detailed reports on strengths and areas for improvement. One of our key initiatives to support supplier resiliency is hosting regular webinars on various topics related to sustainability matters. These webinars cover topics such as reporting emissions and improving assessment scores. In addition, we also engaged with our suppliers individually, discussing various sustainability topics, including the scorecard and reviewed contracts with the supplier and the Enbridge leadership team to ensure the key performance indicators set out in our contracts were met. The following represents key highlights from this third year of supplier assessment: - Newly rated 66 suppliers, reflecting a notable 28% increase from 2023 - Suppliers assessed increased by 4% overall from 2023, with 45% of our overall supplier spend assessed.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Unknown

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

As an energy infrastructure company with over 3.9 million natural gas customers in Ontario, we believe it is important to understand the indirect emissions that are created when our utility customers use the product that we deliver. A key element in Enbridge's approach for engaging with partners in our value chain on climate and energy issues are our natural gas utility's Demand Side Management (DSM) programs. Some of our emissions reduction efforts aim to mitigate these Scope 3 emissions by providing incentives to improve customer energy efficiency. DSM includes a suite of strategies used by utilities, to encourage consumers to change their energy usage patterns. For more than 25 years, we have offered DSM programs to help our gas utility customers reduce their energy costs. Through our rate-approved DSM programs, Enbridge Gas Ontario encourages customers across all sectors to implement energy efficiency measures or behaviors, for which customers receive an incentive. Residential programs include the Home Efficiency Rebate, the Home Winterproofing Program (offered to income-qualified customers) and financial incentives to upgrade equipment like smart thermostats. Our commercial and industrial DSM programs include equipment upgrade programs and incentives for businesses to identify and prioritize energy efficiency projects. Enbridge reports Scope 3 emissions for Category 11 "use of products sold" based on natural gas combustion emissions from our utility customers in our 2024 Datasheet (page 5).

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Enbridge measures the success of this program using an annual scorecard from the Ontario Energy Board DSM Framework with the primary focus being annual savings from our energy efficiency programs. The annual DSM scorecard is broken out by program, some of which have multiple metrics to ensure Enbridge Gas Ontario is assisting a broad range of customers with reducing their natural gas use. These programs are available to residential, low income, commercial, industrial and large volume customers. As part of the 2022 Ontario Energy Board DSM Framework, the utility is awarded an annual incentive when scorecard achievements exceed a 75% threshold. Enbridge Gas Ontario's efficiency programs have reduced customer consumption by more than 35.7 billion lifetime cubic meters of natural gas between 1995 and 2024. These gas savings have resulted in 67.1 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided since 1995 1, 2. [1] 2023 data is subject to OEB approval [2] 2024 data is unaudited and is subject to OEB approval

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We believe in active engagement with our shareholders and other stakeholders on an ongoing basis through a variety of avenues is key to transparency, facilitating open and informed dialogue and sharing our story. Enbridge engages shareholders regarding climate-related issues, both proactively and reactively. Throughout

2024, we regularly met with institutional shareholders and investor groups. The key discussion topics included Enbridge’s approach to sustainability and how sustainability is integrated into all aspects of our business and management’s mindset. Our primary shareholder engagement event is the annual Investment Community Conference which provides management with an opportunity to update the investment community on the Company’s strategic priorities and outlook. Members of our executive team, including our President & CEO, Chief Financial Officer and presidents of our business units, as well as representatives from Investor Relations and Sustainability departments also meet with shareholders throughout the year directly, and by way of investor roadshows in a variety of cities and countries. In addition, we also participate in several third-party investor conferences, hosted an asset tour in 2024 for institutional investors, and periodically conduct anonymous and confidential shareholder perception surveys to provide market perspective and feedback to management. Sustainability-aligned business practices remain an important tenet of our value proposition. In 2024, we continued to focus our shareholder engagement activities on targeted outreach, allowing us to highlight sustainability performance via sustained investment, transparency, and progression towards our sustainability goals, detailed most recently in our 2024 Sustainability Report.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engagement with investors and stakeholders has informed our sustainability reporting metrics and disclosure approach.
 [Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Enbridge is not directly collaborating with CDP Supply Chain members.	Enbridge is not directly collaborating with CDP Supply Chain members.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Enbridge has adopted the operational control approach to define its organizational boundaries. The corporate-wide data is developed by consolidating the following business units' (BU) GHG inventory: Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS), Renewable Power and Corporate Services, unless otherwise noted. This approach is aligned with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards and regulatory reporting requirements. More specifically, we account for the GHG emissions, energy consumption, and criteria air contaminants (CACs) related to operations in which Enbridge or one of its subsidiaries has operational control. We do not report emissions from the assets that Enbridge has an interest in but does not have operational control over.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

*Enbridge generally reports water consumption on an operational control approach, but there may be some discrete exceptions.
[Fixed row]*

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, a divestment

Yes, other structural change, please specify :joint venture

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquisitions: The East Ohio Gas Company; Questar Gas Company and its related Wexpro companies; and Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated from Dominion Energy Inc. Six Morrow Renewables landfills through a wholly-owned US subsidiary. Joint Venture: Formed the Whistler Parent JV with WhiteWater/I Squared Capital and MPLX LP Divestiture: Alliance Pipeline, Aux Sable and NRGreen Power Limited Partnership to Pembina Corporation.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In 2024, Enbridge acquired three natural gas utilities from Dominion Energy: the East Ohio Gas Company (March 6, 2024), Questar Gas Company and its related Wexpro companies (May 31, 2024) and Public Service Company of North Carolina, Incorporated (September 30, 2024). Enbridge formed a joint venture, the Whistler Parent JV (May 29, 2024) with WhiteWater/I Squared Capital and MPLX LP that will develop, construct, own and operate natural gas pipeline and storage assets. The Whistler Parent JV has interest in the Whistler Pipeline, the Rio Bravo Pipeline project, the ADCC Pipeline and Waha Gas Storage. Enbridge, through a wholly-owned US subsidiary, acquired six Morrow Renewables operating landfill gas-to-RNG production facilities (January 2, 2024). Enbridge closed the sale of the interest in the Alliance Pipeline, Aux Sable, and NRGreen Power Limited Partnership to Pembina Pipeline Corporation (April 1, 2024). For new acquisitions within the

reporting year, Enbridge reports the performance for the full calendar year (i.e., GHG emissions, CACs). The same concept applies to divestments—if divestments occur in the reporting year, Enbridge does not report any performance indicators for the divested asset for the reporting year.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Enbridge has not made major changes to its emissions accounting methods for Scopes 1, 2, or 3 in 2024. In 2024 emissions have been calculated, where applicable, using the Global Warming Potential from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). Prior to 2024, the Global Warming Potential from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) was used.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Enbridge's selected base year is 2018. Our base-year recalculation policy is to recalculate our base year for any significant changes which meet our significance threshold of 15% of combined Scope 1 and 2 base-year emissions, or if there has been a significant change in the calculation methodology followed. An evaluation of the acquisitions and divestments in 2024 concluded that a base-year recalculation was not warranted.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

We calculate and disclose both the location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions. We use the market-based calculation in our emissions intensity calculation, in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We apply a consistent methodology to all material sources by selecting the best available emission factors following the guiding principles of our established data hierarchy. For certain immaterial sources, we continue to use location-based emission factors under the market-based approach as it does not materially impact overall Scope 2 emissions or quality data is not available. Under the market-based approach, we also account for the avoided emissions where appropriate contractual instruments are available based on the sources of energy supply, apart from the avoided emissions from procuring unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates, if any.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Fleet Vehicle GHG Emissions at some Remote Facilities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Given the scope of these emissions, being minor and only for fleet vehicles at some of our smaller facilities, they are not considered material compared to Enbridge's overall footprint.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Given the nature of Enbridge's operations, and size of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprints, emissions from this source are predicted to be immaterial compared to total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Electricity and Fuel Use at some Smaller Facilities

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

Emissions are not relevant

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

1

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

This source is excluded because these emissions are minor and only for energy use at some of our smaller facilities, and therefore not material compared to Enbridge's overall footprint.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Given the nature of Enbridge's operations, and size of our total Scope 1 and 2 emissions footprints, emissions from this source are predicted to be immaterial compared to total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10042000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Enbridge selected 2018 as the base year for emissions reporting, both intensity and absolute emissions. Enbridge will re-evaluate the base year and potentially recalibrate in the event of major acquisitions, major divestitures, mergers, or significant GHG inventory changes.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6786000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Enbridge selected 2018 as the base year for emissions reporting, both intensity and absolute emissions. Enbridge will re-evaluate the base year and potentially recalibrate in the event of major acquisitions, major divestitures, mergers, or significant GHG inventory changes.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6117000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We prospectively adopted the market-based approach to account for Scope 2 emissions on January 1, 2023. The impact of the methodology change did not have a material impact on our baseline year.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2029000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 3 emissions are calculated from consumed fuel and electricity multiplied by default emissions factors from NIR, EPA, eGRID, and GHGenius. In 2023, we retrospectively replaced the formerly reported grid loss (a component of Category 3) with a full calculation of all category 3 activities. Category 3 emissions are calculated from consumed fuel and electricity multiplied by default emissions factors from NIR, EPA, eGRID, and GHGenius.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7200.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 6 emissions are calculated from flight mileage multiplied by default emissions factors from US-EPS. These emissions are calculated by our third-party travel provider.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49800000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 3, Category 11 emissions are calculated from utility natural gas sales volumes to end users multiplied by default emissions factors from NIR, EPA, eGRID, and GHGenius. In 2024, we implemented a methodology change to separate the Scope 3 emissions from utility customers' natural gas consumption into Enbridge owned natural gas and the natural gas delivered on behalf of third-parties. The emissions related to Enbridge owned natural gas is classified as our Scope 3 Category 11 emissions and the emissions related to the use of natural gas delivered on behalf of third-parties has been excluded from our Scope 3 but provided as a supplemental metric. The methodology change resulted in a restatement of Category 11 and total Scope 3 emissions of the comparative reporting periods.

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

753200

(7.6.3) Methodological details

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.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6354000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5647000

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In 2022, we changed the methodology for calculating our Scope 2 emissions from the location-based to the market-based approach. Based on contractual instruments (e.g., supplier-specific information), we established a data hierarchy for emission factors in accordance with GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. We have applied a consistent methodology to all material sources by selecting the best available emission factors following the guiding principles of our established data hierarchy. For certain immaterial sources, we continue to use location-based emission factors under the market-based approach as it does not materially impact overall Scope 2 emissions. We used the National Inventory Report (NIR) 1990-2023: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) 2023 in our calculations, as these were the published emissions factors at the time of data collection and analysis. Under the market-based approach, we also account for the avoided emissions where appropriate contractual instruments are available based on the sources of energy supply, except for the avoided emissions from procuring unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates, if any.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from purchased goods and services encompass: 1) from the procurement of goods and services, including human resource services, maintenance, repairs, and day-to-day operational activities, and 2) from the purchase of fuel for our utility customers. Enbridge is actively enhancing its capability to effectively

monitor supplier related emissions. In 2023, an independent assessment was performed to identify key gaps in reporting within this category. The insights derived from the assessment are being used to enhance our long-term reporting approach. Our supply chain team uses a third-party assessment platform and collaborates with our key suppliers to collect specific sustainability data, including suppliers' Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from capital goods are associated with purchase of fixed assets such as plants, buildings, and equipment. Enbridge is actively enhancing its capability to effectively monitor supplier related emissions. In 2023, an independent assessment was performed to identify key gaps in reporting within this category. The insights derived from the assessment are being used to enhance our long-term reporting approach. Our supply chain team uses a third-party assessment platform and collaborates with our key suppliers to collect specific sustainability data, including suppliers' Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2059000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities are associated with energy consumed in our operations (not counted in Scope 1 or 2). Country level emission factors are used to calculate the upstream emissions of the fuel and energy usage and grid losses. The fuel and energy consumption data used for this calculation is based on primary data.

Upstream transportation and distribution**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are associated with suppliers transporting goods to Enbridge. Due to minimal emissions in this category, this is placed in lower priority in our Scope 3 reporting.

Waste generated in operations**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from waste generated in operations are associated with the generation and disposal of waste during Enbridge operational activities. Due to minimal emissions in this category, this is placed in lower priority in our Scope 3 reporting.

Business travel**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7300

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from business travel are associated with Enbridge's employee business travel including air, rail and rental car travel. U.K. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) emission factors are applied by category of flight (short-, medium-, or long-haul) to distances travelled. This category covers scope 3 emissions associated with business travel by air in 2024, including travel booked through company internal booking tool.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from employee community are associated with Enbridge's employees commuting to work including vehicle, bus, rail or other types.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from upstream leased assets are associated with Enbridge office buildings and facilities that are operated but not owned by Enbridge. Due to minimal emissions in this category, this is placed in lower priority in our Scope 3 reporting.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge operates transportation and distribution pipelines as part of its operations and the GHG emissions relating to the delivery of sold or intermediate products are predominantly reported under Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Enbridge does have one business operation (Tidal Energy), where the company contracts and pays for third-party transportation and petroleum product storage services; however, as per the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Guidance, these would be considered as "category 4" scope 3 emissions and not included in this Scope 3 source category. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge's products are either combusted as a source of energy or used as a feedstock with limited to no further processing subsequent to sale. Therefore, Scope 3 emissions associated with this category are close to zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

31781000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Emissions from combustion of natural gas sold by Enbridge's natural gas utility operations during the use phase.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from use of sold products are associated with natural gas combustion emissions from our utility customers. In 2024, we implemented a methodology change to separate the Scope 3 emissions from utility customers' natural gas consumption into Enbridge owned natural gas and the natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties. The emissions related to Enbridge owned natural gas is classified as our Scope 3 Category 11 emissions and the emissions related to the use of natural gas delivered on behalf of third parties has been excluded from our Scope 3 but provided as a supplemental metric. The methodology change resulted in a restatement of Category 11 and total Scope 3 emissions of the comparative reporting periods.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge primarily engages in transmission and distribution of natural gas and liquid petroleum products. No waste disposal or end of life treatment occurs. Therefore, emissions associated this category are zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge does not lease out any owned facilities or assets. Emissions from owned and operated facilities/assets are reported in Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions. Therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge does not operate franchises as defined in the GHG Scope 3 Accounting and Reporting Standard. Therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions associated with investments that are not otherwise reported under Enbridge Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Enbridge is in the process of developing the approach to gather emissions data from our non-operational assets.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge does not have other upstream Scope 3 emissions to report, and therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Enbridge does not have other downstream Scope 3 emissions to report, and therefore, emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Assurance statement, Appendix A: Select Performance Metrics and Criteria - Pg 30

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance statement, Appendix A: Select Performance Metrics and Criteria - Pg 30

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Assurance statement, Appendix A: Select Performance Metrics and Criteria - Pg 30

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Assurance statement, Appendix A: Select Performance Metrics and Criteria - Pg 30

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

103000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in Scope 2 emissions in 2024 is due to the reduction in usable RECs for Scope 2 emission reductions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

432000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions is primarily due to the reduction in electricity usage and favourable market emissions factors and other emissions reduction projects including those listed in Question 7.55.2

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1638939

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Change in emissions is due to the sale of Enbridge's interest in the Alliance Pipeline.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1649954

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

12

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in emissions due is related to the acquisitions from Dominion Energy of The East Ohio Gas Company, Questar Gas Company and its related Wexpro companies, and Public Service Company of North Carolina Incorporated and the acquisition of six Morrow Renewables operating landfill gas-to-RNG production facilities (Tomorrow RNG).

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no major changes in output driven emissions in 2024.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

114000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The use of the AR-5 GWP resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024.

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in boundary that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in physical operating conditions that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2024.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in unidentified emissions that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

(7.12.1.1) CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)

163000

(7.12.1.2) Comment

Biogenic emissions are carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass. As per The World Resource Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development Green House Gas Protocol—A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (GHG Protocol), these emissions are not to be included in Scope 1, as their net addition to the atmosphere is taken to be zero, but separately reported.

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

5317719

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2188000

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

17225

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.15.4) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Row 1

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

54051

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

112

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54480

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

56

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

8932

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8985

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Fugitives

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Oil

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 5

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

5202683

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

57064

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5276503

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 6

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Flaring

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

35027

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

4984

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40032

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 7

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Venting

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Gas

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

761292

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

761942

(7.15.4.7) Comment*No comment***Row 8****(7.15.4.1) Emissions category***Select from:* Fugitives**(7.15.4.2) Value chain***Select all that apply* Upstream Midstream**(7.15.4.3) Product***Select from:* Gas**(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)**

1549

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

1364944

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1366479

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment

Row 9

(7.15.4.1) Emissions category

Select from:

Combustion (excluding flaring)

(7.15.4.2) Value chain

Select all that apply

Midstream

(7.15.4.3) Product

Select from:

Unable to disaggregate

(7.15.4.4) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

23697

(7.15.4.5) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

(7.15.4.6) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

24022

(7.15.4.7) Comment

No comment
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO ₂ e)
Canada	2020690	2733181	2447970
United States of America	5511390	3637920	3198717

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

 By business division
(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Liquid Pipelines</i>	<i>84000</i>
Row 2	<i>Gas Transmission and Midstream</i>	<i>5105000</i>
Row 3	<i>Gas Distribution and Storage</i>	<i>2340000</i>
Row 4	<i>Renewable Power Generation</i>	<i>400</i>
Row 5	<i>Corporate Services</i>	<i>3000</i>

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<i>354586</i>	<i>Includes Scope 1 emissions for Wexpro operations only.</i>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<i>7177414</i>	<i>Includes Scope 1 emissions for midstream operations (excluding Wexpro).</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Liquid Pipelines</i>	<i>5811475</i>	<i>5064000</i>
Row 2	<i>Gas Transmission and Midstream</i>	<i>536763</i>	<i>560000</i>
Row 3	<i>Gas Distribution and Storage</i>	<i>16700</i>	<i>16700</i>
Row 4	<i>Renewable Power Generation</i>	<i>1400</i>	<i>1400</i>
Row 5	<i>Corporate Services</i>	<i>4700</i>	<i>4700</i>

[Add row]

(7.21) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<i>170</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>Includes emissions from Wexpro operations only.</i>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<i>6370931</i>	<i>5646518</i>	<i>Includes emissions from LP, GTM and GDS (excluding Wexpro) operations.</i>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<i>`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]</i>	<i>`Numeric input [must be between [0 - 99999999]</i>	<i>Enbridge does not have downstream oil and gas production activities.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7532000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6354000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

567000

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our consolidated accounting group includes all our GHG reported entities.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our consolidated accounting group would include all our GHG reported entities.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.24) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Row 1

(7.24.1) Oil and gas business division

Select all that apply

Midstream

Downstream

(7.24.2) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division

6.3

(7.24.3) Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division

2.8

(7.24.4) Indicate whether your methane emissions figure is based on observational data

Select from:

Both observational data and estimated or modelled data

(7.24.5) Details of methodology

Estimated methane emitted is reported as tCH₄/PJ. GTM: Throughput calculated as the sum of physical metered deliveries from each of our pipeline systems, reported in dekatherms (DTh), based on meter readings and converted to petajoules using measured gas heating values. Due to the nature of the business and complexity of the gas network, GTM includes deliveries that re-enter the Enbridge pipeline systems in the total reported figure. There is no standard industry guideline on how midstream companies should report net gas throughput (i.e., deliveries outside GTM to third parties), therefore Enbridge follows the asset level U.S. EIA throughput reporting methodology which results in a certain amount of 'double counting' of product transported. If the pipeline is not subject to EIA reporting, we adopt the EIA reporting method to calculate throughput for the pipeline system to ensure consistency. GTM operates four offshore crude oil pipelines in the Gulf Coast region. The throughput volume of these pipelines is reported under the GTM throughput figure and calculated as the physical metered volume measured at the receipt of product into the system. LP: Throughput calculated as the physically delivered volumes out of the LP pipeline system to a third party, based on delivery tickets recorded in our oil accounting system. Deliveries that re-enter our pipeline system are excluded from the reported figure. Facilities downstream of the Mainline are not included in the reported figure to avoid double counting. Ingleside Energy Center is a unique asset within Enbridge's portfolio. For this year, we continue to take a conservative approach whereby we include emissions generated at the Ingleside facility but exclude throughput from the GHG emissions intensity calculations. GDS: Throughput calculated as the physical delivered volumes out of the GDS assets to a third party retrieved from Enbridge revenue accounting systems and converted from m³ to petajoules using technical conversion factors and heat values approved for regulatory reporting. GDS throughput includes all in-franchise and ex-franchise throughput volumes, and excludes volumes related to services that would represent a double count between in-franchise and ex-franchise activity or gas that moves within the system as it is not ultimately delivered to a third party.

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

If a high-level allocation of Scope 1 and 2 emissions to each customer is acceptable, these figures could be provided. However, these would be estimated figures for order of magnitude reference. A significant challenge arises from managing extensive and intricate pipeline networks, making it difficult to accurately track and attribute emissions to individual customers without the potential for double counting.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

At this point in time, we do not see the value in allocating our emissions to our customers. Our emissions are not driven by customers alone, but rather a number of factors including the volume that flows through our pipeline, the type of fuel transported and weather.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

26042799

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

26042799.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

948987

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

13693671

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

14642658.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

509552

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

509552.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1458539

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

39851772

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

41310311.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

25779689

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

263162

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

26042852

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

624854

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

624854

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

509552

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

509552

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

948987

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Decreased consumption.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

0

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6731933

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

55990

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6787923.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8420186

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

59313

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8479499.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000246461

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

13179000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

53473000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

20

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Scope 1 GHG emissions result directly from our operations, including combustion, fugitive, vented and flared emissions. Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas-powered equipment to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, Company-wide absolute Scope 1 emissions are similar to 2023, due to the net impact of the sale of our interest in Alliance Pipeline and the acquisition of three U.S.-based utilities. Scope 2 GHG emissions result from the generation of purchased electricity we consume. Our LP business has primarily Scope 2 emissions because it uses electric pump stations to push crude oil through its pipelines. Company-wide Scope 2 emissions have decreased 5% from 2023. Our Scope 2 emissions went down as a result of grid decarbonization, improved energy efficiency and an increased use of lower-carbon generation to power our assets. Enbridge revenue increased by approximately 9.8B resulting in a lower emissions intensity (tco2e / revenue).

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

465

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

13179000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :PJ of energy throughput

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

28361

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

 Decreased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

 Other, please specify :increased throughput**(7.45.9) Please explain**

Scope 1 GHG emissions result directly from our operations, including combustion, fugitive, vented and flared emissions. Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas-powered equipment to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, Company-wide absolute Scope 1 emissions are similar to 2023, due to the net impact of the sale of our interest in Alliance Pipeline and the acquisition of three U.S.-based utilities. Scope 2 GHG emissions result from the generation of purchased electricity we consume. Our LP business has primarily Scope 2 emissions because it uses electric pump stations to push crude oil through its pipelines. Similar to Scope 1, Company-wide Scope 2 emissions have decreased 5% from 2023. Our Scope 2 emissions went down as a result of grid decarbonization, improved energy efficiency and an increased use of lower-carbon generation to power our assets. Enbridge revenue increased by approximately 9.8B resulting in a lower emissions intensity (tco2e / revenue).

[Add row]

(7.48) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.**Row 1****(7.48.1) Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)**

Select from:

 Other, please specify :PJ of Energy Throughput**(7.48.2) Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified**

265.6

(7.48.3) % change from previous year

2

(7.48.4) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.48.5) Reason for change

Scope 1 GHG emissions result directly from our operations, including combustion, fugitive, vented and flared emissions. Our GTM and GDS business units have primarily Scope 1 emissions because they use natural gas-powered equipment to deliver gas into and through pipelines. Overall, Company-wide absolute Scope 1 emissions are similar to 2023, due to the net impact of the sale of our interest in Alliance Pipeline and the acquisition of three U.S.-based utilities.

(7.48.6) Comment

N/A

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/06/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :Metric tons CO2e per PJ of energy delivered

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

459.5

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

310.5

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

770.0000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

500.5000000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

21

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

265.6

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

199.1

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

464.7000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:* No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year**

113.28

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Enbridge's GHG emissions target boundary follows the Operational Control Approach, meaning it includes Scope 1 and 2 emissions from facilities Enbridge directly operates, while excluding assets like European operations which it does not control. The target structure uses our 2018 base year, with an interim target by 2030 based on an intensity-based metric (tCO₂e per petajoule delivered) that later transitions to an absolute emissions metric by 2050, enabling consistent tracking and alignment with long-term climate goals.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective of the target is to reduce metric tons CO₂e per PJ of energy delivered by 35% by 2030.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are committed to reducing the intensity of GHG emissions from our operations by 35% by 2030 from our 2018 baseline, which we achieved in 2023 and maintained our progress in 2024. We are focused on four key pathways that contribute toward our 2030 goal. Our reduction pathways to reduce emissions intensity from our operations include procurement of lower-carbon power, modernization and innovation, self-powering our assets, and investing in renewables and lower-carbon infrastructure.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

01/01/2018

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In developing Enbridge's net zero GHG emissions reduction target we applied the Science Based Target Initiatives (SBTi's) Absolute-based approach. The SBTi does not currently have a model specific to the oil and gas sectoral decarbonization approach (SDA) excel tool. Enbridge applied the Absolute Emissions Contraction (AEC) method for its scope 1 and 2 inventory to model absolute emissions reductions in line with global decarbonization pathway. AEC is a science-based target-setting approach that aligns with the carbon budget associated with limiting global warming to 1.5°C or well below 2°C, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. Many factors would impact Enbridge's future absolute emissions and we are actively evaluating initiatives to manage and reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions. Meanwhile, we will continue to monitor the development of SBTi for midstream oil and gas sector and assess our target against SBTi once the model is available.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Objective of the target is to achieve Net Zero operational emission by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We plan to balance any residual emissions through procurement of carbon offset credits generated by nature-based solutions and renewable energy credits, with a primary focus on areas proximate to our operations. Today, offsets and carbon credits comprise approximately 20% of our net zero roadmap. Yet, as we prioritize efforts to reduce emissions along other pathways, we expect that the percentage of offsets required to achieve net zero will change over time.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We track progress of target on a yearly basis.

[Add row]

(7.54.4) Indicate which targets reported in 7.53.1/2 incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your oil and gas activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

The plan to reduce methane emissions has been included in both the emissions intensity goal and the net zero target. Methane comprised approximately 30% of our total Scope 1 emissions in 2024. Although we reduced our methane emissions by 40% between 2018 and 2023, our 2024 methane emissions increased by 32% from 2018 baseline primarily due to the recent acquisitions of three U.S. natural gas utilities. As we integrate these operations, we are working closely with our U.S. gas utilities teams to assess current practices, identify opportunities to reduce emissions, and develop a path forward. A crucial component in methane management is improving data quality because high-quality data is essential for emissions analysis, risk identification and opportunity exploration. We are evolving our approach to methane reduction and management in response to newly available technologies and equipment and in response to regulatory changes. We conducted a methane inventory assessment in 2024, which offered valuable insights into areas for improving reporting accuracy and identifying potential reduction opportunities across our transmission and distribution network. Enbridge is an active member of the ONE Future coalition, composed of about 50 natural gas companies representing more than 39% of the U.S. natural gas value chain. Formed in 2016, this coalition aims to reduce methane emissions intensity to less than 1%. Specifically, Enbridge reports under the “transmission and storage” segment, which includes a methane emissions intensity target of 0.3%¹. Since joining in 2019, Enbridge has strived to consistently meet ONE Future’s methane emissions targets. In 2023, our GTM U.S. methane intensity was 0.097%². We expect to begin reporting our new U.S. utilities methane performance through ONE Future, under the “distribution”, “production”, “transmission and storage” and “gathering and boosting” segments, in our 2025 Sustainability Report. Because our plan to reduce methane emissions has been included in both the 2030 emissions intensity goal and our 2050 net zero target, we do disclose a specific methane emissions forecast. Footnotes: 1 This means less than 0.3% of the total natural gas transported should be released into the atmosphere. 2 Based on the mile-adjusted throughput methodology.

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	0	`Numeric input
To be implemented	2	84267
Implementation commenced	4	10588
Implemented	21	753156
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Other, please specify :Modernization and direct lower-carbon solutions

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

10588

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2 (location-based)
- Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

233800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Enbridge implemented four modernization & direct- low carbon solutions to reduce emissions in 2024. These initiatives included: 1. Portable Blowdown Recovery – Distribution: Deployment of portable blowdown recovery units across distribution sites to capture and reinject methane that would otherwise be vented during maintenance and construction activities. 2. Portable Blowdown Recovery – Transmission: Use of mobile blowdown compressors at transmission locations to recover gas during planned blowdowns, reducing methane emissions released to the atmosphere. 3. Lennox Gate - Replacement of Constant Bleed Actuators: Replacement of high-bleed pneumatic actuators with low- or no-bleed alternatives to reduce continuous methane venting from control devices. 4. Victoria Square - Regulator Bleed to Boiler Pilot project to redirect regulator bleed gas into a boiler system for combustion, reducing direct methane emissions from venting., Investment required is calculated based on the initiatives identified as implemented in 7.55.1.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In 2024 Enbridge continued to manage a portfolio of investments in renewable energy and other emerging lower-carbon and emission reducing technologies through our Renewable Power business unit.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We are evolving our approach to methane reduction and management in response to newly available technologies and equipment, and in response to regulatory changes. In 2024, we established cross-functional working groups to assess the impacts of changing methane regulations including new, proposed, and amended requirements. These teams are developing a comprehensive roadmap to meet emerging compliance standards. In 2024, we also conducted a methane inventory

assessment, which offered valuable insights into areas for improving reporting accuracy and identifying potential reduction opportunities across our transmission and distribution network.

[Add row]

(7.57) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

We seek a balanced approach between enhanced measurement and reducing methane emissions from our operations. We believe that reducing the release of methane is a critical part of meeting energy needs while achieving decarbonization targets. Through ongoing investment, we continue to advance our work to mitigate the methane emissions across our natural gas value chain in the following ways:

- Reducing venting during pipeline repairs: To minimize methane emissions, we are using blowdown recovery compressors to capture a portion of the gas that is commonly vented into the air during pipeline maintenance. These recovery units use specialized equipment to draw the gas from the pipeline and re-inject it into another segment of the pipeline. As part of GTM's maintenance process, we consider the use of portable recompression units during pipeline blowdown events by evaluating blowdown volume, time and customers' constraints, regulation requirements and equipment availability. Another option we consider to reduce the amount of gas vented is to lower the pipeline pressure prior to a venting event. In Ontario, GDS has four permanent and two portable blowdown recovery units for this purpose. We estimate these efforts reduced our emissions by approximately 55,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) in 2024.*
- Choosing alternative repair methods: In-line inspection or integrity digs routinely identify pipe segments that may require replacement or repair. Replacing pipe segments often requires us to vent the gas prior to putting the pipeline back into service and therefore results in methane release into the atmosphere. Depending on the pipeline defect type, sleeves are an alternative method that strengthen the outside of the pipe without needing to replace it and, therefore, release any gas. We are now using steel pressure containment and composite sleeves. The use of these sleeves is a repair method which complies with U.S. Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) and the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) requirements. We estimate these efforts reduced our emissions by approximately 179,000 tonnes of CO₂e in 2024.*
- Upgrading technology: We often look for technology upgrades that have associated efficiency improvements or that will enable emissions reductions. GTM identified compressor units that were eligible for the installation of new software in 2024. The software upgrade eliminates gas releases (and its associated methane emissions) during routine startup and shutdown of the compressors. All the units that were eligible for the upgrade were successfully installed.*
- Reducing other small sources of venting: Some pipeline instrumentation equipment (such as gas analyzers and odorant pumps) is designed to vent a small amount of methane into the atmosphere. We are currently piloting the use of TracErase, a catalytic combustion device that oxidizes the vented gas and converts methane into carbon dioxide with lower global warming potential. We have installed this device in one location and plan to add five more in 2025. Although the impact of this technology on our methane emissions is small, it supports our goal of reducing methane emissions and aligns with proposed requirements in the Canadian methane regulations.*
- Leak detection and repair: Maintaining the integrity of our large infrastructure network is a top priority. Each of our business units has leak detection and repair protocols specific to its systems and equipment to identify and limit unplanned methane emissions. We use various technologies to detect methane leaks, including optical gas imaging cameras, handheld "sniffer" gas detectors, and audio, visual and olfactory inspections. Our 2024 methane emissions increased significantly, primarily due to the acquisition of three U.S. gas utilities. These newly acquired assets increased the volume of fugitive-related methane emissions. As we integrate these operations, we are working closely with our U.S. gas utilities teams to assess current practices, identify opportunities to reduce emissions, and develop a path forward. We are committed to advancing methane reductions across our expanded footprint and will share further details on our strategy and progress in our next report.*

(7.61) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas production activities?

Select from:

Yes

(7.61.1) Describe the protocol through which methane leak detection and repair or other leak detection methods, are conducted for oil and gas production activities, including predominant frequency of inspections, estimates of assets covered, and methodologies employed.

Maintaining the integrity of our large infrastructure network is a top priority. Each of our BUs has LDAR protocols specific to its systems and equipment to identify and limit unplanned methane emissions. We use various technologies to detect methane leaks, including optical gas imaging (OGI) cameras. Methane LDAR protocols are determined by company and industry-based operating practices and regulation/permit requirements which vary by business unit and jurisdiction. These may dictate methane measurement techniques, frequency, and LDAR requirements. AER Directive 60 requires a documented fugitive emissions (FE) management program to manage and reduce FE at oil and gas facilities operating under EPEA approval or existing AER license (i.e., Liquid Pipelines Canada). FE surveys are required at specified frequency based on the facility subtype code and must be conducted using an eligible detection method (e.g. US EPA Method 21, OGI camera). FE must be quantified at each survey. Once identified, sources of FE must be repaired within 24 hours in the case of off-lease odours or potential safety issues or 30 days unless a major shutdown is required to complete the repair. The FE, measured using US EPA Method 21 and have a hydrocarbon concentration of 10,000 ppm, do not require repair. Results from FE surveys must be reported in the annual methane emissions report. BC Drilling and Production Regulation outlines the requirements for LDAR at oil and gas facilities regulated by BCER. LDAR surveys must be conducted depending on the number of days the facility is pressurized in the calendar year using an eligible detection method such as US EPA Method 21 or OGI camera. Leak rates must be measured during each survey and any identified leaks must be repaired within 30 days of detection or as soon as practicable but no later than the facility's next turnaround. If a leak cannot be measured, the leak rate must be quantified using an engineering estimate or by applying an emission factor. An annual LDAR report must be submitted to BCER by March 31 of the following year. ON GHG reporting program, under the Operation of natural gas pipeline system standard quantification method, requires leak surveys to be conducted at sites where total emissions are 10,000 tCO₂e or greater using eligible detection methods, such as OGI. Canadian Federal Methane Regulations require LDAR inspections 3 times a year at gas transmission and storage facilities with a minimum of 60 days between surveys at each facility using an eligible detection method such as US EPA Method 21 or OGI camera. Methane leaks of 500 ppm or higher must be repaired within 30 days of detection, except when an isolation or blowdown is required. If it is not feasible to repair the leak within the repair due date, a request can be submitted to ECCC to extend the repair timeline up to 6 months. The extension application can be submitted twice, with a maximum of 6 months requested for each extension. As part of these LDAR surveys, in addition to the methane regulation requirements, Enbridge has elected to conduct quantification of leak flow rates, using hi-flow samplers or quantitative OGI cameras, at facilities covered by the federal methane regulation in ON, B.C., NS, and NB. Maritimes and Northeast Pipeline facilities, such as meter stations, are part of the Alternative LDAR Program, which permits only 2 LDAR inspections a year using an eligible detection method. For pipelines, CSA Z662 outlines the regulatory requirements for leak surveys. The frequency of these surveys varies based on pipeline classification and operating pressure. Leak surveys are completed via visual inspection (i.e. ground transportation or aerial patrol). US EPA's New Source Performance Standards, Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed and Modified Sources, which include requirements for LDAR to be conducted quarterly at subject compressor stations and leak repair to be completed within 30 days of detection or if the leak requires a shutdown/blowdown during the next scheduled shutdown/blowdown or 2 years from detection whichever comes first. Detection is conducted with OGI cameras and emissions are not quantified. US EPA Mandatory GHG reporting program which requires annual fugitive surveys at compressor stations and storage fields with no repair requirements. Enbridge tracks and attempts to repair these leaks. Emission rates are required on centrifugal compressors, wet seals, rod packing of reciprocating engines, and transmission tanks using acoustic devices of high flow samplers, as applicable. Several U.S. states and site-specific permits have additional leak survey requirements that vary in frequency, detection methods, and repair requirements. Integrity management practices are in place for these facilities to monitor and mitigate emissions.

(7.62) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Emissions from flaring comprised less than 0.1% of total Scope 1 emissions on a CO2e basis; therefore, emissions from flaring were not relevant in 2024.

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :offshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

In Europe, we hold equity interests in operating offshore wind facilities in the coastal waters of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, as well as interests in several offshore wind projects under construction and active development in France and the United Kingdom. As of 2024, Enbridge has 621 MW (net) of wind generation capacity by European offshore wind facilities, with 97 MW (net) expected to be generated by the Calvados offshore wind project in France. A complete list of our assets is available here: <https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy>

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :Enbridge Internal Methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Renewable electricity displaces the end-use consumption of electricity that would otherwise be generated and provided by the local electricity system which has a higher emission factor. The functional unit of measure is megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity generated.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The 'baseline' scenario used is the end-use consumption of electricity generated by the state/provincial electricity system using its grid intensity factor.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.185

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV) requires the use of grid emissions intensity data for the jurisdictions into which these assets deliver power. To improve the credibility associated with this approach, Enbridge calculates the quantity of grid electricity generation emissions reduced by employing an equity-based approach. That is, we prorate the gross actual production in a calendar by a particular asset based on our net interest (% ownership) in that asset. This ensures that the avoided emissions reported are based only on our ownership stake in each asset. This is also consistent with our approach to external reporting of our renewable assets on capacity and annual generation. Avoided grid electricity generation emissions in each jurisdiction where we have operational projects is calculated using the equation below. Enbridge will utilize the most current grid electricity generation emission factors from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Canada's National Inventory Report: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. For the European assets, Enbridge will utilize the most current carbon intensity numbers from the NESO (National Energy System Operator for Great Britain) and the European Environment Agency. The calculation is completed for each individual asset separately. Avoided Scope 2 Emissions (tCO2e) equals (Renewable Electricity Generated (kWh) x percent ownership of asset) x Grid Emission Factor (g CO2e/kWh) / 1,000,000 g/tonne. The reported value below represents the % of revenue generated from our Renewable Power Generation business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations. This is not specific to offshore wind.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As of May 2025, Enbridge had interest in 13 solar projects in operation in North America with a combined 411 MW generation capacity and 945 MW in projects under construction. A complete list of our assets is available here: <https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy>

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :Enbridge Internal Methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Renewable electricity displaces the end-use consumption of electricity that would otherwise be generated and provided by the local electricity system which has a higher emission factor. The functional unit of measure is megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity generated.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The 'baseline' scenario used is the end-use consumption of electricity generated by the state/provincial electricity system using its grid intensity factor.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.362

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge’s zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV) requires the use of grid emissions intensity data for the jurisdictions into which these assets deliver power. To improve the credibility associated with this approach, Enbridge calculates the quantity of grid electricity generation emissions reduced by employing an equity-based approach. That is, we prorate the gross actual production in a calendar by a particular asset based on our net interest (% ownership) in that asset. This ensures that the avoided emissions reported are based only on our ownership stake in each asset. This is also consistent with our approach to external reporting of our renewable assets on capacity and annual generation. Avoided grid electricity generation emissions in each jurisdiction where we have operational projects is calculated using the equation below. Enbridge will utilize the most current grid electricity generation emission factors from the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Canada’s National Inventory Report: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. For the European assets, Enbridge will utilize the most current carbon intensity numbers from the NESO (National Energy System Operator for Great Britain) and the European Environment Agency. The calculation is completed for each individual asset separately. Avoided Scope 2 Emissions (tCO2e) equals (Renewable Electricity Generated (kWh) x percent ownership of asset) x Grid Emission Factor (g CO2e/kWh)/ 1,000,000 g/tonne. The reported value below represents the % of revenue generated from our Renewable Power Generation business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations. This is not specific to solar generation.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Onshore wind

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

As of May 2025, Enbridge has interest in 16 onshore wind farms, representing a generation capacity of 1,399 MW in North American onshore wind facilities. A complete list of our assets is available here: <https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy>

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Enbridge Internal Methodology

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Renewable electricity displaces the end-use consumption of electricity that would otherwise be generated and provided by the local electricity system which has a higher emission factor. The functional unit of measure is megawatt hours (MWh) of renewable electricity generated.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The 'baseline' scenario used is the end-use consumption of electricity generated by the state/provincial electricity system using its grid intensity factor.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.286

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV) requires the use of grid emissions intensity data for the jurisdictions into which these assets deliver power. To improve the credibility associated with this approach, Enbridge calculates the quantity of grid electricity generation emissions reduced by employing an equity-based approach. That is, we prorate the gross actual production in a calendar by a particular asset based on our net interest (% ownership) in that asset. This ensures that the avoided emissions reported are based only on our ownership stake in each asset. This is also consistent with our approach to external reporting of our renewable assets on capacity and annual generation. Avoided grid electricity generation emissions in each jurisdiction where we have operational projects is calculated using the equation below. Enbridge will utilize the most current grid electricity generation emission factors from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); Canada's National Inventory Report: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. For the European assets, Enbridge will utilize the most current carbon intensity numbers from the NESO (National Energy System Operator for Great Britain) and the European Environment Agency. The calculation is completed for each individual asset separately. Avoided Scope 2 Emissions (tCO₂e) (Renewable Electricity Generated (kWh) x percent ownership of asset) x Grid Emission Factor (g CO₂e/kWh) / 1,000,000 g/tonne. The reported value below represents the % of revenue generated from our Renewable Power Generation business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations. This is not specific to onshore wind.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Water aspects

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Enbridge uses water mainly for hydrostatic pressure testing for midstream operations and for natural gas production for recently acquired upstream operations. Hydrostatic pressure testing is used to test the integrity of our assets. The exact volume and location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on testing needs, which vary according to the number of projects under construction and our overall integrity management requirements. Hydrostatic water usage data is reported for all business units with the exception of our U.S. GDS entities. In 2024, Enbridge completed the acquisition of three natural gas utilities in the U.S. These U.S. GDS entities, include Wexpro, which develops and produces natural gas reserves on behalf of Enbridge Gas Utah, Enbridge Gas Wyoming and Enbridge Gas Idaho. We are seeking to understand how Wexpro's operations change our corporate water use profile and the current efforts to optimize water use. Water withdrawal for natural gas production is included in this reporting. Although produced water from natural gas production is disposed of via injection wells, evaporation facilities or third-party disposal sites, water discharge volumes are not included as part of this reporting. Enbridge also relies on water for other operational purposes and associated field operations. These withdrawals are not measured due to logistical challenges and therefore excluded from this reporting.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

- Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

- Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Water used for other operational purposes and associated field operations (including cooling systems, dust management during construction and operations, fire suppression systems and cleaning equipment) is not tracked and therefore excluded from this reporting. Only water used for hydrostatic testing on projects and natural gas production is included in this report.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

- 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

- Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For midstream operations, water withdrawal volumes are measured using meters located on the withdrawal pumps. Enbridge's need for water withdrawals for its midstream operations are mainly during hydrostatic pressure testing of facilities, as applicable, to ensure the integrity of the facilities prior to placing them into service. For upstream operations, water withdrawal volumes are measured using meters, tank gauging, and truck measurement.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Reported water withdrawal volumes only represent water used for hydrostatic testing for projects and water used for natural gas production. Hydrostatic water usage data is not available for our U.S. GDS entities. Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure, it is difficult to quantify the number of sites/facilities/operations; therefore, we have selected 76-99% as a best estimate to represent the available data coverage for hydrostatic water use and natural gas production. Water use for other purposes is not measured or reported due to logistical challenges.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal volumes by source are measured using inline meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The two sources of Enbridge's water withdrawals are 1) fresh surface water and 2) municipal and third-party sourced water. Reported water withdrawal volumes by source only represent water used for hydrostatic testing for projects and water used for natural gas production. Hydrostatic water usage data is not available for our U.S. GDS entities. Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure, it is difficult to quantify the number of sites/facilities/operations; therefore, we have selected 76-99% as a best estimate to represent the available data coverage for hydrostatic water use and natural gas production. Water used for other purposes is not measured or reported due to logistical challenges.

Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurement of produced water associated with Wexpro's operations, includes tank gauging, truck bill of lading, and meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Produced water is relevant to our upstream operations (i.e. natural gas production) only. Some produced water is reused in drilling and completions of new wells.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawal quality is measured using field instruments/tests and/or laboratory analysis.

(9.2.4) Please explain

For midstream operations, the water quality testing requirements for water withdrawn for hydrostatic pressure testing varies by jurisdiction and the regulatory requirements of the appropriate environmental agency. For upstream operations, the quality of withdrawn water is assessed through appropriate water analysis

procedures. Reported water withdrawal volumes by source only represent water used for hydrostatic testing for projects and water used for natural gas production. Hydrostatic water usage data is not available for our U.S. GDS entities. Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure, it is difficult to quantify the number of sites/facilities/operations; therefore, we have selected 76-99% as a best estimate to represent the available data coverage for hydrostatic water use and natural gas production. Water used for other purposes are not measured or reported due to logistical challenges.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

For midstream operations, discharged water from hydrostatic pressure testing is not typically measured. Given that the majority of the water withdrawn for hydrostatic testing is then discharged, withdrawal and discharge volumes are estimated to be approximately equal.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The two discharge locations of Enbridge's water discharge for hydrostatic pressure testing are: 1) natural environment and 2) municipal or third-party facilities. The total volumes of water discharged by destination for hydrostatic pressure testing are tracked by Enbridge personnel.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Enbridge's reported water discharge volumes represent water used for hydrostatic testing only. Hydrostatic water data is not available for our U.S. GDS entities. Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure, it is difficult to quantify the number of sites/facilities/operations; therefore, we have selected 76-99% as a best estimate to represent the available data coverage for hydrostatic water use.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharged water volume by treatment method is not typically measured, unless required by a regulatory agency.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharged water quality is not typically measured, unless required by a regulatory agency.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge quality for the substances specified here is not relevant to Enbridge operations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water temperature is not a relevant parameter for Enbridge operations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For hydrostatic pressure testing water withdrawal is measured but water discharge is not typically measured. Given that the majority of the water withdrawn for hydrostatic testing is then disposed of. Withdrawal and discharge volumes are estimated to be approximately equal, and consumption is negligible. Water consumption for natural gas production is measured and reported to the applicable regulatory agencies only. It is not included in this CDP reporting.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Reported water consumption volumes represent water used for hydrostatic testing for projects and water used for natural gas production. Hydrostatic water usage data is not available for our U.S. GDS entities. Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure, it is difficult to quantify the number of

sites/facilities/operations; therefore, we have selected 76-99% as a best estimate to represent the available data coverage for hydrostatic water use and natural gas production.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water reuse is measured daily when we are reusing produced water.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water recycled/reused is relevant to our upstream operations (i.e. natural gas production) only. Produced water reused is used in drilling and completions of new wells.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Staffed Enbridge facilities have fully functioning WASH services provided to all workers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

*There are a number of unstaffed locations where WASH services are not provided, but these are typically within close proximity to a WASH location.
[Fixed row]*

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

279

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :Hydrostatic testing is planned on annual basis. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Enbridge reports only water withdrawal volumes for hydrostatic testing for projects and water withdrawal volumes for natural gas production. For hydrostatic pressure testing, the exact volume of water withdrawn and location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number and type of projects under construction. In 2024, there were fewer projects requiring hydrostatic pressure testing compared to the prior year. For natural gas production, we are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

22

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :Hydrostatic testing is planned on annual basis. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Enbridge reports only water discharge volumes for hydrostatic testing for projects. For hydrostatic pressure testing, the exact volume of water discharged for hydrostatic testing and location of discharge varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number of projects under construction. For natural gas production, we do not currently report water discharge volumes and are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

257

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

A negligible volume of water is consumed through hydrostatic testing. For natural gas production, we currently report water withdrawal volumes but do not currently report water discharge volumes; therefore, all water withdrawal is reported as consumption. Produced water associated with natural gas production is disposed of via injection wells, evaporation facilities or third-party disposal sites. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.3) In your oil & gas sector operations, what are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed (by business division), how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

257

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In our upstream operations, Enbridge reports water withdrawal volumes related to natural gas production. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

Total discharges – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In our upstream operations, Enbridge does not currently report water discharge volumes related to natural gas production. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

Total consumption – upstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

257

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In our upstream operations, Enbridge reports water withdrawal consumption volumes related to natural gas production. For natural gas production, we currently report water withdrawal volumes but do not currently report water discharge volumes; therefore, all water withdrawal is reported as consumption. Produced water associated with natural gas production is disposed of via injection wells, evaporation facilities or third-party disposal sites. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

Total withdrawals – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

22

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :Hydrostatic testing is planned on annual basis.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In our midstream operations, Enbridge reports only water withdrawal volumes for hydrostatic testing for projects. For hydrostatic pressure testing, the exact volume of water and location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number and type of projects under construction. In 2024, there were fewer projects requiring hydrostatic pressure testing compared to the prior year.

Total discharges – midstream

(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much Lower

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :Hydrostatic testing is planned on annual basis.

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

In our midstream operations, Enbridge reports only water discharge volumes for hydrostatic testing for projects. For hydrostatic pressure testing, the exact volume of water and location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number and type of projects under construction. In 2024, there were fewer projects requiring hydrostatic pressure testing compared to the prior year.

Total consumption – midstream**(9.2.3.1) Volume (megaliters/year)**

0

(9.2.3.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.3.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :No change

(9.2.3.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.3.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Other, please specify :No planned change in operations

(9.2.3.6) Please explain

A negligible volume of water is consumed through hydrostatic testing.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Tools developed by the regulator (i.e. BC Water Tools)

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Enbridge utilizes tools developed by regulators to evaluate the potential water stress in British Columbia. In all other locations, the volume of water removed is based on allowable limits placed on Enbridge by the applicable regulator. The regulator maintains authority to determine if the water withdrawal is sustainable to take water from a system. For example, the regulator will rescind water removal during drought conditions. The locations for hydrostatic testing differ year to year, therefore our water-stress analysis differs from year to year. Given that the majority of the water withdrawn for hydrostatic testing is then discharged, withdrawal and discharge volumes are estimated to be approximately equal and consumption is estimated to be negligible.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

110

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Enbridge reports only water withdrawal volumes for hydrostatic testing for projects and water withdrawal volumes for natural gas production. For hydrostatic pressure testing, the exact volume of water withdrawn and location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number and type of projects under construction. In 2024, there were fewer projects requiring hydrostatic pressure testing compared to the prior year. For natural gas production, we are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water withdrawal source is not relevant to Enbridge.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water withdrawal source is not relevant to Enbridge.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This water withdrawal source is not relevant to Enbridge.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

152

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Mergers and acquisitions

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2024, Enbridge completed the acquisition of Wexpro, which develops and produces natural gas reserves. The operation of Wexpro includes produced water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

17

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Enbridge reports only water withdrawal volumes for hydrostatic testing for projects and water withdrawal volumes for natural gas production. For hydrostatic pressure testing, the exact volume of water withdrawn and location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number and type of projects under construction. In 2024, there were fewer projects requiring hydrostatic pressure testing compared to the prior year. For natural gas production, we are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

21

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our water discharge volume and destination are reported for hydrostatic testing for projects only. The exact volume of water discharged for hydrostatic testing and source location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number and type of projects under construction and our overall integrity management requirements.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This discharge destination is not relevant to Enbridge.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This discharge destination is not relevant to Enbridge.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Our water discharge volume and destination are reported for hydrostatic testing only. The exact volume of water discharged for hydrostatic testing and source location of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number of projects under construction and our overall integrity management requirements.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

100%

(9.3.4) Please explain

Given the geographic coverage of our linear infrastructure, it is difficult to quantify the number of facilities per river basin exposed to water risk. We have used 2 as the total number facilities identified to denote our midstream operations in both the United States of America and Canada and our upstream operations in the United States of America.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, and are not planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

We have not assessed our upstream value chain for water-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Midstream operations – Canada and the United States of America

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Canada

Other, please specify :Multiple rivers across Canada and the United States of America.

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Unknown

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

Midstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

10

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

12

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

22

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

21

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

1

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Enbridge water withdrawal/discharge/consumption volume is reported for hydrostatic testing on projects only. Hydrostatic water usage data is not available for our U.S. Gas Distribution and Storage entities. The exact volume of water withdrawal and discharge for hydrostatic testing and source location and discharge of withdrawal varies from year to year depending on our testing needs, which fluctuate according to the number of projects under construction and our overall integrity management requirements. In 2024, there were fewer projects requiring hydrostatic pressure testing compared to the prior year.

Row 2**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number**

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Upstream operations –United States of America

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States Virgin Islands

- Other, please specify :Multiple river basing across the United States of America.

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Unknown

(9.3.1.12) Oil & gas sector business division

Select all that apply

- Upstream

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

257

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

100

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

152

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

5

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

257

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

For upstream water use related to natural gas production, we currently report water withdrawal volumes but do not currently report water discharge volumes; therefore, all water withdrawal is reported as consumption. Produced water associated with natural gas production is disposed of via injection wells, evaporation facilities or third-party disposal sites. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use profile and current efforts to optimize water use.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our operations do not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

*Our business does not require us to withdraw large volumes of water. Due to low volumes (immaterial) we do not verify this data.
[Fixed row]*

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

We do not have this data and have no intentions to collect it

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

53473000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

191659498.21

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

Enbridge water withdrawal volumes are reported for hydrostatic testing on projects and water use for natural gas production only. Withdrawal volumes related to hydrostatic pressure testing are primarily driven by the number of projects we execute in a reporting year and therefore predicting the anticipated forward trend is highly challenging due to the lack of forward-looking information. We are seeking to understand how the recent acquisition of Wexpro operations change our corporate water use.

[Fixed row]

(9.11) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities associated with the oil & gas sector?

Select from:

No, and we have no plans to do so in the next two years

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

List of substances (Canadian Environmental Protection Act)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Enbridge processes and transports energy in multiple forms, including gas and liquids. General safety information regarding specific products that Enbridge processes and transports is available in our safety data sheets - included in our emergency response plans and supporting documents.
[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

Other, please specify :We do not classify our products or services as low-water impact based on their intrinsic operational nature.

(9.14.4) Please explain

We operate in and around freshwater ecosystems throughout our liquids and natural gas pipelines and utilities operations, and in ocean ecosystems through the development of our gas gathering system. Potential impacts to water quality as a result of spills exist. Enbridge has robust operational practices focused on the protection of water quality and extensive experience in protecting water resources when pipeline infrastructure crosses a waterway. We invest in preventing spills and releases—including in or near watercourses and environmentally sensitive areas—through rigorous asset integrity practices and emergency preparedness and response plans. Enbridge uses a combination of approaches to identify, assess and mitigate potential water risks across our operations. We take a lifecycle approach to managing the safety and design of our assets and assess water risks as part of an established enterprise risk management framework.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

Important but not an immediate business priority

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Methane emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000
- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

Climate change-related standards

- Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

A third party (PwC) conducted limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standards on Assurance Engagements 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and International Standards on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements. The following procedures were performed: Inquired of management to obtain an understanding of the overall governance and internal control environment, risk management processes relevant to the subject matter; analytical reviews and trend analysis of the limited assurance subject matter; obtained and inspected, on a sample basis, underlying supporting documentation for the subject matter; evaluated the suitability of the criteria you specified; performed a site visit to understand the activities and emission sources at the Company's operations; and considered the disclosure and presentation of the subject matter.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000
- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

Climate change-related standards

- Other climate change verification standard, please specify :Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements.

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

A third party (PwC) conducted limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standards on Assurance Engagements 3000, Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information and International Standards on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements. The following procedures were performed: Inquired of management to obtain an understanding of the overall governance and internal control environment, risk management processes relevant to the subject matter; analytical reviews and trend analysis of the limited assurance subject matter; obtained and inspected, on a sample basis, underlying supporting documentation for the subject matter; evaluated the suitability of the criteria you specified; performed a site visit to understand the activities and emission sources at the Company's operations; and considered the disclosure and presentation of the subject matter.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

2024 Enbridge Datasheet Disclosure.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

Forward-looking information Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire includes certain forward-looking statements and information (FLI) about Enbridge, including management's assessment of Enbridge's future plans and operations, which FLI may not be appropriate for other purposes. FLI is typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "intend", "likely", "plan", "project", "target", and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be FLI. In particular, Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire contain FLI

pertaining to, but not limited to, information with respect to the following: our corporate vision and strategy, including our strategic priorities and enablers; expected supply of, demand for, exports of and prices of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGL), liquefied natural gas (LNG), renewable natural gas (RNG) and renewable energy; energy transition, energy evolution and lower-carbon energy, and our approach there to; the future role of natural gas, renewables, lower-carbon energy infrastructure and new energy technologies, including RNG, carbon capture and storage and hydrogen; industry and market conditions; anticipated utilization of our assets; our sustainability goals, practices and performance, including greenhouse gas emissions intensity and emissions reduction targets; expected impact on and resiliency of our assets and growth opportunities under climate change scenarios; expected climate-related risks and opportunities and our plans to manage and mitigate them; estimated financial implications of climate-related risks and opportunities, including the costs associated with mitigating those risks and developing those opportunities and the associated timelines; and expected capital expenditures. Although we believe that the FLI is 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 FLI. By its nature, FLI involves 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 the FLI, including, but not limited to, the following: energy transition including the drivers and pace thereof; the expected supply of, demand for, and prices of crude oil, natural gas, NGL, LNG, RNG and renewable energy; global economic growth and trade; anticipated utilization of our assets; exchange rates; inflation; interest rates; tax laws and tax rates; the stability of our supply chain; operational reliability and performance; customer, regulatory and stakeholder support and approvals; changes in legislation, regulations or government policy applicable to our businesses; evolving government trade policies, including potential and announced tariffs, duties, fees, economic sanctions, or other trade measures; long-term energy future scenarios; financial strength and flexibility; debt and equity market conditions; general economic and competitive conditions; the ability of management to execute key priorities; and the effectiveness of various actions resulting from the Company's strategic priorities. 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 Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All FLI in Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire and all subsequent FLI, whether written or oral, attributable to Enbridge or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Sustainability-related disclosures Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire includes information and data related to Enbridge's sustainability goals and related activities, including statements about the environmental benefits of our business activities and effects of our business on climate change, which are informed by well-recognized methodologies, standards, frameworks and recommendations. The methodologies, standards, frameworks, recommendations, estimates, scenarios, measurements, data and assumptions underlying our approach to sustainability and other information included in this report continue to develop and evolve and may differ from those used by other companies and those that may be used by us in the future. Accordingly, we may change our approach to sustainability-related disclosures, including how we report sustainability data, and assume no obligation to publicly update the information in Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire, except to the extent required by applicable law. Information in Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire may incorporate or otherwise rely upon data from third parties, which may have been prepared using methodologies that are different from ours and which we have not independently verified. Enbridge's sustainability goals and related activities, commitments and plans, and associated information and data, involve forward-looking information and are based on a variety of assumptions, estimates, judgments, risks and uncertainties. Given this uncertainty and complexity, assumptions, estimates and judgments believed to be reasonable at the time of preparation of Enbridge's responses to this questionnaire may subsequently turn out to be inaccurate. Our strategic priorities and sustainability goals, targets, metrics and commitments, including the pathways for reducing our operational emissions over time, are aspirational, and depend on the collective efforts and actions across a wide range of stakeholders, and the development of technologies, all of which are largely outside of our control, and there can be no assurance that they will be achieved. Our sustainability goals, targets, metrics and commitments continue to evolve and may need to be restated, modified or recalibrated as available data improves, as standards, methodologies, metrics and measurements mature, and as legislation, regulations, policies and stakeholder sentiment evolve.

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

