Enbridge Inc. - Climate Change 2022

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Enbridge is a leading North American energy infrastructure company and is a continental leader in energy delivery—connecting people to the energy they need, safely and reliably. We own and operate a diversified portfolio of complementary energy assets that includes crude oil, liquids and natural gas pipelines, storage of natural gas, natural gas distribution utilities and renewable power generation assets. Headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, we operate in 40 states in the U.S., eight Canadian provinces and have renewable investments in Europe. Our success is driven by our almost 11,000 employees and their steadfast commitment to safety, environmental integrity, responsible operations and respect in support of our communities.

We recognize that climate change is a global issue, and as the world transitions to lower emission energy sources, we have responded with a multi-pronged climate change strategy. Our strategy is focused on improving the carbon performance of our existing operations and critical infrastructure, diversifying our asset mix by expanding our investment in lower-emissions and zero-carbon sources of energy, natural gas and renewables, and bringing safe reliable low-cost and low-carbon solutions to scale in North America.

As a transporter of energy, Enbridge operates the world's longest liquids transportation system. We safely deliver more than 3 million barrels of crude oil a day—or 30 percent of the crude oil produced in North America. We provide transmission and storage of natural gas to customers in various regions of the North-eastern and South-eastern U.S., the Maritime Provinces in Canada and the Pacific Northwest in the U.S. and Canada, and in the Province of Ontario. Our natural gas network moves nearly 20 percent of natural gas consumed in the U.S. We are also one of the largest gas transporters in the Gulf of Mexico where we have 11 active natural gas transmission and gathering pipelines. These pipelines handle more than 40 percent of offshore natural gas production, and more than 50 percent of deep-water natural gas production. As a distributor of energy, we also provide natural gas sales and distribution services to about 3.9 million retail customers in Ontario and Quebec through our natural gas distribution business.

Our renewable energy portfolio includes onshore and offshore wind, solar and geothermal projects in North America and Europe. We have over 2,000 megawatts (MW) of net renewable generation capacity, based on projects in operation or under construction; enough energy to power over 950,000 homes. In 2019, Maple Power Ltd, a joint venture between Enbridge and Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) was established with the objective of investing in and managing offshore wind projects in Europe. The projects are in phases ranging from early development, late development, construction or operational. The joint venture is domiciled in the United Kingdom, with staff based in London and Paris.

In addition, we own a 50 percent interest in Denver Colorado's DCP Midstream, LLC (DCP Midstream), one of the leading natural gas gatherers based on wellhead volumes and one of the largest producers and marketers of natural gas liquids in the U.S. We also have a 50 percent interest in the Alliance Pipeline, which transports natural gas. The Alliance Pipeline brings gas to the Aux Sable processing facility in Chicago of which Enbridge also owns 50 percent interest. Our business operations other than DCP Midstream and Alliance Pipeline may be referred to collectively as Enbridge.

Our activities are carried out through five business segments: Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS), Liquids Pipelines (LP), Renewable Power Generation, and Energy Services. In this response, Enbridge accounts for 2021 energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the company's business segments where Enbridge has operational control: GTM, GDS, LP, and Renewable Power Generation. In addition, we include energy consumption and GHG emissions data for our Corporate Services, which covers Enbridge's corporate head office in Calgary, Alberta and our Houston, Texas office operations, and which provide centralized company-wide services and management.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

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

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

CAD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-OG0.7

(C-OG0.7) Which part of the oil and gas value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Oil and gas value chain

Midstream

Other divisions

Grid electricity supply from renewables

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	CA29250N1050
Yes, a SEDOL code	BFZ4S96
Yes, a Ticker symbol	ENB

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	Our Board recognizes that climate change is a global issue and sees the importance of managing climate-related risks to achieve our long-term strategic priorities and carry out responsibilities to shareholders and all our stakeholders. Two Board committees have specific oversight of the effectiveness of Enbridge's strategies and performance on climate-related risks and opportunities: the Sustainability Committee (SC) and the Safety and Reliability Committee (S&RC). The SC has oversight of corporate social responsibility and sustainability matters including climate and energy. Matters within the SC's mandate include social, political and environmental trends, as well as risks and opportunities that may impact the Company's strategies and business interests. The SC is also responsible for reviewing and recommending to the Board policies and priorities to guide Enbridge's performance on climate and the energy transition. Specific oversight responsibilities include government policy and regulation on climate issues; implementation of Enbridge's corporate climate policy; stakeholder engagement on climate issues; progress on GHG emissions goals and targets; and reporting in this area. The SC reviews our emissions reduction progress at every meeting and provides direction regarding our strategy and plans to achieve our targets. The SC updates the Company's climate policy and provides oversight of performance measures and outcomes on key social and environmental issues, including those climate-related topics. The SC also monitors developments related to climate change and how Enbridge is responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy issues. A specific example of a climate-related decision by the SC in the last two years was approving Enbridge's ESG goals, including our net zero target by 2050 and interim GHG emissions intensity reduction target of 35% by 2030. The S&RC's responsibilities include overseeing the Company's safety and operational risk including environment, health, safety, pipeline and facility integrity management, security, emergency response preparedness and other operational risks. The S&RC reviews and establishes policies directed at preventing and minimizing adverse environmental impacts, which may include GHG emissions which contribute to climate change and the potential physical impacts of climate change on our assets.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Board is responsible for reviewing the Company's strategic planning process and for reviewing and approving its strategic plan. Enbridge has a robust, year-round strategic planning process that combines business unit and enterprise-wide perspectives and includes regular engagement with the Board to ensure alignment and maintain active oversight. Management develops a strategic view of energy fundamentals (using supply and demand scenarios) and existing and emerging trends to assess potential for disruptive change to our business. The Board dedicates at least one meeting per year to strategic planning, and holds regular strategy update sessions, where progress on the current strategy is discussed and considerations and course corrections are evaluated. This culminates in an annual strategic plan and financial outlook that incorporates key scenarios, sensitivity analysis and climate-related developments. Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into the scenarios, and into our processes for governance, risk management and strategic planning. More specifically, all new investments must align with our net zero goal and factor in climate-related policy and costs or we will not invest. The Board has at least five regularly scheduled meeting per year, including at least one dedicated to strategic planning. The Sustainability Committee (SC) of the Board has direct responsibility and oversight for governance of our guidelines, policies and regulations on climate issues. The SC oversees the implementation of our corporate climate policy and stakeholder engagement on climate issues. The SC reviews and provides oversight on the company's reporting on climate change, and the use of appropriate benchmarks, reporting methodologies and performance against goals and commitments. The SC also monitors developments related to climate change and how Enbridge is responding to new regulatory and market dynamics on climate and energy issues, including management's commitments and progress on emissions reduction. Further, the SC monitors developments on issues that are material to Enbridge's credibility and reputation and provide oversight on how the company is responding to Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) risks and opportunities. The SC reviews management strategies and systems for performance, accountability and risk management on climate-related issues. In 2020, the CSRC SC reviewed and approved Enbridge's ESG goals including the net zero and interim GHG emissions intensity targets. The SC typically meets four times per year and is comprised of four independent directors. Additionally, the Safety and Reliability Committee (S&RC) has oversight responsibilities that include the physical impacts of climate change. The S&RC reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on topics including emergency response preparedness and other operational risks. The S&RC typically meets four times a year and is comprised of four independent directors.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	The Governance Committee (GC) of the Board is responsible for determining the appropriate competencies, skills and characteristics required of the Board, maintaining a long-term Board composition plan, and overseeing the process for identifying prospective Board members. The Chair of the Board, President & CEO, and the Chair of the Governance Committee monitor the Board composition on an ongoing basis and make recommendations of the GC in fulfilment of its mandate. We maintain a skills and experience matrix in areas we think are important for a corporation like ours. This skills and experience matrix, disclosed in our Management Information Circular, is used to annually assess our Board composition and in the recruitment of new directors. All 12 of our directors have functional experience in "ESG, corporate social responsibility and sustainability" and 10 of our 12 directors have experience in "energy transition", defined as experience with policy, regulations, operations and transactions relating to renewable energy sources, new energy technologies and climate change. Our Management Information Circular includes profiles for each of our directors, outlining their background and experience. Several of our Board members have held executive positions related to ESG, environment, health and safety (EHS) and sustainability or currently serve as members on the EHS or ESG committee for other companies. We have a continuing education program for directors that focuses on providing information relating to our business, industry, competitive environment and key risks and opportunities. We offer education sessions for directors on key topics and encourage them to participate in associations and organizations that can broaden their awareness and knowledge of developments relevant to our business. Directors can also request presentations on a particular topic. Throughout their tenure, directors receive quarterly presentations from senior management or third parties on strategic issues, including climate and energy transition. For example, in 2020, Board members attended a session on the Power Industry and in 2021, Board members attended sessions on the following topics: "Transforming and Transitioning Beyond Great", "Truth in Advertising: Accurate Data, Technology Capabilities are Critical for Meeting Net Zero Emissions Targets", and "Energy 3.0 – CCUS, hydrogen and the surprising new players, ecosystems and drivers of the energy transition."	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Executive Vice President of Corporate Services) *Other management-level positions and committees with responsibility for climate-related issues are outlined in the response to Question C1.2a.*	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The **Executive Vice President (EVP) of Corporate Services** holds responsibilities on climate-related issues through oversight of key functions including Public Affairs, Communications & Sustainability (PACS), Human Resources, Supply Chain Management, and Technology & Information Services. The **Senior Vice President (SVP) of Safety & Reliability, Projects and Unify** holds responsibilities on climate-related issues through oversight of key functions including: Environment, Safety, Lands & ROW and Risk. The **SVP of Strategy, Power & New Energy Technologies (NET)** is responsible for working closely with all business units to deliver new energy projects and develop partnerships across new energies. The EVP of Corporate Services, SVP of Safety & Reliability, Projects and Unify and SVP of Strategy, Power & NET all report directly to the CEO and provide a communications link between functional leadership and the Executive Leadership Team (ELT), which includes the presidents of Enbridge's business units.

Our **Vice President, NET** reports to the SVP, Strategy, Power and NET and is responsible for developing and implementing our emissions reduction strategy. The VP, NET is also responsible for advancing low-carbon energy infrastructure opportunities across Enbridge's energy delivery businesses and building on early investments in low-carbon technologies, including renewable natural gas (RNG), hydrogen and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS).

The primary responsibility for climate-related programs, policies and initiatives is exercised through the Sustainability team within PACS. PACS is led by our **Senior Vice President and Chief Communications Officer (CCO)** who reports directly to the EVP of Corporate Services. The corporate structure in place enables continuous improvement to the Corporate Services team.

The oversight of these groups and positioning of the EVP of Corporate Services at a level that allows for communication with the Board, ensures that climate-related issues are presented to the highest levels of the corporate structure. The EVP of Corporate Services helps to lead an enterprise-wide approach on climate change, and in 2021, supported the progression of our GHG emissions reduction targets; spearheaded development of the road map for the transition to a lower-emissions economy; provided oversight of engagement with external stakeholders, particularly ESG investors and government/regulatory officials; and oversaw updates to our disclosure against the four pillars of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (in our 2021 Sustainability Report and ESG Datasheet). The EVP of Corporate Services also co-chairs Enbridge's Emissions Steering Committee, which oversees the development and implementation of Enbridge's GHG emissions reduction targets and associated strategy, , sustainability linked financial tools and incorporation of performance into incentive compensation at the executive level and for all employees.

Reporting to the SVP & Chief Communications Officer is our **Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)**, 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. The CSO also oversees our policies and reporting on climate change and the energy transition and has responsibility for internal and enterprise-wide public policy and corporate citizenship.

Other corporate subject-matter experts also provide regular briefings to the SC of the Board on climate-related issues and opportunities. These briefings are informed by targeted outreach to key external stakeholders and decision-makers on climate issues, including government policy makers, financial institutions, independent think tanks, customers, innovators and social and environmental non-government organizations.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2021, we began linking all executive and staff compensation to progress towards Enbridge's emissions targets and other ESG performance metrics with leading and lagging indicators embedded in business scorecards.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	The CEO receives monetary compensation for the execution of long-term business strategy as well as shorter-term strategies that support long-term objectives. In 2021, this strategic leadership included bringing $10 billion of capital projects into service and issuing $3 billion of sustainability-linked financing linked to ESG goals and targets. These projects included the continued growth of Enbridge's renewables business through projects sanctioned, projects put into service and new developments. In 2021, the Renewable Power Generation business advanced construction of the 480 MW Saint Nazaire project, the 500 MW Fécamp project, and the 448 MW Calvados project, and sanctioned the Provence Grand Large floating offshore wind facility. In 2021, we began linking all executive and staff compensation to progress towards Enbridge's emissions targets and other ESG performance metrics with leading and lagging indicators embedded in business scorecards. In 2021, our short-term incentive program (STIP) weightings were adjusted to reflect the significance of ESG metrics including GHG emissions reduction. Progress towards Enbridge's ESG goals is reflected in incentive compensation for all employees, including the President & CEO and executive management. Applicable metrics include safety and operational reliability and reducing GHG emissions.
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Other (please specify) (Compliance with GHG regulatory requirements)	The EVP of Corporate Services, who has the highest level of management responsibility over climate initiatives, has monetary incentives tied to their Central Function Scorecard. Applicable metrics include safety and operational reliability and reducing GHG emissions.
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	The Management Team in the Renewable Power Generation business unit is incentivized to secure new renewable energy projects that meet our investment criteria and support business diversification and to guide Enbridge's leadership and contribution to the transition to a lower-emissions economy. Relevant scorecard categories include safety and operational reliability; execute on emission reduction projects and implement emissions reduction initiatives.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project	Starting in 2021, we are linking performance on our ESG goals to incentive compensation for all employees, which will ensure we continue to make meaningful progress towards these goals through our specific action plans.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	1	3	
Medium-term	3	5	
Long-term	5	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Climate change has become a key catalyst for risks that are emerging or intensifying over time, including the transition to a lower emissions future, advancements in energy technology, fossil fuel activism, and growing regulatory and government scrutiny. Climate-related risks are integrated into applicable risk categories, including financial performance, investment analysis and strategic planning. Risk assessments include cumulative long-term financial impacts as well as health & safety, environmental, operational, and reputational consequences. The likelihood of occurrence of each consequence is evaluated and higher financial and strategic impacts are prioritized for treatment.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Management and our Board provide critical risk management oversight. The Audit, Finance and Risk Committee (AFRC) of our Board has accountability for the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. Based on that framework, Management provides a comprehensive Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA) report to the Board and its committees on an annual basis, together with regular updates on the status of top risks (more than once a year). In addition, management provides regular reports to the Board at every meeting to identify trends and help manage risk. Risk and treatments identified in the CRA are reviewed by the responsible Board committee.

The CRA engages risk management participants across Enbridge to consistently analyze and prioritize enterprise-wide risks and treatments, highlighting top risks and trends in Enbridge's risk profile covering the potential consequences to all our core businesses, in alignment with our strategic planning horizon. Our annual CRA is an integrated enterprise-wide process that challenges us to test our preparedness and risk management systems. It is a mature and rigorous bottom-up process that involves every part of the organization. We assess and rank risks based on impact and probability, and we design mitigation measures and ensure treatments are appropriately prioritized, effective and resourced. Risks encompassed in this process include financial risks (e.g., transition costs including change in market demand for natural gas, crude oil and electricity from customers), operational and legal risks (e.g., potential regulation of GHG emissions, measurement and verification of GHG emissions), stakeholder trust and reputational risks (e.g., public/non-governmental organization perception and regulatory non-compliances) and acute and chronic physical risks (e.g., flooding, wild fires. sea level rise). Strategic planning and forecasting functions leverage the CRA results to identify top risks to the priorities identified in our strategic plan.

Complementary to the CRA, the annual top operational risk report highlights the highest-consequence operational risks across Enbridge and includes further detail on the risks and their treatment. This information helps inform the Board about the potential impact of Enbridge's top operational risks and demonstrates that appropriate treatments are in place to manage those risks. To better identify, manage and mitigate risk, the CRA report is reviewed by the Board committee with responsibility for the risk category relevant to its mandate. In addition, Board committees oversee the implementation of systems that address risks within the scope of their responsibility and monitor these systems to ensure they remain effective. Additionally, risk owners and specialists throughout our company are responsible for continuously managing risks within their respective areas.

Climate-related risks are integrated into multiple broader Enbridge risk categories in our comprehensive CRA reporting, which encompasses operational, financial and stakeholder consequences. We take this approach because of the interconnected nature of climate impacts (economic, social and environmental), which requires a comprehensive review within the context of other risks impacting Enbridge. Additionally, as part of the CRA, business units identify the climate-related physical risks which impact their area of responsibility and are continuously evolving their treatment efforts.

At Enbridge, we continually identify current and emerging climate-related physical and transition risks and opportunities, seek to understand their impacts, and stress-test our resiliency against them under different scenarios to inform and validate our business fundamentals. We have undertaken scenario analysis to further assess climate-related risks and opportunities, and to inform our strategic and financial planning. In 2019, we conducted scenario analyses using scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to stress test the resiliency of our business strategy and energy infrastructure. This assessment has subsequently been updated, including the incorporation of considerations from the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE). The results from this analysis informed our CRA report.

In the evaluation of transition risks, our scenario analysis investigates how some of the climate-related risks integrated into the CRA's larger risk categories, including changes in market demand, may affect our business. We believe that diversification and innovation by incumbent energy companies have a role to play in the transition to a lower emissions future. While we continue to innovate to reduce emissions across our energy system, we are also growing our renewables business; our investments in power and renewables provide Enbridge with experience in the development, construction and operation of a number of growing technologies. In particular, Enbridge has made large investments in offshore wind in Europe in response to the transition to a lower-emissions economy. Partnerships with investors such as Maple Power Ltd., the Joint Venture with the Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board, enable us to achieve greater growth than we would be able to achieve on our own. In 2021, Enbridge advanced construction of the Saint Nazaire, Fécamp and Calvados Offshore Wind Projects, and sanctioned the Provence Grand Large floating offshore wind facility.

As the potential for climate-related physical risk increases, we are working to further strengthen our risk-management framework to respond to risks and enhance resilience to climate change. As part of the CRA, enterprise-wide functional groups are asked to identify the climate-related physical risks which impact their area of responsibility and the mitigation in place to reduce or respond to these risks and where further treatment is required. Each business unit has internal processes for mitigating climate-related physical risks and exposure to the impacts of extreme weather and other natural disasters through enhanced inspection and maintenance of assets, emergency response planning and training, and business continuity planning. Improved alignment on contingency planning with other parties in broadly-based logistics networks is a key step in our emergency response. We also include planning for extreme weather events in our operational response plans and have installed on-site emergency generators at many of our facilities to provide power in the event of extended outages. We also partner with research organizations and industry groups to monitor the resilience of assets to physical risks, including severe weather events such as 100- & 200-year rainfall events. This includes working with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency to identify land-based movement and monitor the susceptibility of our pipeline right-of-way and terminals to resulting land movement.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Failure to comply with environmental regulations may result in the imposition of fines, penalties and operational restrictions affecting our operating assets. Enbridge incorporates consideration of regulatory risks in our Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA). We have established internal policies, frameworks and systems to achieve regulatory compliance and sound environmental management during both the construction and operation of our assets. Many jurisdictions in which we operate are either increasing the stringency of—or introducing new—public policy to reduce economy-wide GHG emissions to align with temperature trajectories that prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Carbon pricing mechanisms may expose us to increased indirect (operating) costs along with increasing energy costs for our customers. Our operations are subject to both explicit carbon prices (i.e., British Columbia) and implicit carbon prices (i.e., Canadian federal Output-Based Pricing System).
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Changes in current environmental regulations or the enactment of new regulations could result in a material increase to our cost of compliance. If there is a delay in obtaining any required environmental regulatory approvals, if we fail to obtain or comply with them, or if environmental laws or regulations change or are administered in a more stringent manner, the operations of facilities or the development of new facilities could be prevented, delayed or become subject to additional costs. As countries continue to enact different initiatives, Enbridge monitors the regulatory environment understand potential implications of climate-related policies and regulations for the business, incorporating potential risks into our CRA.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technology will play a key factor in the transition toward a low-carbon world. Our success in executing our strategic plan, including our role in the transition to a lower-carbon economy, and attaining our GHG emissions reduction goals and targets, depends, in part, on technology (including technology still under development), innovation and continued diversification with renewable power and other low carbon energy infrastructure as well as modernization of our infrastructure to reduce GHG emissions. As part of our CRA and scenario analysis, we evaluate the potential changes in energy demand particularly as it relates to electrification, including: Electric vehicle (EV) penetration, renewable and energy storage, energy efficiency, developments related to artificial intelligence, data system optimization and data analytics.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Foreign and domestic governments continue to evaluate and implement policy, legislation, and regulations focused on reducing GHG emissions, promoting adaptation to climate change, transitioning to a low-carbon economy, and disclosure of climate-related matters. Such policies, laws and regulations vary at the federal, state, provincial and municipal levels in which Enbridge operates and can be highly variable and subject to change. It is expected that further investments will be required to meet new regulatory requirements. In addition, in recent years there has been an increase in climate and disclosure related litigation against governments as well as companies involved in the energy industry. There is no assurance that our company will not be impacted by such litigation. We are involved in numerous legal proceedings, the outcomes of which are uncertain, and resolutions adverse to us could adversely affect our financial results. We are subject to numerous legal proceedings. In recent years there has been an increase in climate and disclosure-related litigation against governments as well as companies involved in the energy industry. There is no assurance that we will not be impacted by such litigation. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and we cannot predict the outcome of individual matters with assurance. It is reasonably possible that the final resolution of some of the matters in which we are involved could require additional expenditures, in excess of established reserves, over an extended period of time and in a range of amounts that could adversely affect our financial results or affect our reputation.
Market	Relevant, always included	In our CRA reports, we evaluate market risks such as weather, global supply and demand fundamentals, commodity prices and price volatility, and stakeholder receptivity to energy infrastructure projects potentially affecting supply and demand. For example, the growth in consumer demand for electric vehicles (EV) is expected to result in a decreased demand for fossil fuels and the overall utilization of our liquids transportation assets. Similarly, we anticipate that the growth in generation of electricity from renewable sources and advances in battery storage technology will lead to a decline in the demand for natural gas-fired generation, which could contribute to a decrease in utilization of our natural gas transmission assets.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	In our CRA, we consider a number of impacts that reputational risks can pose to our business including opposition by third parties, higher costs of doing business and project delays or cancellations. Reputational risks may arise from the erosion or loss of trust - from different stakeholders. Our review evaluates how reputational risks can impact our business, operations or financial results due to changes in our reputation with stakeholders, including communities, landowners, Indigenous groups, NGOs, governments, investors, and employees. Perceptions of the Company's response to climate change can be a source of both reputational risk and opportunity and could lead to exposure to the risk of higher costs, delays or even project cancellations due to increasing pressure on governments and regulators by such groups. Enbridge engages with a range of stakeholders on climate and energy issues, including communities in which the Company operates, customer, governments, NGOs, Indigenous communities, investors, industry associations and media. Enbridge transports and delivers crude oil and natural gas on behalf of its shippers and customers, but oftentimes these commodities are perceived by society as being emissions intensive and increasing society's reliance on fossil fuels. The midstream oil and gas sector is therefore often targeted as an enabler of incremental upstream production and viewed as a major contributor to climate change (although the midstream sector is only responsible for a small percentage of GHG emissions across the energy value chain). These societal perceptions can negatively impact our investor valuation, particularly from environment, social and governance (ESG) investors. Our Corporate Risk Assessment process considers stakeholder trust and its impact on reputation and loss of trust as it relates to climate change and the transition to a lower emissions economy as critical.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As an energy infrastructure company, we incorporate potential acute physical climate-related risks, and how these can influence our business into our CRA. These factors include: adverse weather events or natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, and major flooding. We also consider any similar events beyond Enbridge's control that could result in significant property damage or impairment of our operations and supply chain disruptions. Across Enbridge's businesses, risk treatment for acute adverse weather events and natural disasters include facility siting, design and construction techniques, regular inspections of our energy delivery infrastructure and pipeline rights-of-way–including on, and in the vicinity of, pipeline crossings at watercourses–comprehensive emergency preparedness plans, business continuity plans and emergency response exercises. Enbridge's GTM business unit owns and operates a number platforms and pipelines in the U.S. Gulf Coast. GTM utilizes a weather system to provide hurricane forecasts that include wave height and wind strengths, to predict how these physical impacts may impact Enbridge's assets. There is also a hurricane response system in place to limit the effects of these physical risks on Enbridge personnel and understand the potential damage to instrumentation.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	In our CRA, Enbridge also considers the chronic physical risks that result from climate change. These include increased severe weather event frequency and severity, sea-level rise and increased mean average temperatures. We also include similar events beyond Enbridge's control that could result in significant property damage or impairment of our operations and supply disruptions. Across Enbridge's businesses, risk treatment for these chronic risks include facility siting, disaster design and construction techniques, regular inspections of our energy delivery infrastructure and pipeline rights-of-way, comprehensive emergency preparedness plans, business continuity plans and emergency response exercises. To track chronic physical climate risks, we have partnered with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency to monitor land movement near our pipeline right of way and terminals, using this information and data as a predictor for where pipeline may be impacted.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Current regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Enbridge has exposure to carbon pricing in some jurisdictions in which we operate:
(i) In British Columbia (BC) the carbon tax increased from $40/tCO2e to $45/tCO2e on April 1, 2021, and on April 1, 2022, the price increased to $50/tCO2e. Enbridge's western Canadian Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM) operations are subject to the carbon tax through its consumption of natural gas.

(ii) In Alberta, our Alliance Pipeline is subject to the Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction (TIER) Regulation which is an output-based allocation system for large industrial emitters and applies performance benchmarks to protect trade exposed industries. Compliance pathways include the purchase of offsets or payment into a TIER Fund used for new and cleaner Alberta-based technologies that reduce emissions at a rate aligned with the federal carbon pollution price.

iii) In Ontario, our natural gas distribution utility was subject to the federal carbon tax levy at a rate of $40/tCO2e in 2021, applied to the consumption of natural gas used in operations. Our underground natural gas transmission and storage facilities are subject to the federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) which sets a sector-specific emissions intensity benchmark for compliance purposes. On January 1, 2022 Ontario implemented its own Environmental Performance Standard (EPS) which will replace the federal OBPS.

In provinces that have not implemented their own carbon pricing schemes, operations are held to the federal carbon tax levy. In 2022 the Canadian federal government released their 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan which solidified their intent to raise the federal carbon tax levy to $170/tCO2e by 2030, which could pose additional climate-related transition risk to Enbridge.

Provincial carbon taxes have already begun to impact Enbridge's investment decision-making process in certain areas. For example, we constructed a 20 MW natural gas-fired power plant to serve as a back-up peaking facility for growing renewable energy sources in Alberta. A risk analysis was conducted in 2020 to determine the economic impact of operating the plant in compliance with the provincial carbon tax rate versus opting into the AB TIER Regulation (which the project had the option of but was not required to do). After consideration, we determined that opting into the AB TIER regulation made more economic sense.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
1000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Carbon pricing systems are becoming more common in areas that Enbridge operates. These systems have the potential to incur a large cost on Enbridge, depending on jurisdiction, and who is held responsible for the cost. Therefore, we must remain aware of how these carbon pricing mechanisms will impact our operations. As a crude oil pipeline operator in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the carbon levy has not had a significant impact on our operations in the province and only applies to fuels used in our fleet vehicles. The sum of the compliance costs is approximately $1B. The majority of these costs are not paid directly by Enbridge. Our marketing companies are also not significantly impacted, as product purchased in Alberta is, for the most part, exported from the province. Due to uncertainty around emerging federal and provincial policies, cumulative financial implications are difficult to predict.

Cost of response to risk
8200000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Situation: Carbon pricing mechanisms are becoming more common in areas where Enbridge operates in Canada. Task: As the carbon pricing landscape evolves and changes, Enbridge works to understand the impacts that such regulatory systems could have on the economic resilience of its business. Action: Enbridge continued to engage with the Canadian federal government on the development of regulatory frameworks. This includes, over the last few years, making written submissions to Environment and Climate Change Canada on considerations for protocol development in the Federal Greenhouse Gas Offset System. Recommendations included, but were not limited to, prioritizing the development of federal offset protocols for avoided methane and destruction in support of Enbridge's Renewable Natural Gas projects as well as reviewing the magnitude of potential opportunities for methane venting and pneumatic devices across all of Canada. Cost analyses are also conducted to understand potential implications of carbon pricing regulations on the business. In 2021, Enbridge has developed a new capital allocation framework in which all potential investments are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Result: Such actions ensure that Enbridge is involved in the development of carbon pricing mechanisms that may impact the business and is able to develop appropriate management methods. Ongoing scenario analysis measures the resilience of assets against the IEA scenarios, and helps to identify the potential financial impact Enbridge might face due to increased carbon pricing regulation. The timescale of implementation of these actions were in the 2021 reporting year and are continuing through at least 2022, when Canada launched the GHG Offset credit system.

Cost Calculation: The cost of response to risk is primarily made up of staff time. Enbridge has subject matter expert full time employees (FTEs) who are involved in monitoring and addressing climate and carbon issues through various business functions. These include Stakeholder Engagement, CSR and Sustainability, Law and Regulatory Affairs, Environment, External Affairs, Indirect Tax and Customs, Operations and the Natural Gas Utility. The estimated total cost for all FTEs is approximately $8.2MM.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Disruption of Services and Revenue)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report and other scientific literature on climate change indicate that the frequency and intensity of certain types of adverse weather events are expected to change. As a result, the physical risks associated with climate change are expected to continue and increase. Adverse weather events can affect energy production and delivery facilities, causing supply disruptions and affecting other infrastructure that depends on energy supply. Enbridge's GTM business unit owns and operates a number of offshore platforms and subsea pipelines off of, and on, the U.S. Gulf Coast and Enbridge's LP business unit owns and operates a crude oil storage and export terminal on the U.S. Gulf Coast. Enbridge also has operations and facilities in other coastal areas exposed to adverse weather events. In 2021, severe weather events in jurisdictions in which the company operates included Hurricane Ida in the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricane Ida's wind speeds made it one of the strongest on record to make landfall in Louisiana west of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Enbridge operates natural gas pipeline systems that connect to offshore Gulf of Mexico production platforms and had to suspend operations on two of these systems (Nautilus Pipeline and Mississippi Canyon Gas Pipeline) in advance of the hurricane. Because of the storm track and intensity, around 95% of U.S. Gulf of Mexico oil production and 94% of its natural gas production was temporarily out of commission. Enbridge's facilities were removed from service as a precautionary measure to protect individuals and to secure the systems in a safe manner. Extreme weather events could disrupt Enbridge's operations for a relatively short period, resulting in a short-term decrease in our transmission and gas distribution or liquids pipelines services, or for longer periods in the event of the major destruction of infrastructure facilities owned by the company or its customers. In addition to supply or market disruptions from local or regional extreme weather events, there may be changes in customers' contracting patterns for storage and transportation services and modifications to gas transmission and distribution services in Enbridge's value chain. A service interruption or an environmental incident resulting from an adverse weather event could have a significant impact on our operations, and negatively impact financial results, relationships with stakeholders and our reputation.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
10000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Adverse weather may impact our facilities and operations for our U.S. natural gas operations. The impact by hurricanes and sea level rise could result in flooding or wind damage to U.S Gas Transmission and Midstream operations may result in short term outages and disruption of operations in the range of ~ CAD $5-$10MM.

Cost of response to risk
6000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Risk treatment for severe weather events/natural disasters includes facility design and construction techniques to withstand adverse weather conditions, moving onshore assets to higher elevations, installing on-site emergency generators at operational facilities, and emergency response plans tailored to each business unit. Situation and Task: As the severity and frequency of extreme weather events increases, influenced by climate change, we must ensure that our infrastructure remains resilient, and we are able to move product on behalf of our customers. As our systems are part of a broadly-based logistics network that connects producers to consumers, all parties are aligned in their contingency planning to shut down in advance of severe storms and resume operations and energy supply as a first priority. Action: In 2021, as part of our program for maintaining the fitness of our systems, we made inline inspections, preventative maintenance digs and other assessments including pressure tests, bridge, water crossing and slope inspections and examinations of valves and other equipment. In 2021, we also conducted emergency response drills, exercises and equipment deployment events, in all regions where we operate, to test and sharpen our emergency preparedness. Additionally, we take proactive measures for specific physical events, such as shutting down our Mississippi Canyon and Nautilus natural gas pipelines in the Gulf region in advance of Hurricane Ida in 2021. The timescale for these actions is annual, to ensure system fitness. Result: These actions help to minimize the potential for negative impacts resulting from physical events. We maintain strong emergency preparedness and response systems, regularly testing and improving our tactics and plans with local first responders and emergency management and government officials. We regularly review our emergency management programs to ensure they are functioning as intended and identify opportunities for improvement.

Cost Calculation: Over the last three years, Enbridge spent $6B on pipeline integrity. This value is the sum of the amount spent on damage prevention, integrity management and leak detection across our operations in Canada and the U.S.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Acute physical)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Climate change physical risks are associated with more frequent or more severe weather events. These risks could damage our assets or affect the safety and reliability of our operations. Climate change could result in extreme variability in weather patterns, such as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, heavy snowfall, heavy rainfall, floods, landslides, fires, hurricanes, tropical storms, ice storms, rising mean temperature and sea levels, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns. Our assets and operations are exposed to potential interruption or damage from these kinds of events, and we may also experience reduced access to our assets or increased risk of loss of life or injury or damage to property and the environment. We have experienced operational interruptions and damage to our assets from such weather events in the past, and we expect to experience climate related physical risks in the future, potentially with increasing frequency or severity. Operational risk is intensified by changing climate and more extreme weather events. Any of these physical risks could result in substantial losses for which our insurance may not be sufficient or available and for which we may bear a part or all of the cost.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
5250000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
7250000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The annual cost to mitigate the potential impact of flooding on our buried liquids pipeline infrastructure ranges between $5.25MM to $7.25MM. This incorporates the cost of the real-time flood monitoring system, the labor costs for regional personnel completing site visits and inspections of watercourse crossings and the costs of ground monitoring of geohazards and the real time monitoring and regional personnel.

Cost of response to risk
6000000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Enbridge's business units are continuously evolving their understanding of climate and mitigation efforts under the oversight of Enbridge's Operations & Integrity Committee and Board's Safety & Reliability Committee. Our Corporate Risk Assessment (CRA) process assesses key risks and treatments for the company, including climate-related physical risks that may affect the safety and reliability of Enbridge's operations. As part of the CRA, business units identify the climate-related physical risks which impact their area of responsibility and actions to reduce or respond to these risks. Enbridge limits exposure to climate change physical risks through enhanced inspection and maintenance of assets, emergency response planning and training, and business continuity planning. Enbridge's strategic planning and forecasting functions utilize the CRA results to understand the top risks that can impact our strategic priorities and financial performance.

Cost Calculation: Over the last three years, Enbridge spent $6B on pipeline integrity. This value is estimated based on the amount spent on damage prevention, integrity management and leak detection across our operations in Canada and the U.S.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
According to the International Energy Agency, global energy consumption is expected to continue to grow over the long term. The Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) countries, including Canada, the U.S. and western European nations, are expected to experience population growth and place an emphasis on energy efficiency, conservation and a shift to lower carbon fuels, such as natural gas and renewables. In Europe, the future outlook for renewable energy, especially from offshore wind in countries with long coastlines and densely populated areas, is very positive. According to the European Wind Energy Association, by 2030, wind energy capacity in Europe is expected to be 320 GW, including 66 GW of offshore capacity. There is also wide public support for carbon reduction targets and broader adoption of renewable generation across all governmental levels. Furthermore, governments in Europe are seeking to rationalize the contribution of nuclear power to the overall energy mix, which has resulted in an increased focus on alternative sources such as large-scale offshore wind.

Since 2002, Enbridge has committed nearly $8B in renewable energy projects and has become one of Canada's largest investors in renewable energy. Those interests include a portfolio of offshore wind projects in Europe, including the Saint Nazaire, Fécamp, and Calvados offshore wind projects. We currently have over 2,000 MW of net renewable generation capacity and have invested in nearly 50 renewable energy facilities, based on projects in operation or under construction – enough energy to power over 950,000 homes. Our offshore wind assets are supported by strong business fundamentals, including growing customer demand and decreasing costs, as well as significant renewable portfolio standard targets particularly in France. All our offshore projects to date are underpinned by long-term power purchase agreements with local offtake partners. Offshore wind is a strong fit for Enbridge, given our history with onshore renewable technology, major projects capability and experience in working offshore in the Gulf of Mexico. We will continue to evaluate opportunities to position Enbridge for the energy mix of the future, including for expanding our offshore wind power generation business.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
508000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2021 Enbridge's Renewable Power Generation business segment earnings/(loss) before interest, income taxes and depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) was $508MM. EBITDA decreased from $523MM in 2020. EBITDA was negatively impacted by $15MM due to weaker wind resources at Canadian and U.S. wind facilities and the effects from the Texas winter storm in February 2021. It was additionally impacted by the absence in 2021 of reimbursements received in 2020 at certain Canadian wind facilities resulting from a change in operator. This was partially offset by the sale of a 49% interest of an entity that holds our 50% interest in EMF. Therefore, the financial impact figure of this opportunity in the reporting year of $508MM was calculated by subtracting this $15MM from the 2020 EBITDA of $523MM.

Cost to realize opportunity
3800000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Situation: Energy systems are continually evolving, including the recent growth in renewable and alternative sources of energy. Task: As North America's largest energy infrastructure company, Enbridge recognizes that we are tasked with the opportunity of diversifying our assets to reflect market trends. Enbridge plans to continue to develop our power and renewables business where we have a competitive advantage and where we find opportunities with strong commercial underpinnings. As opportunities emerge, we will look to manage financial, regulatory and construction risk while securing long-term power purchase agreements. Action: In response to this, in 2021, Enbridge allocated approximately $3B in capital costs and made over $800M in long-term investments in renewable power generation. Result: The result of these investments includes the 480 MW (gross) Saint Nazaire Offshore Wind Project, the 500 MW (gross) Fécamp Offshore Wind Project, and the 448 MW (gross) Calvados Offshore Wind Project, which continued construction in 2021. We also sanctioned the Provence Grand Large floating offshore wind facility in 2021. The timescale of implementation for these actions was in the reporting year through at least 2023, as the Saint-Nazaire France Offshore Wind Project and the Fécamp Offshore Wind Project are expected to come into service in 2022 and 2023, respectively. Enbridge and its affiliates intend to continue to manage, operate and provide administrative services for the renewable power assets. In 2019, Enbridge established Maple Power, Ltd., a joint venture with the Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) with the objective of investing in and managing offshore wind projects in Europe. Results: The combination of Enbridge's operating and development capability with CPPIB's resources and experience creates a powerful Canadian champion for developing offshore renewable energy projects in Europe.

Cost Calculation: The cost to realize this opportunity is representative of the $3B allocated capital costs to renewable power generation and $0.8B in long-term investments in renewable power generation and green power and transmission, totalling $3.8B.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
Enbridge Gas Inc. serves approximately 75% of Ontario residents via approximately 3.9 million residential, commercial and industrial meter connections and has an extensive natural gas storage, transmission and distribution network. This makes our natural gas distribution business well positioned to help advance low-carbon energy solutions that can enable access between zero emission and low-carbon sources of energy and existing natural gas assets to support continued consumer access to reliable, low-cost energy in the future. This includes developing and deploying next-generation technologies and services that can support district energy and improve integrated energy resource planning and management at the local and regional level. This expansion also includes solutions developed by our natural gas utility, such as investing in opportunities for renewable natural gas (RNG), power-to-gas (P2G) systems that can help store surplus renewable energy as hydrogen gas to support grid stability, and combined heat and power systems that can help create a path to lower emissions from home heating and power requirements.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Due to regulatory and market uncertainty, as well as around the pace of energy system diversification and grid transformation, it is difficult to estimate the potential impact to our business.

Cost to realize opportunity
137200000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method-Situation: As the world transitions to lower carbon energy sources, there are opportunities for Enbridge to help provide solutions. Task: As a leading energy company, we are strategically placed to carry out the task of bringing low-carbon energy solutions to scale. Action: Our natural gas utility is engaging with regulators to enable them to offer expanded services, low carbon products and new technologies. Examples include
(i)In 2021, Enbridge, Walker Industries and Comcor Environmental announced a partnership to jointly develop RNG projects across Canada. The Niagara RNG facility, currently under development for service in 2022, is the partnership's first landfill RNG project, with several more projects planned. The $42MM project is expected to generate enough green energy to heat 8,750 homes.
(ii)Partnership with Cummins Inc. to develop the first large-scale deployment of Power-To-Gas (P2G) technology in North America. The P2G plant in launched in 2018, takes surplus off-peak electricity and converts it to hydrogen, which can be stored. At full capacity, the facility can produce nearly 400,000 kg/day of hydrogen. In 2021, we also implemented a $5.2MM pilot project with Cummins to blend regular natural gas with hydrogen in the existing distribution system. This project will initially provide blended gas distribution services to ~3,600 customers.
(iii)Partnership with Evolugen to operate one of Canada's largest green hydrogen injection projects. The $90MM project, announced in 2021, will build a 20MW electrolyzer plant in Gatineau, adjacent to Evolugen's hydroelectric facilities, which will power the electrolyzer. Green hydrogen produced via electrolysis will be injected into Gazifère's (Enbridge subsidiary) natural gas distribution network. The plant is expected to produce about 425,000GJ of green hydrogen and remove about 15,000 metric tons of GHG emissions/year.
Result: As a result of these actions, Enbridge can support the transition to a lower-carbon economy through innovative energy solutions and collaboration with external stakeholders to keep energy affordable and reliable, while reducing environmental impacts. The timescale for the implementation of these projects began in 2018, with the P2G plant and will continue through at least 2022, when the Niagara RNG facility goes into service.
Cost Calculation: The approximate cost of investment by our natural gas utility in low-carbon projects in 2021 is $137.2MM ($42MM+$5.2MM+$90MM).

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Ability to diversify business activities

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description
According to Wood Mackenzie, the demand for liquefied natural gas (LNG) is growing 'significantly faster' in Asia than the rest of the world due to the region's economic and population growth. China, South Asia and Southeast Asia are forecasted to drive LNG demand over the next two decades and will account for 95% of global demand growth between 2020 and 2022. Demand is driven partly by the power sector as generation shifts from coal to natural gas. Enbridge recognizes the economic and environmental benefits of investing in facilities to enable the export of LNG from North America to Asia. Enbridge's natural gas transmission assets provide full connectivity between upstream production in the U.S. and Canada and export terminals on the US Gulf Coast (USGC) and Canadian West Coast.

Enbridge is working to realize this opportunity by expanding capabilities to transport natural gas to LNG export facilities. This includes entering a definitive agreement in 2020 to acquire the Rio Bravo Pipeline Company from NextDecade. Enbridge and NextDecade signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2019 to pursue development of the Rio Bravo Pipeline (RBPL) and other natural gas pipelines in Texas to transport natural gas to the Rio Grande LNG project. The full-scale capacity of the LNG plant will be 27 million metric tonnes per annum (mtpa). The plant is also expected to be the greenest LNG project in the world by using carbon capture and storage (CCS) for all expected operational GHG emissions. Additionally, we are investing in several LNG export opportunities in the USGC and Canadian West Coast, one of which (the Cameron Extension in Louisiana) came in service in 2021. In total, there is an estimated 7 bcfd of LNG export capacity in the USGC and over 4 bcfd in Western Canada.

Enbridge is collaborating with the First Nations Climate Initiative (FNCI) in Canada on solutions for the development of low-carbon LNG infrastructure in Northern BC. Enbridge's proposed Westcoast Connector Gas Transmission Project consists of two pipelines to connect upstream natural gas production to proposed LNG facilities in BC. In collaboration with FNCI, Enbridge is assessing various carbon reduction strategies, including CCS and using renewable power in place of traditional natural gas-powered assets.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
3671000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
Enbridge's LNG-related operations are within the Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM) business unit. GTM's EBITDA for the past year was $3.671B, compared to $1.087B in 2020. The EBITDA figure in 2021 was impacted by an impairment loss of $111 MM to our investment in the PennEast pipeline project, as well as the absence of losses related to an impairment to the carrying value of our equity method investment in DCP Midstream and the absence of losses resulting from a rate settlement for Texas Eastern. The EBITDA was influenced by positive factors, including higher commodity prices benefiting equity earning from Aux Sable and DCP Midstream joint ventures, increased revenue due to the absence of pressure restrictions that existed on the Texas Eastern system in 2020, and a full year of contributions from the Atlantic Bridge Phase III project after it commenced service in January of 2021. These, as well as other factors, contributed to the EBITDA figure of $3.671B in 2021.

Cost to realize opportunity
2600000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Management Method: Situation: Natural gas is predicted to play an important role in meeting future energy demand as it is a cleaner alternative to the largest market share provider – coal. When burned for generation, natural gas produces 30% less carbon dioxide emissions than fuel oil and 50% less than coal. Specifically, the global export of LNG can help to reduce GHG emissions by displacing other fossil-based power generation. Task: Enbridge recognizes both the economic and environmental benefit of investing in facilities to enable the export of LNG to Asia. Enbridge is well-positioned with its natural gas transmission assets to provide full connectivity between upstream production in the U.S. and Canada and export terminals on the U.S. Gulf Coast and Canadian West Coast. Action: In response to this projected growth, Enbridge is expanding its asset base to connect with LNG facilities. This includes executing a precedent agreement with NextDecade, under which we will provide firm transportation capacity on the Rio Bravo Pipeline to NextDecade's Rio Grande LNG export facility for a term of at least 20 years. The plant is expected to be the greenest LNG project in the world with the use of CCS technology and NEXT Carbon Solutions' proprietary processes. Enbridge has multiple other pipeline extensions in-development in the Gulf Coast, which will connect with four LNG projects at various stage of construction and development, as well as three already commissioned LNG projects. Result: Expansion of Enbridge's natural gas transmission and midstream services to transport and connect to LNG terminal facilities will allow Enbridge to take advantage of the growing demand for this commodity. The timescale of these investments to expand infrastructure is through at least 2024.

Cost Calculation: Enbridge continues to invest in projects to further develop connectivity with LNG facilities. The provided cost represents investments towards in-development projects to connect to LNG facilities in the Gulf Coast. Investments in these in-development projects total to about $2.6B.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Enbridge has developed a transition plan which is aligned with achieving net-zero by 2050, with an interim target for 2030. The transition plan is detailed in our 2021 ESG Datasheet and 2021 Sustainability Report. The transition plan is reviewed and approved by our Board-level Sustainability Committee which has oversight of sustainability matters including climate change. 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, including the implications of new provincial, state and federal policies in the U.S. and Canada on GHG emissions reduction.

We believe 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. Our main shareholder event is our annual Investment Community Conference, which provides an opportunity for shareholders to obtain an update on the Company and ask questions of our executive team outside of our quarterly presentations.

In 2021, we hosted our ESG Forum which provided our stakeholders a detailed review of Enbridge's industry-leading environmental, social and governance practices and detailed our path forward to meeting our future ESG commitments. These events, along with our annual meeting of shareholders and quarterly presentations, are webcast and accessible to a broad audience of investors. Presentations, audio recordings and transcripts are available on our website for a period of at least 12 months following events.

Members of our executive team, including our CEO and CFO, 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. To further our investor outreach, we also participate in several third party hosted investor conferences, as well as periodically conduct anonymous and confidential shareholder perception surveys to provide market perspective to management.

In addition to discussions of business results and initiatives, strategy and capital structure, the topic of ESG policies and performance was a key focus in 2021. Our shareholder engagement activities included targeted outreach focused on Enbridge's strong track record related to ESG performance as well as our ESG Forum.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

Enbridge-SR-2021.pdf
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, we utilized the NZE to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. We used this scenario to help us dimension potential risks associated with the pace of transition. The NZE reflects an energy future that posits changes in the energy system required to achieve the 1.5-degree temperature target and net zero carbon emissions. This new IEA scenario supplements the traditional Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS—2.6 degree rise) and the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS—1.7 degree rise). In select instances, where certain fundamental data is unavailable in the NZE scenario, we used SDS data in its place. We utilize the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector. The following assumptions are made under NZE, for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines • Oil demand drops to 24 MMbpd by 2050 from 96 MMbpd in 2021 • North American net exports of oil grow to over 6 MMbpd by 2050 from 2.9 MMbpd in 2021 Natural Gas • Global natural gas demand drops sharply from 2025 to 2050 • Natural gas makes up 11% of total energy demand • LNG demand decreases by 60% between 2020 and 2050 Renewable Power Generation • Electricity demand increases to 50% of final energy use by 2050 • Global coal consumption decreases by 55% from 2021 levels by 2030 • Renewables share of electricity sector increases to 60% in 2030 • Growth in renewables would require $4T in annual clean energy investments by 2030 • Hydrogen production increases to 3,850 TWh by 2030 • Cumulative investment in hydrogen grows to over $1.6T • CCUS capacity grows to over 9,000 MTCO2e by 2050 New Energy Technologies • Hydrogen production increases to 3,850 TWh by 2030 • Cumulative investment in hydrogen grows to over $1.6T1 • CCUS capacity grows to over 9,000 MTCO2e by 2050
Transition scenarios: IEA APS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	In 2021, we utilized the APS to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies. We used this scenario to help us dimension potential risks associated with the pace of transition. The APS outlines an energy future based on announced pledges by governments and reflects a more ambitious transition to a low-carbon economy. This new IEA scenario supplements the traditional Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS—2.6 degree rise) and the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS—1.7 degree rise). We utilize the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector. The following assumptions are made under APS, for each business segment: Liquids Pipelines • Oil demand peaks in 2025 at 97 million barrels per day (MMbpd) and declining to 77 MMbpd by 2050 from 96 MMbpd in 2021 • North American net exports of oil grow to 7.6 MMbpd by 2050 from 2.9 MMbpd in 2021 Natural Gas • Global natural gas demand peaks soon after 2025 and declines to 2050 • Natural gas makes up 11% of total energy demand • North American Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) production increases 133% by 2050 (versus 2020) Renewable Power Generation • Electricity demand increases to 30% of final energy use by 2050 • Global coal consumption declines by 10% below 2021 levels by 2030 • Renewables share of electricity sector increases to 45% in 2030 • Growth in renewables would require $2.9T in annual clean energy investments by 2030 • Hydrogen production increases to 540 TWh by 2030 • Cumulative investment in hydrogen grows to over $1T • CCUS capacity grows to over 4,000 MTCO2e by 2050 New Energy Technologies • Hydrogen production increases to 540 TWh by 2030 • Cumulative investment in hydrogen grows to over $1T • CCUS capacity grows to over 4,000 MTCO2e by 2050
Transition scenarios: IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	As part of our annual enterprise-wide strategic planning process in 2019, we analyzed our portfolio using the International Energy Agency (IEA) Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) through 2040 to test the resiliency of our strategy and infrastructure in our core businesses. We utilize the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector. Enbridge believes it is critical to consider more accelerated emissions reduction scenarios—including a 1.5C scenario – as part of our overall corporate strategic outlook to identify risks and opportunities. Scenario analysis helps us successfully plan our business strategy and ensure the longevity of our core businesses. We use the SDS to stress test our assets against a higher-consequence set of assumptions which would give rise to a more rapid transition to a lower-emission energy base while also accelerating a transition in our business mix. The scenario is applied to each of our core businesses – Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) and Power and Renewables. Our analysis extends long-term through 2040, which is an industry wide recognized benchmark.
Transition scenarios: IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	As part of our annual enterprise-wide strategic planning process in 2019, we analyzed our portfolio using the International Energy Agency (IEA) New Policies Scenario (NPS) (now Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)) through 2040 as well to test the resiliency of our strategy and infrastructure in our core businesses. We utilize the IEA scenarios as they are widely recognized, transparent and comparable across our sector. Enbridge believes it is critical to consider more accelerated emissions reduction scenarios—including a 1.5C scenario – as part of our overall corporate strategic outlook to identify risks and opportunities. Scenario analysis helps us successfully plan our business strategy and ensure the longevity of our core businesses. Our base case is grounded in the STEPS. This scenario is applied to each of our core businesses – Liquids Pipelines (LP), Gas Transmission and Midstream (GTM), Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) and Power and Renewables. Our analysis extends long-term through 2040, which is an industry wide recognized benchmark.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

- How resilient is our strategy and asset base under a low-emission future?
- Where does our opportunity set expand or contract?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Given the nature of our business, we place significant emphasis on assessing the pace of the energy transition and we monitor transition-oriented signposts regularly. We routinely assess the fundamentals of our business under a variety of IEA World Energy Outlook scenarios. In its latest outlook, the IEA introduced two new scenarios: the Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) and Net Zero Scenario (NZE). In 2021, we utilized the APS and NZE to assess the resiliency and strength of our assets and business strategies as well as to help us dimension potential risks associated with the pace of transition. Results indicate that our diversified energy mix, early entry into lower-emission investments and financial strength create strategic optionality that positions Enbridge to be resilient under any scenario. Additionally, the strategic positioning of our assets and commercial models in which they operate position us for continued financial resiliency across all climate scenarios. This affords us the ability to invest in the longevity of our assets, by modernizing, decarbonizing, and integrating new platforms. We believe the world is moving toward a cleaner energy future and Enbridge will play a key role in the energy transition while supporting the energy needs of people and maintaining a disciplined and deliberate approach to strategic and financial planning. We believe that our ongoing push to modernize our existing footprint will extend the life of our core businesses while our Renewable Power Generation and New Energy Technologies businesses grow.

Our different business units will have their opportunity sets expand or contract differently based on the scenario. For example, for our LP business, the NZE signals a dramatically different landscape for oil. In consideration of the fundamental shifts in the energy system brought about by the NZE scenario, Enbridge would explore different pathways and uses of its energy infrastructure to deliver lower-emission energy. Some pathways include, but are not limited to, re-purposing assets to carry low-emission natural gas for back-up power generation and leveraging assets to generate and ship green or blue hydrogen to end-use consumers. An example of Enbridge innovating in search of ways to use existing infrastructure for our purposes, we recently invested $6.6MM in Smartpipe technology – a novel retrofit solution that enables existing pipelines to transport hydrogen and carbon dioxide.

For our Renewable Power Generation business, Enbridge is well positioned to participate successfully in this growing sector, with significant increases in renewable investment and development by 2030 predicted in both the APS and NZE. Specifically, under an accelerated or NZE scenario, we see up to 8 GW of onshore and offshore opportunity in our geography. We are currently constructing four offshore wind projects in Europe with two in early-stage development and are actively looking for other European offshore wind opportunities.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	With regard to the products and services provided by Enbridge, climate-related risks and opportunities have helped to drive the diversification of our business and our investments in renewable energy. Strategy in this area is influenced in the short and medium-term, with offshore wind projects coming into service in 2020 and 2021, as well as additional projects under construction that will come into service in 2022 and 2023. Renewable energy development is a climate-related opportunity for Enbridge, particularly under a low-carbon or net-zero scenario. Enbridge has over 2,000 MW worth of net renewable energy capacity, either operating or under construction, the equivalent energy consumption of about 950,000 homes. Renewable energy is a rapidly growing component in the energy sector under all future scenarios. Our strategic outlook closely monitors the pace of the energy transition to ensure that our business can react quickly and accordingly. In response to projected growth, we are expanding our investment in renewable energy generation. We believe that diversification and innovation by incumbent energy companies have a role to play in the transition to a lower emissions future. As a leading energy infrastructure company, Enbridge can play a major role in the energy transition. As such, we continue to grow our renewables business; our investments in power and renewables provide Enbridge with experience in the development, construction and operation of onshore and offshore wind farms, solar generation, geothermal and electricity transmission projects. In particular, Enbridge has made large investments in offshore wind in Europe. Our joint venture partnership with the Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board, Maple Power Ltd., enables us to attain greater growth than we would be able to achieve on our own. In 2021, Enbridge allocated approximately $3B in capital costs and made over $800M in long-term investments in renewable power generation. As a result of these actions, in 2021 we advanced construction of the 480 MW Saint Nazaire Offshore Wind Project, the 500 MW Fécamp Offshore Wind Project, and the 448 MW Calvados Offshore Wind Project, and sanctioned the Provence Grand Large floating offshore wind facility. The Saint-Nazaire France Offshore Wind Project and the Fécamp Offshore Wind Project are expected to come into service in 2022 and 2023, respectively.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	Currently, Enbridge publicly discloses its Scope 3 emissions generated through electricity grid transmission and distribution loss (grid loss), our utility customers' natural gas consumption and employee air travel for business. In 2020, we initiated the development of a roadmap to enhance our disclosure of Scope 3 emissions, in order to better understand exactly where in our supply chain, the most material climate-related risks and opportunities are present. We plan to provide a high-level screening of our entire Scope 3 emissions inventory. The assessment will be used to identify action areas (i.e. hot spots) and inform future efforts to produce a more accurate inventory of emissions. Our long-term goal is to expand the scope of our public disclosure of Scope 3 emissions within the next 2-3 years. Enbridge is taking steps to reduce our Scope 3 footprint, particularly from the use of sold products from our natural gas utility customers. We are committed to working with key suppliers to support the further reduction of Scope 3 emissions. With regard to supply chain engagement, we have enhanced the requirements within our existing Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets expectations for all of 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.
Investment in R&D	Yes	The evolving global energy mix, and in particular the opportunities that have arisen due to the demand for lower-carbon power sources have influenced our R&D investments. Specifically, the opportunity from increased lower-carbon energy production has been integrated into our Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) business unit's strategy. GDS is North American's largest natural gas utility by volume and third largest by customer count, with 3.9 million customers. GDS has invested significantly in the R&D of lower-carbon forms of energy, namely renewably generated (green) hydrogen and renewable natural gas (RNG). For example, in 2021, Enbridge Gas implemented a voluntary RNG pilot program, whereby customers can voluntarily contribute towards the incremental cost of low carbon RNG to displace regular natural gas. As North America's largest gas utility by volume, we are working to support the transition to a low-carbon economy through innovative energy solutions and collaboration with external stakeholders. Some of our most substantial strategic decisions to date include applying to the Ontario Energy Board to construct new pipelines and associated facilities to blend 2% hydrogen gas into our existing natural gas network, to reduce GHG emissions. Enbridge has been producing renewable hydrogen, in partnership with Cummins, since 2018 at a power-to-gas (P2G) facility in Markham, Ontario. In 2020, GDS and Cummins announced a continuation of this initiative, a $5.2MM project to blend renewable hydrogen into the existing GDS network. This project is the first of its kind in North America. GDS conducted a detailed review of feasibility and recommendations for blending hydrogen into the natural gas supply for distribution using existing infrastructure and concluded that blending hydrogen in a concentration of up to 2% hydrogen is safe and reliable for the project. Results: In 2021, we implemented the pilot project which allows regular natural gas to be blended with H2, in an isolated portion of the existing distribution system, in an effort to gain insight into the use of H2 as a method for decarbonizing natural gas for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. This project initially provided blended gas distribution services to about 3,600 customers and will help us pursue additional and larger-scale hydrogen blending activities in other parts of our network.
Operations	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in the business strategy approach around current operations. Specifically, climate-related risks associated with GHG emissions and subsequent opportunities from the use of renewable energy has influenced our strategy around the energy source used to power our own operations currently and into the short-term, with solar PV projects powering pipeline operations, two of which were placed into service 2021 as well as several more being planned across North America. Our operations consume a large amount of energy to transport oil and gas on behalf of our customers. As demand for lower-carbon products and services increases, our operations must adjust to meet these requests. Enbridge is working to reduce operational emissions and in 2020, set both a net zero GHG emissions target and an interim GHG intensity target. Recent strategic decisions to lower the carbon-intensity of our operations include the 2.25 MW Lambertville Solar Project, which provides solar energy to our Lambertville Compressor Station and came into service in 2020. Additionally, the 10.5 MW Alberta Solar One project came into service in 2021, which will supply power to our Canadian Mainline pipeline network. The Heidlersburg Solar Project also came into service in 2021, which will provide 2.5 MW of solar energy for the Heidlersburg Compressor Station. In 2021, we also began construction on 10 additional solar self-power projects in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Minnesota, together capable of generating more than 97 MW of emissions-free electricity In addition, physical climate risks are integrated into our operational business strategy. For example, Enbridge's GTM business unit owns and operates several platforms and pipelines in the U.S. Gulf Coast. Physical risks such as wave height and wind strength from increased storm severity are incorporated into the business strategy to develop approaches to limit the impact on operating assets. This includes being self-insured against hurricane damage to offshore assets, being part of a co-operative that stores deep water repair tools to repair and replace pipelines and having systems in place to evacuate employees when necessary.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Access to capital	Climate-related risks and opportunities are impacting revenues, direct and indirect costs and the planning process around capital expenditures in the short-term. This applies particularly to carbon pricing systems that Enbridge is regulated under or may be regulated under in the future. These carbon pricing systems are incorporated into the financial planning process, and specifically, into how such transitional risks will impact direct costs to Enbridge and subsequent revenues from existing and new projects. Enbridge's operations are currently regulated under a number of carbon pricing systems in Canada. As carbon pricing systems expand in scope and magnitude, the potential financial impact on our business also increases. With the growth of this financial risk, Enbridge must develop methods and approaches to mitigate the overall impact. In 2021, Enbridge has developed a new capital allocation framework in which all potential investments are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Our investment hurdle rates account for risks inherent in the transition, and project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios. We have also been conducting scenario analyses to explore different futures arising across complex energy systems. We stress test the business against many scenarios, ranging from IEA STEPS to net-zero scenarios to explore different futures arising across complex energy systems. We continuously monitor signposts and react appropriately given trends we're seeing to ensure we're transitioning at an appropriate pace. An example of where climate-related opportunities were incorporated into the financial planning process includes the construction of the 10.5 MW Alberta Solar One solar project, in partnership with Morgan Solar. This project generates Environmental Performance Credits (EPCs), which can be used as compliance offsets in the Alberta TIER Regulation. In order to provide a stable source of revenue for the solar farm, and increase the projects overall economics, it was determined that these EPC's will be sold to Enbridge's liquids pipelines business unit. This unit operates a natural-gas fired power plant in Edmonton which is subject to TIER. This plan will not only help to establish steady revenue for Alberta Solar One, but will also minimize the cost of compliance for the power plant, as it will lessen the carbon compliance costs it may need to pay into the Alberta TIER fund at the set carbon tax rate of $30/tCO2e. Additionally, we believe future sustainability-linked financing will further reinforce our efforts to achieve our climate transition strategy and commitment towards a low emissions future, in addition to supporting our other ESG goals. As such, in 2021 we published the first Sustainability-Linked Bond Framework in the North American midstream sector, which links our ESG goals to the Company's funding strategy. The Framework lays out the principles we would use in connection with an issuance of sustainability-linked bonds and includes performance indicators that impact our borrowing costs. This creates a direct link between our finance strategies our ESG goals, incentivizing their achievement. One or more of the following KPIs will be selected for each Enbridge Sustainability-Linked Bond issuance: GHG intensity level (Scope 1 and 2 emissions); Representation of racial and ethnic diversity as percentage of workforce; Women on board of directors.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?
Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)
100

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world
In 2021, Enbridge has developed a new capital allocation framework in which all potential investments are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Our investment hurdle rates account for risks inherent in the transition, and project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios.

Our recent acquisition of the Ingleside Energy Center is an example of how we evaluate investments through the energy transition and emission lenses. Before proceeding with the investment, we assessed its resiliency to a range of transition scenarios. We also committed to net negative emissions from Ingleside by developing an up to 60 MW onsite solar facility, which will enable Ingleside to achieve net zero operational emissions, and excess renewable power will contribute to emissions reductions for local industry. The facility has significant low-carbon energy potential and is ideally situated to be a hydrogen and carbon capture and storage hub.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric
Other, please specify (Metric tonnes CO2e per PJ of energy delivered)

Base year
2018

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
459.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
310.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
770

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
35

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
312

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
252

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
564

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
The SBTi does not currently have a model specific to the oil and gas sectoral decarbonization approach (SDA) excel tool – making it impossible to have a SBTi-approved target at this time. That said, in developing Enbridge's interim GHG emissions reduction target we applied the Science Based Target Initiatives (SBTi's) Absolute-based approach. Enbridge applied the absolute emissions contraction (AEC) approach to its scope 1 and 2 inventory. The AEC method is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR5 emissions scenario RCP 2.6 which indicates that emissions in 2050 decrease from 49 to 72% relative to 2010 (1.23 to 1.8% linear annual reductions). 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. Enbridge tracks target progress with our total (net) Scope 2 location-based figure.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
As Enbridge developed its emissions reduction targets, we modelled financial implications associated with multiple pathways and scenarios to achieving our goals, which gave us the comfort we needed to make our commitments. This multiple pathway approach allows us to shift our reduction strategy based on the nature and pace of technological innovation and public policy. In 2021, business units developed more detailed plans for meeting our 2030 emissions intensity target. We built a prioritization framework and marginal abatement cost curve to drive efficiency into our processes and investments. Plans to achieve this target include modernization and innovation, procurement of low-carbon power, self-powering our assets, and investing in renewables and low-carbon infrastructure. Through 2021, our GHG emissions intensity was down ~27% from the 2018 baseline.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to reduce methane emissions
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Methane reduction target	Other, please specify (Metric tons CH4)

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
Other, please specify (Total Miles-Adjusted Sector Throughput)

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0.0015

Target year
2025

Figure or percentage in target year
0.003

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.00036

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No, this is a standalone methane emissions target that covers our gas transmissions and storage U.S. operations. Enbridge actively evaluates methane reduction opportunities and those emissions management opportunities that would support Enbridge in meeting our emissions targets (2030 intensity and 2050 net zero).

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (ONE Future)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Enbridge joined One Future in August, 2020, committing to reduce gas transmission and midstream methane emissions from our U.S. operations. As a low methane emitter, Enbridge reported a 2020 methane intensity number lower than the target and we are continuing to seek opportunities to reduce our methane emissions. One Future 2021 methane intensity reporting is underway and the number is expected to be available in Q3, 2022. Therefore, the number reported in the 'Figure or percentage in reporting year' column is representative of the 2020 number.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
We use a range of approaches at our facilities to detect and reduce methane emissions. The majority of these emissions are from our GTM and GDS business units. In 2021, the total volume of methane released from our operations was approximately 12% less than it was in 2020. More information surrounding our efforts to reduce methane emissions can be found in the responses to questions C-OG4.6 – 4.8.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Int1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In developing Enbridge's interim 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) approach to its scope 1 and 2 inventory. The AEC method is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) AR5 emissions scenario RCP 2.6 which indicates that emissions in 2050 decrease from 49 to 72% relative to 2010 (1.23 to 1.8% linear annual reductions). 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.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
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 comprise approximately 25% 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 decrease over time.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	1	100000
Implementation commenced*	1	180000
Implemented*	2	2101675
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
73900

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
14391000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
380000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment
A variety of techniques were employed in 2021 to optimize the operation of Enbridge's liquids pipelines network relative to historical levels. These included optimizing line splits, smoothing out flow rates and optimizing power contracts. The estimated GHG emissions are based on the average (system-wide) GHG intensity of grid-supplied electricity, using Global Warming Potentials from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 GWPs). The estimated investment cost is for extra staff resources to implement and monitor these additional optimization efforts. Savings from introducing these practices are expected to persist in future years and the 3-5 year estimated lifetime of this initiative may be conservative.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Oil/natural gas methane leak capture/prevention

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2027775

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
23556637

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
11551934

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Enbridge's U.S. GTM business participates in the EPA Natural Gas STAR Program, which is focused on technologies and practices that improve operational efficiency and reduce methane emissions. Two examples of methane reduction measures implemented by Enbridge in 2021 include replacing reciprocating engines with turbines and use of YALE® closures for Emergency Shutdown testing. The YALE® closure is a screwed-on pipe cap with a built in needle valve that bleeds the gas pressure off the Emergency Shut Down (ESG) valve stake for safely removing the YALE® device. Estimated annual emission savings reflect the 2021 measures implemented and reported to the GasSTAR program. The annual monetary savings is based on a natural gas cost of $US 3.97 per million cubic feet; implementation costs are based on industry technical input and EPA's GasSTAR technical reports.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	In 2021, Enbridge continued to manage a portfolio of investments in renewable energy and other emerging low carbon and emission reducing technologies through our Renewable Power Group.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Enbridge's natural gas utility is exploring potential new low-carbon business opportunities, including renewable natural gas (RNG), a carbon-neutral fuel that is generated from decomposing organic waste. Our natural gas distribution utility has applied to its regulator, the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) to undertake further assessment of the development of the RNG market in Ontario. This will inform future expectations, policy and regulation, particularly around Canada's proposed Clean Fuel Standard (CFS), which is aimed at reducing the lifecycle emissions of fossil fuels sold in Canada. Blending RNG into the natural gas stream is a potential compliance pathway. Enbridge has also been operating a utility-scale power-to-gas (P2G) facility in Markham, Ontario, with support from the Canadian government. Enbridge recently announced a USD$6.6MM investment in Smartpipe Technologies Inc. Smartpipe has developed a high-strength, composite liner that can be pulled through existing pipelines. There are a number of potential benefits from Smartpipe's novel retrofit, including its ability to facilitate transportation of hydrogen and CO2, thus enabling the use of existing infrastructure in the energy transition.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Enbridge has engaged in an extensive compliance program, including working with third parties to ensure accuracy in GHG regulatory reporting. Enbridge's Operational Risk Management (ORM) initiative involves process and integrity improvements and a dedicated budget for those activities which may result in GHG reductions. ORM-related activities are on-going across Enbridge to support reduction of risk associated with the delivery of liquid hydrocarbons and natural gas. A team was also formed at GTM Canada to ensure compliance with federal methane regulations. Compliance with these regulations also has the co-benefit of helping to reduce GHG emissions.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Other, please specify (Offshore wind)

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Enbridge has six fixed foundation offshore wind projects in operation and under-construction, and a floating foundation offshore wind project in onshore pre-construction in Europe.

Our first offshore wind project entered operation off the coast of England in 2018, our two German projects entering operation in 2019 and 2020. The projects together represent over 1 GW of generation capacity (254 MW net of our partners' stakes).

We now have three wind projects worth nearly 1.5 GW (315 MW net) under construction off the coast of France, and others under-development. We have received financial approval and are preparing onshore construction for our first floating foundation wind project off France's southern coast.

A complete list of our assets is available here: https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Enbridge Internal Methodology)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Use stage

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.

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.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.322

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) 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 1990-2018: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. 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 total EBITDA from our Power business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
4

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Solar PV

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Enbridge has a significant ownership portfolio in solar power, which can generate electricity with no emissions, no waste production, and no water use.

We have commissioned three solar self-power projects, aimed at offsetting the power consumption of our oil and gas transmission operations. The portfolio now includes the 2.3 MW Lambertville Solar Project in New Jersey, the 10.5 MW Alberta Solar One project, and the 2.5 MW Heidlersburg Solar project, which entered operation in Pennsylvania in May 2021.

We have also started construction on 10 additional solar self-power projects in Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Minnesota, together worth more than 97 MW of emissions-free generating capacity. These projects will help offset the power needs on our liquids and natural gas pipeline rights-of-way.

Enbridge first entered the solar sector with the 80 MW Sarnia Solar project – one of the largest operating photovoltaic facilities in Canada – in 2008. The project is one of three Ontario solar projects in which Enbridge holds a 51%n equity stake.

In 2012, we entered the U.S. solar energy market with our acquisition of the 52 MW Silver State North, the first solar project built on U.S. public lands. Enbridge has a 51% ownership interest in Silver State North, which is located in Clark County, Nevada.

A complete list of our assets is available here: https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Enbridge Internal Methodology)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

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.

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.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.195

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., solar) 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 1990-2018: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. 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 total EBITDA from our Power business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
4

Level of aggregation
Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
The IEA Energy Technology Perspectives Clean Energy Technology Guide

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Onshore wind

Description of product(s) or service(s)
Enbridge has 17 onshore wind projects operating in the United States and Canada today with a gross generation capacity of 2,423 MW (1,392 MW net of our partners' stakes). Out first investment in the renewable energy markets was a 11.2 MW, 17-turbine wind project in southern Saskatchewan with partner Suncor [NTD: we are decommissioning this project this summer]. It was one of the first wind projects in Canada.

Since then, we have expanded our portfolio to include three wind projects in Alberta, four in Ontario, and three in Quebec. We have also expanded to the U.S. with a project in Colorado, three in Texas, one in Indiana, and one in West Virginia.

A complete list of our assets is available here: https://www.enbridge.com/about-us/renewable-energy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Enbridge Internal Methodology)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Use stage

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.

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.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Use stage

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
0.424

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
Calculating the avoidance of emissions enabled by Enbridge's zero-emissions electricity investments (e.g., onshore wind) 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 1990-2018: and Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada. 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 total EBITDA from our Power business, which encompasses our renewable electricity operations.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
4

C-OG4.6

(C-OG4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

Comprehensive pipeline integrity management practices are in place for all of our natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines and related storage and operational facilities. Assets are systematically maintained through testing, inspections and auditing. In addition to preventative maintenance, leak detection surveys are regularly conducted at facilities using a variety of technologies, including Optical Gas Imaging cameras, hand-held 'sniffer' gas detectors, right-of-way surveillance, air patrols on transmission lines and infrared cameras. Enbridge is obligated to comply with regulations in Canada and the US that include increasingly stringent requirements for methane emission measurement and reporting, and LIDAR. These new and emerging regulations provide additional direction for the company to act on methane reduction and leak prevention measures.

In 2021, some of the specific activities undertaken to reduce methane emissions from our operations included:

-Continued use of our "Booster Trailer," by our GDS utility. This portable compressor helps to reduce maintenance-based emissions by pulling gas from one pipeline and injecting into another, serving as an alternative to venting and flaring.

-GDS business used portable blowdown recovery units to avoid venting at compressor stations and segments of the gas pipeline during maintenance and construction.

-Continued to optimize use of existing blowdown recovery compressor units at Dawn, Lobo, Bright and Parkway in order to reduce the volumes of gas vented to atmosphere during planned compressor and yard blowdowns (not during emergency blowdowns).

-Added a long steel sleeve on our Chester Junction pipeline through our GTM Integrity Management Program, which avoided 1,384 Mscf of gas loss.

-Currently in year 2 of a 3-year plan to repair the backlog of C-leaks in order to reduce volume of leaks within the distribution operations. A new leak standard is in place to address leaks beyond the implementation of this plan.

-Implemented online monitoring on two compressor units in 2021 as part of a project to connect the main transmission stations together in order to optimize engine use, resulting in less maintenance and reduced fuel consumption.

-Continued to measure and replace rod packing as per the Methane Regulation resulting in a reduction in vented emissions.

In addition to the detection and reduction efforts described above, Enbridge is collaborating with peers through joint industry partnerships and is investing capital to help reduce our own methane emissions. Situation: Natural gas is a lower-carbon energy source compared to other fossil fuels. Yet, if natural gas is to meet its full potential as a cleaner energy source, then it is vital to reduce methane emissions. Task: With a network that moves around 20% of all natural gas consumed in the US, it is important for Enbridge to be proactive about reducing methane emissions. Action: Enbridge believes there are benefits to voluntary methane reduction programs, such as participation in the EPA's Natural Gas Star Program as well as investing in efficiency improvements to reduce methane emissions. The company's US gas transmission and midstream business is also a charter member of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America's commitment to reduce methane emissions from the transmission and storage sector. In 2021, Enbridge joined the Gas Technology Institute Energy Methane Emissions Measurement and Verification Initiative (Veritas), designed to accelerate actions that reduce methane leakage from natural gas systems. Veritas will develop accurate and verified methane emissions intensities and the necessary protocols to calculate measurement-informed methane emission for natural gas systems, by segment. We will be applying the learnings of Veritas to improve our GHG emission estimates and target GHG emissions sources for further reductions. Additionally, many projects within our GTM and GDS businesses are focused on modernizing our existing system to improve efficiency, reduce methane emissions and enhance leak detection. GTM's $2.1-billion modernization program will increase station efficiency and system reliability.

Result: These voluntary reduction programs allow participating members to identify and share cost effective actions taken to reduce transmission and storage methane emissions. Through safe, reliable, and efficient operations we continue to reduce methane emissions because it makes good business sense to conserve marketable methane and reduce our environmental footprint. We also expect the investments in modernizing our existing system to have tangible results. The first phase of the mentioned modernization program is expected to reduce GHG emissions on our Texas Eastern pipeline by more than 180,000 tCO2e annually beginning in 2024, and our second phase will further reduce emissions. Other initiatives include piloting methane abatement technologies and changing design and operating standards.

C-OG4.7

(C-OG4.7) 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?

Yes

C-OG4.7a

(C-OG4.7a) 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.

The protocols governing methane LDAR and other leak detection methods vary by business unit and jurisdiction. Protocols are determined by:

-Company and industry-based operating practices:

-Mandatory GHG reporting, regulation or permit requirements, which may dictate methane measurement and minimum operating and LDAR requirements, including:

i. Alberta Energy Regulator Directive 60 in Alberta and the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission Flaring and Venting Reduction Guideline in British Columbia (BC), which require the management of fugitive emissions at upstream oil and gas facilities.

ii. BC and Ontario GHG reporting regulations, which require leak surveys to be conducted at compressor stations as part of leak quantification methods.

iii. Canadian Federal Methane Regulation requires LDAR inspections three times a year at compressor stations and corrective action when leaks are found (e.g. leak repair within 30 days); annual measurements of emissions of natural gas from compressor vents and corrective action when emissions are higher than the applicable limit.

iv. 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 twice a year and leak repair to be completed within 30 days of detection.

Situation/Task: Enbridge's natural gas transmission and natural gas utility business divisions account for the over 99% of the company's total methane emissions. In order to monitor and limit these emissions, integrity management practices are in place for all of Enbridge's natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines and related storage and operational facilities. Action: In 2021, Enbridge invested $2.187B in programs that help us maintain the fitness of our systems and detect leaks across our operations, $18.6MM on leak detection and $3.6MM on leak inspections and leak surveys. We also continue to explore emerging leak detection technologies that may prove effective to reduce emissions and recently initiated new Geotechnical and Selective Seam Corrosion programs along with enhanced Stress Corrosion Cracking and Hard Spot programs. Processes to detect methane leaks include, but are not limited to, the use of OGI cameras, handheld "sniffer" gas detectors, FLIR cameras and AVO inspections. Result: These actions help to ensure that Enbridge is monitoring, managing, and mitigating methane emissions across our operations.

One example of Enbridge's LDAR protocol can be seen at GDS, which has established protocols for surveying distribution system buried mains and service lines, above grade distribution stations and storage compressor stations. GDS is updating their LDAR programs for Gas Storage to meet all regulatory requirements for leak reporting, control and emissions reduction. In 2021, leak surveys were conducted on 25,968 kilometers of distribution mains and 1,030,625 gas service connections were leak-surveyed. Another example of our methane leak detection practices is our Direct Inspection and Maintenance (DI&M) Program, which was implemented in preparation for new provincial and federal regulatory requirements that cover the measurement of leaks and vented emissions. This enabled us to implement new technology, assess our emissions relative to the new venting limits, and proactively address any backlog of outstanding leaks in advance of the new federal regulations slated for implementation in 2020. In 2020, the D&IM Program was expanded to meet the new federal regulatory requirements.

GTM has a comprehensive protocol set of standard operating procedures that address methane leakage and venting within its pipeline transmission systems. Specific to GTM's compressor stations and metering and regulator stations, the protocols are designed to locate and prioritize repairs of natural gas leaks. These facility gas leakage surveys are conducted inside and outside buildings on all piping and components within the station fence lines that contain natural gas.

In 2020, Enbridge also announced a $1.34M investment in a venture capital financing agreement by Quebec City-based Flyscan Systems. Flyscan's platform consists of a two-pronged approach-an active ultraviolet LiDAR laser and passive hyperspectral camera. The LiDAR technology is calibrated to identify small leaks and detect hydrocarbons unique to crude oil and liquids pipeline systems, which will complement the comprehensive protocols in place to monitor hydrocarbon leaks for our natural gas businesses. Tests of Flyscan's hyperspectral camera began along Enbridge's pipeline network in December 2020, while LiDAR laser testing on the Enbridge system began in early 2022.

In addition to the initiatives described, Enbridge's U.S. gas transmission operation participates in EPA's Natural Gas STAR program which has eliminated 4.7 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of methane emissions by implementing cost-effective technologies and practices in 2021.

C-OG4.8

(C-OG4.8) If flaring is relevant to your oil and gas production activities, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Enbridge does not have operations that produce natural gas and/or oil from wells where efforts to reduce flaring is relevant. The flaring that Enbridge undertakes within its operations is intended to reduce ambient air and GHG emissions impacts including:

(i) For volatile organic compound (VOC) vapour destruction, that is, where vapours are flared or incinerated for VOC emissions control from dehydrators, liquids storage tanks, and petroleum products loading activity, and

(ii) In natural gas transmission and/or distribution operations, where natural gas releases may be flared instead of vented to reduce the GHG impact of methane emissions by converting the methane to carbon dioxide through combustion.

Emissions from flaring comprised approximately 0.1% of total Scope 1 emissions on a CO_2e basis. Enbridge categorizes emissions generated from flaring exceeding 5% of total CO_2e emissions as being relevant. Therefore, in 2021 emissions from flaring were not relevant.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

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

Moda Midstream Operating, LLC (including a 100% operating interest in the Ingleside Energy Center near Corpus Christi, Texas.

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In September, 2021, Enbridge announced that it had entered into a definitive purchase agreement with EnCap Flatrock Midstream to acquire Moda Midstream Operating, LLC for U.S. $3.0 billion in cash, subject to closing adjustments. Central to the transaction, Enbridge acquired a 100% operating interest in the Ingleside Energy Centre (now renamed the Enbridge Ingleside Energy Center), along with a 20% interest in the 670,000 barrel-per-day Cactus II Pipeline. On October 12, 2021, Enbridge announced the closing of the acquisition.

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions been recalculated as result of the changes or errors reported in C5.1a and C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	The emissions from the Ingleside Energy Center are minimum and do not meet our materiality threshold.

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10041772

Comment

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

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6785712

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
419000

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7200

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2018

Base year end
December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
49800000

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
7431128

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
6031353

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
6039329

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Fleet vehicle GHG emissions at some remote facilities.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

No emissions from this source

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

No emissions from this source

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 relevant compared to Enbridge's overall footprint.

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

1

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 footprint, emissions from this source are predicted to be immaterial compared to total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Source

Electricity and fuel use at some smaller facilities.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

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

Emissions are not relevant

Explain why this source is excluded

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

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

1

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 footprint, emissions from this source are predicted to be immaterial compared to total Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Emissions from purchased goods and services are expected to be relevant, but have not been calculated.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from capital goods are expected to be relevant, but have not been calculated.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
188000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
For this category, energy losses and associated GHG emissions pertaining to the transmission and distribution of purchased electricity is evaluated. U.S. level EPA eGRID grid loss factor and national level Environment and Climate Change Canada grid loss emission factors are applied to Enbridge's country-level (U.S. and Canada) Scope 2 GHG emissions to estimate electricity transmission and distribution losses.

This Scope 3 estimate covers the transmission and distribution losses associated with the delivery of electricity purchased by the company. The Scope 2 consumption data used for this estimate is based on primary data (purchased electricity data).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are expected to be relevant but have not been calculated.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Given the nature of Enbridge's business operations, emissions from waste generated in operations are minor relative to the other Scope 3 categories, are expected to be close to 0% of total Scope 3 emissions and are deemed not relevant. Despite this category not being relevant, Enbridge is committed to waste minimization, source reduction and recycling—approaches that offer both environmental and economic benefits. For example, on our construction projects we look for opportunities to reuse or recycle construction materials, and property managers at our corporate and other office locations have implemented waste recycling programs. Enbridge recycles metal (e.g., pipe and fittings), plastic (e.g., polyethylene pipe) and electronic waste. Enbridge currently tracks and reports waste volumes for some, but not all, regulatory jurisdictions.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
600

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Enbridge tracks and calculates GHG emissions associated with employee air 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 2021, including travel booked through company internal booking tool or directly with airlines. Due to pandemic, the business travel in 2021 was significantly less than previous years.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
In previous years, Enbridge has estimated emissions from employee commuting using a high-level approach, and this category has accounted for <0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions. Given the nature of Enbridge's business operations and these previous estimations, emissions from employee commuting are minor relative to the other Scope 3 categories, are expected to be close to 0% of total Scope 3 emissions and were deemed not relevant in the reporting year. Upstream leased assets.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Enbridge has leased office spaces but these are tracked and included in the company's Scope 1 and Scope 2 data, therefore Scope 3 emissions associated with this category are zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 this category are close to zero (0) and deemed not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
48300000

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

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain
Emissions from this category were calculated based on volumes of natural gas delivered to Enbridge's natural gas utility customers. Enbridge's Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) utility operations include Enbridge Gas Distribution (Ontario), Union Gas, and Gazifere. Combustion (for heating and power generation) is the primary use for the natural gas delivered in these franchise areas. The natural gas combustion emission factors and methodologies required under the GHG reporting regulations in each respective jurisdiction were applied. The activity data (customer natural gas sales volumes) for this category are determined from customer billing meters. The quality of this data has a high level of confidence. It was assumed that all use of natural gas was for combustion. Other uses for natural gas such as petrochemical feed stock were not considered for this determination. This category only includes natural gas sales by Enbridge's natural gas utility operations.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 relevant.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 relevant.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 relevant.

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions from investments are expected to be relevant, but have not been calculated.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 relevant.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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 relevant.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
0.00029

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
13427866

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
47071000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
12

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Emissions intensity per total revenue decreased in 2021 due to an improvement in emissions performance and ongoing efforts focused on optimization, productivity, and efficiency across all our businesses. Specific initiatives that contributed to this reduction include process optimization programs that reduced electricity use and Scope 2 emissions from our LP business unit as well as methane leak capture and prevention.

Intensity figure
564

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
13427866

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (PJ of energy throughput)

Metric denominator: Unit total
23811

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
2

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Implemented methane reduction initiatives, continued improving operating efficiency, and lowered grid emissions intensity

---

C-OG6.12

(C-OG6.12) Provide the intensity figures for Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e) per unit of hydrocarbon category.

Unit of hydrocarbon category (denominator)
Other, please specify (PJ of energy throughput)

Metric tons CO2e from hydrocarbon category per unit specified
312.1

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Scope 1 emissions intensity per PJ of energy throughput decreased slightly in 2021 (0.03%, but only whole numbers can be input into the section above, so it is input as 1 because 0 only results in a 'Direction of change' as 'No change'). The primary reason for this decline is due to our reduced methane emissions, enabled by our methane leak capture/prevention programs, which included optimizing use of recovery compressor units, repairing C-leaks in order to reduce the volume of leaks within the distribution operations, and actions to reduce vented emissions.

Comment

C-OG6.13

(C-OG6.13) Report your methane emissions as percentages of natural gas and hydrocarbon production or throughput.

Oil and gas business division
Midstream

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of natural gas production or throughput at given division
4.7

Estimated total methane emitted expressed as % of total hydrocarbon production or throughput at given division
2.2

Comment

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	6082336	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1329671	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	19121	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-OG7.1b

(C-OG7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from oil and gas value chain production activities by greenhouse gas type.

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
72447

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
337

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
81393

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
609

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
8

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
799

Comment

Emissions category

Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
32

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
15

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
408

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Oil

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
35

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
20

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
524

Comment

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
5998724

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
942

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6040707

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
6313

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
25

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
6959

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

524

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
31245

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
781650

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Gas

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
917

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
20595

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
515804

Comment

Emissions category
Combustion (excluding flaring)

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
2734

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2733

Comment

Emissions category
Flaring

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Emissions category
Venting

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Emissions category
Fugitives

Value chain
Midstream

Product
Unable to disaggregate

Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)
0

Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	2958242
United States of America	4472886

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Liquids Pipelines	83216
Gas Transmission and Midstream	6456503
Gas Distribution and Storage	888654
Green Power	84
Corporate Services	2670

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) 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	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	Enbridge does not have upstream oil and gas production activities.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	7431128	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	<Not Applicable>	Enbridge does not have downstream oil and gas production activities.
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	2788829	2813812
United States of America	3242524	3225517

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) 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)
Liquids Pipelines	5316764	5324740
Gas Transmission and Midstream	708587	708587
Gas Distribution and Storage	1026	1026
Green Power	367	367
Corporate Services	4610	4610

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) 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
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	0	0	Enbridge does not have upstream oil and gas production activities.
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	6031353	6039329	
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	0	0	Enbridge does not have downstream oil and gas production activities.
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	There was no change in renewable energy consumption that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.
Other emissions reduction activities	198268	Decreased	1.6	In 2021, implemented emissions reduction activities resulted in emissions reductions that were 198,268 MT CO2e greater than the result of emissions reduction activities realized in 2020. Scope 1 and 2 emissions during the previous reporting year were 12,679,873 MT CO2e, meaning the additional emissions savings from these emissions reduction activities correspond to a 1.6% decrease in Scope 1 and 2 emissions using the following formula: (198,268/12,679,873)*100 = 1.6%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	There were no divestments that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.
Acquisitions	35199	Increased	0.3	In 2021, acquisition accounted for a 35,199 MT CO2e increase in emissions for Enbridge. Scope 1 and 2 emissions during the previous reporting year were 12,679,873 MT CO2e, meaning these emissions reduction activities correspond to a 0.3% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions using the following formula: (35,199/12,679,873)*100 = 0.3%.
Mergers	0	No change	0	There were no mergers that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.
Change in output	735857	Increased	5.8	In 2021, there was an increase in throughput across our pipeline network relative to 2020. This change in output resulted in a 735,857 MT CO2e increase in total Scope 1 and 2 emissions from 2020 to 2021. Scope 1 & 2 emissions during the previous reporting year were 12,679,873 MT CO2e, meaning these emissions reduction activities correspond to a 5.8% increase in Scope 1 and 2 emissions using the following formula: (735,857/12,679,873)*100 = 5.8%.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	There were no changes in methodology that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	There were no changes in boundary that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	There were no changes in physical operating conditions that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.
Unidentified	209820	Increased	1.7	Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased from 12,679,873 MT CO2e in 2020 to 13,462,481 in 2021, a year over year increase of 782,608 MT CO2e. This change in GHG emissions is related to a 735,857 MT CO2e increase from a change in output (see “Change in output” row), a 35,199 MT CO2e increase due to acquisitions (see “Acquisitions” row), and a 198,268 MT CO2e decrease from other emissions reduction activities (see “Other emissions reduction activities” row), combining to a total increase of 572,788 MT CO2e. Considering Scope 1 and 2 emissions increased by 782,608 MT CO2e, this means there is an additional unidentified increase of 209,820 MT CO2e. 782,608 (total Scope 1 and 2 emissions increase between 2020 and 2021) + 198,268 (other emissions reduction activities) - 735,857 (change in output) - 35,199 (acquisitions) = 209,820 MT CO2e. This corresponds to a 1.7% increase for unidentified reasons using the following formula: (209,820/12,679,873)*100 = 1.7%.
Other	0	No change	0	There were no other reasons that resulted in a change in Scope 1 and 2 emissions in 2021.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	33370901	33370901
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	13049295	13049295
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	101224	<Not Applicable>	101224
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	101224	46420196	46521420

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
33248513

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
125058

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
33373571

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	160447	160447	101224	101224
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) 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 C6.3.

Sourcing method
Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Nuclear

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
272.68

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method
Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
12.46

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Canada

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

Sourcing method
Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Canada

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
88.77

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Canada

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
6082393

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
7068126

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Other, please specify (Upstream emissions for the products we transport per total throughput we transported)

Metric value
12.98

Metric numerator
Upstream emissions for the products we transport

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
Total throughput (in GJ) we transported

% change from previous year
1.6

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Higher volumes of crude oil and natural gas on our system in 2021 and a higher percentage of heavy versus light oil transported on our system in 2021

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In 2021, Enbridge allocated approximately $3B in capital costs and made over $800M in long-term investments in renewable power generation. Enbridge has continued to grow its renewables business, including growth in sanctioned projects, projects in service and new developments. In 2021 we advanced construction of the 480 MW Saint Nazaire Offshore Wind Project, the 500 MW Fécamp Offshore Wind Project, and the 448 MW Calvados Offshore Wind Project, and sanctioned the Provence Grand Large floating offshore wind facility. The Saint-Nazaire France Offshore Wind Project and the Fécamp Offshore Wind Project are expected to come into service in 2022 and 2023, respectively. These actions demonstrate our deliberate, prudent approach to prepare for a world in which renewable electricity generation becomes an even more important part of the global energy mix.

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Renewable energy	Large scale commercial deployment	Please select	853000000	Over the last three years, Enbridge has invested $2.89B in renewable energy production. This includes $853M in 2021, $1.023 B in 2020, and $1.013B in 2019. These investments include onshore and offshore wind, solar, small-scale hydro-electric, geothermal and waste heat recovery. Enbridge has entered into an agreement with the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board for the sale of a 49% interest in select North American onshore renewable power assets owned by Enbridge.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Page/ section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Page/ section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Page/section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Page/section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Page/section reference
Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	2021 energy consumption (fuel and electricity) (GJs) was also verified. The verification of energy consumption can be found in the same document as the emissions verification. Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43 Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE3000	Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43 Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Methane emissions)	ISAE3000	Independent Limited Assurance Report pg. 41-43 Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Alberta TIER - ETS
BC carbon tax
Canada federal fuel charge
Canada federal Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) - ETS
Québec CaT - ETS
Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

Alberta TIER - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
7.5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0.1

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
457314

Allowances purchased
76229

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
533543.44

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
8303.32

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Alliance Pipeline joint venture with Pembina, 50% ownership)

Comment
Verification for 2021 is complete

Canada federal OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
31

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
91457

Allowances purchased
30000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
276560

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment

Québec CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
0

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
0

Allowances purchased
36.24

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
36.24

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Allowances are purchased per m3 of natural gas.

Saskatchewan OBPS - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
5.5

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

Allowances allocated
289248

Allowances purchased
108583

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
397830.7

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Other, please specify (Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership is a joint venture with Pembina with 50% ownership)

Comment
Verification for 2021 is complete

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
12.6

Total cost of tax paid
37092274

Comment
Total cost paid is for the Westcoast transmission system and Alliance Pipeline in B.C.

Canada federal fuel charge

Period start date
January 1 2021

Period end date
December 31 2021

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax
3

Total cost of tax paid
937501

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Situation: Enbridge's operations are currently regulated under a number of carbon pricing systems in Canada, as detailed in previous questions. As carbon pricing systems expand in scope and magnitude, the potential financial impact on our business is also likely to increase. Task: With the growth of this financial risk, Enbridge will continue to develop methods and approaches to comply with these systems and mitigate any financial impact. Action: In 2021, Enbridge has developed a new capital allocation framework in which all new capital investments must have a clearly identified a path to net-zero. In addition, our capital allocation framework is aligned with our GHG emissions reduction plans and targets, while also incorporating long-term compliance costs and climate policy risk into our analysis. Our investment hurdle rates account for risks inherent in the transition, and project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios. Result: We continue to build upon this methodology in order to gain a more in-depth understand how potential new projects, as well as mergers and acquisitions, might impact Enbridge's emissions. The timescale of implementation for this will continue through at least our 2030 target year.

As a regulated midstream oil and gas company, Enbridge typically flows through carbon liability costs to its customers through rate base or shipper agreements. In British Columbia, the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program (CIIP) supports emissions reductions and industrial competitiveness by providing incentives for cleaner industrial operations that meet a world-leading low-carbon emissions benchmark. The level of incentive is based on the performance of each industrial operation, such as Enbridge's Westcoast Pipeline system. 2021 data was not available in time for disclosure in this year's report. As an operator that works across numerous provinces and jurisdictions in Canada, Enbridge witnesses the impact that different regional regulations can have on customers. As a result, Enbridge is working to develop methods to limit customer liability to current and proposed carbon taxes. This includes stakeholder consultation with federal and provincial governments on the development of carbon pricing frameworks to ensure that our customers are protected. These contributions either occur as a company or through industry associations, such as INGAA or API.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Other, please specify (Waste Heat Recovery)

Project identification
NRGreen Chickadee Creek waste heat recovery

Verified to which standard
Other, please specify (Alberta Quantification Protocol for Waste Heat Recovery Projects, Version 2.0, June 2018)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
31640

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
31640

Credits cancelled
Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Compliance

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Stakeholder expectations
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2

Application
All new capital investments must have a clearly identified a path to net-zero. In addition, our capital allocation framework is aligned with our GHG emissions reduction plans and targets, while also incorporating long-term compliance costs and climate policy risk into our analysis.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

Variance of price(s) used

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

Impact & implication
The application of a price on carbon was an initial step to calculate the potential carbon liability of projects and understand the expected economic impact to operational expenses. Building off of this, investments, including mergers and acquisitions, will also need to consider the impact of a new projects. In 2021, Enbridge has developed a new capital allocation framework in which all potential investments are evaluated in the context of the energy transition to ensure they align with our emissions reduction targets. Our investment hurdle rates account for risks inherent in the transition, and project economics incorporate the cost of carbon and investments required to reduce emissions. We also test new investments against a range of transition scenarios.

Our recent acquisition of the Ingleside Energy Center is an example of how we evaluate investments through the energy transition and emission lenses. Before proceeding with the investment, we assessed its resiliency to a range of transition scenarios. We also committed to net negative emissions from Ingleside by developing an up to 60 MW onsite solar facility, which will enable Ingleside to achieve net zero operational emissions, and excess renewable power will contribute to emissions reductions for local industry. The facility has significant low-carbon energy potential and is ideally situated to be a hydrogen and carbon capture and storage hub.

In 2020, Enbridge utilized forward Renewable Energy Credit (REC) pricing in our economic evaluation of solar self-power projects intended to reduce the emissions intensity of the electricity consumed by motors which drive pumps along our liquids pipeline transportation system. The forward REC prices were used in the economic evaluation of four solar self-power facilities along the Liquids Pipelines Mainline, sanctioned in Q1 2021.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

95

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

95

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

With about 3.8 million natural gas customers in Ontario, a key element in Enbridge's strategy for engaging with partners in our value chain on climate and energy issues are our natural gas utility's Demand Side Management (DSM) programs. These programs help our natural gas customers identify and reduce their energy use and GHG emissions and save on their energy bills. It is estimated that this DSM activity engages approximately 95% of all Enbridge's natural gas utility customers and similarly the percentage of Scope 3 emissions reported in C6.5 for "Use of sold products" potentially impacted by these DSM programs is estimated to be approximately 95%. The rationale for why Enbridge engage with nearly all (95%) of our natural gas utility customers it is to maximize the savings from these programs, both for our customers, as well as for Enbridge’s Scope 3 emissions.

Through a wide range of DSM offerings, we encourage our natural gas customers—from homeowners to industrial facilities—to adopt energy-saving equipment and operating practices to reduce their natural gas consumption. In the pursuit of this goal, DSM offerings leverage tactics and strategies such as: energy-efficiency audits of residential homes, commercial and industrial facilities; financial rebates; sharing of technical expertise; support to industry and trade associations in various sectors—schools, hotels and motels, construction, automotive, food and beverage, pulp and paper, etc.—to promote DSM programs and enhance industry standards and best practices; design pre-construction charrettes (planning sessions) that support and educate builders on higher efficiency building options before construction begins; and partnerships with governments, suppliers and equipment manufacturers on investments in new energy-efficient technologies that benefit ratepayers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Enbridge uses a few different metrics to measure success of this program. This includes the % of our natural gas savings targets achieved on our annual scorecard from the Ontario Energy Board DSM Framework as well as the cumulative savings from our energy efficiency programs, measured by the reduction in consumption of natural gas and associated emissions savings. The annual DSM scorecard is broken out by program and has various offering targets aimed to help customers reduce their energy consumption. These offerings are available to all residential, commercial, institutional and industrial customer. As part of the 2015 to 2020 Ontario Energy Board DSM Framework, the utility is awarded an annual incentive when scorecard achievements exceed a 75% threshold. GDS has successfully achieved an incentive in every year of the Framework by exceeding these thresholds. In the most recently audited program year (2020), GDS achieved 89% of its total natural gas savings targets, earning an incentive despite challenges faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic

By exceeding this threshold and receiving the incentive, Enbridge’s Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) energy efficiency programs have cumulatively reduced customer consumption by 30.9 billion cubic meters of natural gas between 1995 and 2021. These gas savings have resulted in a reduction of 57.8 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, which is roughly equal to removing 12.6 million cars from the road for one year.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Indigenous Groups

Enbridge maintains extensive relationships with Indigenous nations, governments and groups spanning our operations across North America. We engage regularly with more than 300 Indigenous Nations and groups in Canada and 30 federally recognized Native American Tribes in the U.S. In recent years, our operations and approach to Indigenous engagement have become more closely aligned, enabling greater collaboration and partnerships with Indigenous nations, governments and groups. Situation: Many of the Indigenous communities that Enbridge's natural gas distribution utilities in Ontario engage with have a strong interest in advancing their own energy security and sustainability. Task: We are currently working with some of these communities to identify opportunities to collaborate on locally-based projects that can reduce utility costs and GHG emissions. Action: GDS was approved for grant funding from the Ontario government which will enable the expansion of its natural gas system to supply three Indigenous communities that currently rely on propane and higher-cost electricity to heat their homes. Result: Once those communities are on residential gas supply from, they will be eligible to access our Home Weatherization Program (HWP), which provides qualified customers with initial and final energy audits, basic water saving measures, a programmable thermostat, a carbon monoxide alarm, smoke alarm and insulation installation at no cost to the customer.

In 2021, we completed the state-of-the-art Line 3 Replacement Program, with Indigenous businesses and workers on both sides of the border playing a significant role. Engagement with Indigenous groups along the Line 3 right-of-way led to a better route, as well as tailored environmental measures to protect the land and minimize impacts. This engagement also resulted in $960 million spent with Indigenous businesses and communities. Indigenous works also comprised 20% of the Line 3 workforce in Canada and 7% of the workforce in the U.S. In Canada, we also focused on indigenous-only requests for proposal processes whereby the decommissioning work would be completed by Indigenous businesses and their partnerships.

Additionally, through Enbridge's involvement with the East-West Tie Transmission Project in Ontario, six Indigenous communities engaged with this critical energy infrastructure asset own a 20% equity ownership stake on the project. During construction, the project provided more than $200 million in economic benefits to local Indigenous communities and businesses This project will ensure the long-term reliability of the electricity supply in the region and entered operation in March 2022.

Investors, Shareholders and ESG Stakeholders

Enbridge also engages with numerous of its shareholders and stakeholders regarding disclosure of climate-related issues through programs such as CDP, TCFD and PRI. Enbridge engages both proactively and reactively with ESG investors and stakeholders including Climate Action 100+ (CA100+), BlackRock, Barclays and others to communicate its climate-related and other ESG initiatives.

Throughout 2021, Enbridge continued to engage extensively with CA100+. Engagement centers on discussions about our performance relative to the CA100+ Net-Zero Company Benchmark and the evolution of Enbridge's emissions reduction disclosure and targets. We find the exchanges – which have included senior executives like our CEO – to be valuable as we continue to develop and refine our approach to addressing climate change. More specifically, we appreciate constructive two-way dialogue about emerging trends and developments related to science-based guidance, including about appropriate boundaries for Scope 3 in the midstream sector. CA100+ continues to thank Enbridge for its constructive engagement and participants often refer to Enbridge as an example for the rest of the midstream sector. Enbridge is carefully monitoring the development of science-based guidance for the midstream sector. We have actively engaged with SBTi and CA100+ on this topic, and are committed to working with them, IIGCC (Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change) and other organizations in developing such guidance.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Complying with regulatory requirements

Description of this climate related requirement
A strong, diverse supplier community is essential to the resiliency and agility of our supply chain and contributes to the vitality of the communities where we live and work. Our contractors and suppliers are often the face of Enbridge and help drive our business and ESG performance, so we need them to be aligned with our values and goals.

We aim to work with suppliers who strive for sustainability in their supply chains, and we expect them to uphold the human rights, labor, health and safety, environmental and business ethics practices prescribed in our Supplier Code of Conduct, and to act in accordance with Our Statement on Business Conduct, Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, Indigenous Peoples Policy and, as of 2021, our newly adopted Supplier Diversity Policy.

We've increased the ESG-focused information in our procurement processes by standardizing our RFP, proposal evaluation, contract award recommendation and contract templates to include sustainability, environmental stewardship, social responsibility (including Indigenous engagement and supplier diversity) and ethical procurement.

The 100% listed below is associated with our major construction related projects.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement
47

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
First-party verification

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Suspend and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
Enbridge-Trade-Association-Climate-Review.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
Our direct and indirect activities that influence policy are guided by our Corporate Climate Policy, Statement on Business Conduct and our Political Contributions Policy that outlines our political engagement philosophy. These policies help to ensure that Enbridge maintains a consistent approach across the entire business to engagement with policymakers and trade organizations. Enbridge's ethics and compliance program assures our adherence with our company policies through ongoing communication, training, monitoring and enforcement. Enbridge participates in the democratic process while adhering to all applicable laws in Canada and the United States. We track and analyze proposed legislation so that we may advocate the company's position when necessary. In doing so, we engage with governments at the state, provincial and federal levels in Canada and the U.S.

Enbridge participates in various trade associations through membership, leadership positions and participation on committees. We advocate for energy infrastructure by lending our collective voice, resources, knowledge and influence to encourage an efficient and supportive regulatory and business environment. While our positions may not always align with our trade associations, we find real value in the opportunity to influence policy positions. Trade associations help make our voice heard with regulators and policymakers on critical topics such as climate change. We support the goals of the Paris Agreement and advocate for efficient and effective public policies designed to reduce emissions.

We also are keenly focused on communicating the benefits that our industry brings to the economy and to the community through job creation, contributions to the tax base, and by connecting new supplies of reliable, affordable and low carbon energy sources to markets.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Mandatory climate-related reporting

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Federal and provincial GHG reporting programs

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge's Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) utility, Enbridge Gas Inc. ("EGI") reports operational GHG emissions to both the federal and provincial GHG Reporting programs. Furthermore, as of the 2020 reporting year, EGI reports its stationary combustion and flaring GHG emissions from storage and transmission operations to the federal Output Based Pricing System ("OBPS") program. In 2019, EGI was active in the consultation process regarding the harmonization of the Ontario GHG reporting program with the federal GHG reporting program, which resulted in improved clarity to the provincial GHG Reporting Guideline and ensured consistency with federal reporting requirements. EGI regularly corresponds with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks ("MECP") for clarification and feedback on new and proposed changes to the reporting regulation and guideline, specifically where it pertains to the natural gas distribution industry. This has been done through Canadian Energy Partnership for Environmental Innovation ("CEPEI") and Canadian Gas Association ("CGA") and is done with input/knowledge from Government Relations.

EGI has asked MECP for additional clarification on reporting requirements related to use of renewable natural gas. Federally, EGI has provided recommendations to the effective and accurate reporting of emissions while allowing for flexibility in the quantification methodology and reduced reporting burden.

EGI worked with the MECP to ensure that efforts to harmonize with the federal GHG Reporting program were successful and would not inadvertently create a greater regulatory burden.

Additionally, at the federal level, internal Enbridge groups have submitted various letters of comment on proposed climate legislation and regulation. This includes submitting comment letters to the Canadian Securities Administrators and the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission. on proposed climate-related disclosure rules.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Minimum energy efficiency requirements

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
Sub-national

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge's Gas Distribution and Storage (GDS) utility, Enbridge Gas Inc. ("EGI"), is operating DSM multi-year programs (2015 to 2021) which were approved by the Ontario Energy Board ("OEB"). DSM plans were in response to sections 27.1 and 27.2 of the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998 which is intended to promote energy conservation through conservation and demand management ("CDM") and natural gas DSM. Enbridge Gas has filed an application for its next DSM Plan (2022 to 2027), which is currently before the OEB and does not include any geotargeted energy efficiency programming, pending any direction arising from the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) Framework. Enbridge proposed that demand-side solutions considered as IRPAs could include enhanced targeted energy efficiency programs and demand response programs.

The DSM programs support optimization of the value of energy use by helping customers better manage their energy consumption, including ancillary emission benefits. Additionally, the utilities participated in a mid-term review of the DSM programs initiated by the OEB in 2017.

Recently, Enbridge completed a successful engagement with the Government of Ontario that, through the Green Investment Fund ("GIF") saw an additional $100 million in funding put towards augmenting the utility's' existing residential retrofit offerings. Enbridge and Union began leveraging this support in mid to late 2016, successfully bringing the collaboration to a close in 2019.

Enbridge believes that improving energy efficiency (optimizing energy use) represents an important opportunity to save money, cut GHG emissions and create jobs.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Renewable energy generation

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Policies to promote the development of renewable energy and cleaner oil and gas

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge supports the adoption of transparent, inclusive and efficient permitting or or necessary infrastructure to support energy security and the energy transition. Policies and targets that support development of clean energy generation align with Enbridge's Renewable Power Generation business.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Methane emissions

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector) published by the Canadian government

New Source Performance Standards for methane emissions published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada
United States of America

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
In 2018, the Canadian government published the Regulations Respecting Reduction in the Release of Methane and Certain Volatile Organic Compounds (Upstream Oil and Gas Sector), as part of its Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change. Throughout 2018 and 2019 Enbridge Gas participated in industry consultation with ECCC in order to define scope and boundaries of applicability of regulation and clarify aspects of the regulation in order to ensure regulatory compliance. Furthermore, through its CGA (CEPEI) membership, Enbridge Gas provided input to Environment and Climate Change Canada ("ECCC") in order to support the development of an ECCC guidance document.

In the U.S., the Environmental Protection Agency finalized New Source Performance Standards for methane emissions. Enbridge's engagement on emerging methane regulations at both the federal and provincial levels includes working with industry peers to better understand the scope and assess potential impacts of the proposed legislation.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) 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 GHG emissions, including methane. 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.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Carbon tax

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Carbon pricing policies

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Enbridge has publicly supported the new carbon pricing policies being adopted by federal and provincial governments in Canada, provided these mechanisms drive economically efficient environmental solutions by providing incentives to businesses to invest in conservation and technology that reduce GHG emissions, and to consumers to use energy more efficiently. We are actively engaged with industry peers and other stakeholders in ensuring that the implementation of carbon policies at the federal and provincial levels consider and address competitiveness impacts.

Enbridge worked with ECCC, through the CGA, to develop an intensity metric for the natural gas transmission and storage sector, including the development of the production calculation methodology, for the Output Based Pricing System (OBPS) Regulations. Building on the successful collaboration at the federal level, Enbridge was a key collaborator with the MECP during the development of the Emissions Performance Standards (EPS) in Ontario, working with MECP to develop the intensity metric for the natural gas transmission and storage sector. Additionally, Enbridge was an active participant in the consultation process, ensuring that changes made to the GHG Reporting regulation, in order to support the EPS program, did not result in increased emissions reporting and verification requirements.

Enbridge is supportive of carbon pricing mechanisms that are relevant to the needs and opportunities of the jurisdiction involved; encourage transparency, equity and cost-effective and competitive approaches to emissions reduction and sustainable energy development and trade; recognize the interdependence between energy systems; encourage investment in technological innovation that will reduce carbon intensity and improve energy efficiency and diversification.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Clean Fuel Standard)

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Clean Fuel Standard

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Undecided

Description of engagement with policy makers
In 2016, the Canadian federal government announced forthcoming Clean Fuel Standard ("CFS") regulations as part of its Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Growth and Climate Change. The proposed legislation is still in development.

Enbridge has been engaged in CFS consultations as a member on the government's Technical Working Group and Multi-Stakeholder Working Group. We are actively engaged with industry peers and other stakeholders in ensuring that the implementation of new carbon policies at the federal level considers and addresses competitiveness impacts. Specifically, we engaged with the Province of Saskatchewan on the development of its GHG Offset Program and draft Quantification Protocols, which include the elimination of methane emission by capturing and injecting it into the conventional natural gas stream or using it for electricity generation.

Enbridge emphasizes the need for inter-jurisdictional coordination and the need to avoid overlapping layers of regulation that could reduce efficiency and competitiveness.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Clean Power Association (ACP))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
Launched in January 2021, ACP is the voice of companies from across the clean power sector that are powering America's future and providing cost-effective solutions to the climate crisis while creating jobs, spurring massive investment in the U.S. economy and driving high-tech innovation across the nation. ACP was created when the American Wind Energy Association, the largest wind trade group in the U.S., broadened its mission to include other sources of renewable energy.

In 2021, Enbridge was represented on the board of directors by our Senior Vice President, Strategy and Power. The company currently has representatives on various policy committees.

ACP has shown policy support for the Paris Agreement. Enbridge has a growing renewables portfolio, and we leverage our membership to shape and advance ACP's policy agenda relevant to our business.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Gas Association (AGA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
AGA represents companies delivering natural gas safely, reliably and in an environmentally-responsible way to help improve the quality of life for their customers.

Enbridge is not represented on the board of directors but participates in a variety of technical and policy committees.

Enbridge is aligned with AGA in climate-related policy positions and continues to remain engaged. Enbridge derives benefit from the exchange of information and views on safety, legislation, sustainability and other technical and policy issues at various levels within the organization.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
American Petroleum Institute

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
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. Enbridge's President and CEO is a member of the board of directors, executive committee and chairs the finance committee. Company representatives participate in policy, environmental and technical committees.

Enbridge recognizes the broader value and benefits of API's membership. API advocates at the state and federal levels and on environmental and tax issues important to Enbridge.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian Chamber of Commerce (the Chamber))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
Unified voice of Canadian business, the Chamber represents members' interests on policies, regulations and decisions that are critical to creating a favorable environment for business success and the future of Canada.

Enbridge participates in the Chamber's Net Zero Council and various committees.

Enbridge benefits from the Chamber's broad range of topics and advocacy efforts. The Chamber is an influential advocate for efficient and effective climate policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian LNG Alliance)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
Canadian LNG Alliance represents the role LNG has to play in Canada's economic recovery and clean energy transition.

Enbridge is represented on the board of directors.

Enbridge sees benefit from its membership with Canadian LNG Alliance and industry action of opportunities to expand access to export markets.

Enbridge will remain a member of Canadian LNG Alliance. Although Canadian LNG Alliance has stated they support global decarbonization and indirectly support the goal of the Paris Agreement, we urge them to explicitly state support for the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
The INGAA advocates regulatory and legislative positions of importance to the natural gas pipeline industry in North America. INGAA represents the vast majority of the interstate natural gas transmission pipeline companies in the U.S. and Canada. Enbridge's Executive Vice President and President, Gas Transmission and Midstream is a member of the board of directors. Company representatives participate in various policy, technical, and environmental committees where we provide input to help shape and influence climate policy.

Enbridge benefits from its membership of INGAA, an important platform for Enbridge to connect with other midstream energy companies.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian Gas Association (CGA))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
CGA is the voice of Canada's natural gas delivery industry, and its members are distribution companies, transmission companies, equipment manufacturers and other service providers. CGA works to demonstrate to energy influencers the value proposition of natural gas and natural gas delivery infrastructure for customers and our economy as a whole.

Enbridge's Senior Vice President and President, Gas Distribution and Storage is represented on the CGA Board.

Our utility business finds value in its membership with CGA and as a key advocate for the natural gas sector. We urge CGA to support the goal of the Paris Agreement.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Canadian Renewable Energy Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We are attempting to influence them to change their position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
CanREA is a voice for wind energy, solar energy and energy storage solutions that will power Canada's energy future and work to create the conditions for a modern energy system through stakeholder advocacy and public engagement.

We continue to have important areas of common interest with CanREA relating to the deployment and expansion of renewables, however, they support widespread uptake of existing technologies rather than supporting new technologies. We will continue our membership to and advocate a broad range of technology that seek to reduce emissions.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
ENB_2021_Annual_Report.pdf

Page/Section reference
p. 1-4 of the Introduction and p. 11-13, 35-36, 42-44, 48-49, 52-53 of 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment
2021 Annual Report

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
ENB_Circular2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Letter to shareholders, p. 37-38, 47-49, 52-53, 112-114

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment
2022 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Management Information Circular

---

Publication
Other, please specify (In voluntary Sustainability Report and associated Datasheet)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Enbridge-SR-2021.pdf
Enbridge-ESG Datasheet_2021.pdf

Page/Section reference
Sustainability Report: p. 8, 14-15, 19-27, 49-50
ESG Datasheet: p. 4-36

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
2021 Sustainability Report and 2021 ESG Datasheet

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Please select	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) 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.

This response to the CDP questionnaire (“Response”) may include 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. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "expect", "project", "estimate", "forecast", "plan", "intend", "target", "believe", "likely" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward-looking information or statements in this Response include statements with respect to energy transition, including Enbridge's approach thereto; environmental, social and governance (ESG) goals and targets, including those related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction; our plans to achieve our ESG goals and targets and to monitor and report our progress thereon; expected resiliency of our assets and growth opportunities under climate change scenarios; and our plans to continue to work with third-parties regarding Scope 3 emissions.

Although Enbridge believes these forward-looking statements are reasonable based on the information available on the date such statements are made and processes used to prepare the information, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and readers are cautioned against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. By their nature, these statements involve a variety of assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results, levels of activity and achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Material assumptions include assumptions about the following: energy transition including the drivers and pace thereof; the expected supply of, demand for, and prices of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids (NGL), liquefied natural gas (LNG) and renewable energy; anticipated utilization of our existing assets; operational reliability and performance; customer, regulatory and stakeholder support and approvals; changes in legislation, regulations or government policy applicable to our businesses; the development and performance of technology and new energy efficient products, services and programs; long-term energy future scenarios; and successful collaboration with partners and others to advance ESG goals. Due to the interdependencies and correlation of these macroeconomic factors, the impact of any one assumption on a forward-looking statement cannot be determined with certainty.

Enbridge's forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to those risks and uncertainties discussed in this Response and in Enbridge’s other filings with Canadian and United States securities regulators. The impact of any one risk, uncertainty or factor on a particular forward-looking statement is not determinable with certainty as these are interdependent and Enbridge's future course of action depends on management's assessment of all information available at the relevant time. Except to the extent required by applicable law, Enbridge assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements made in this Response or otherwise, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, attributable to Enbridge or persons acting on its behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements.

Non-GAAP and other financial measures

This Response makes reference to non-GAAP and other financial measures, including adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). Management believes the presentation of these metrics gives useful information to investors and shareholders as they provide increased transparency and insight into Enbridge’s performance. Management uses EBITDA to set targets and to assess the performance of Enbridge and its business units. Our non-GAAP and other financial measures described above are not measures that have standardized meaning prescribed by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and are not U.S. GAAP measures. Therefore, these measures may not be comparable with similar measures presented by other issuers. A reconciliation of historical non-GAAP and other financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is available on Enbridge’s website. Additional information on non-GAAP and other financial measures may be found in Enbridge’s earnings news releases or in additional information on Enbridge’s website, www.sedar.com or www.sec.gov.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President & Chief Communications Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company’s annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	47071000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
NRG Energy Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Facility

Allocation level detail
Texas Eastern Transmission LP

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
54443

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electricity use and natural gas combustion to drive compressors

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Enbridge tracks total energy throughput in each pipeline system, as well as proportion of this energy attributable to each customer. We also track total Scope 1 and 2 emissions from TETCO, which are used in combination with the proportional allocation of energy throughput to NRG to calculate and allocate Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Requesting member
NRG Energy Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Facility

Allocation level detail
Texas Eastern Transmission LP

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
8602

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Electricity use and natural gas combustion to drive compressors

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the energy content of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
Enbridge tracks total energy throughput in each pipeline system, as well as proportion of this energy attributable to each customer. We also track total Scope 1 and 2 emissions from TETCO, which are used in combination with the proportional allocation of energy throughput to NRG to calculate and allocate Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions by business unit published in our 2021 ESG Datasheet. See question C12.4 for linked document.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

NRG Energy Inc

Group type of project

Please select

Type of project

Please select

Emissions targeted

Please select

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Please select

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms