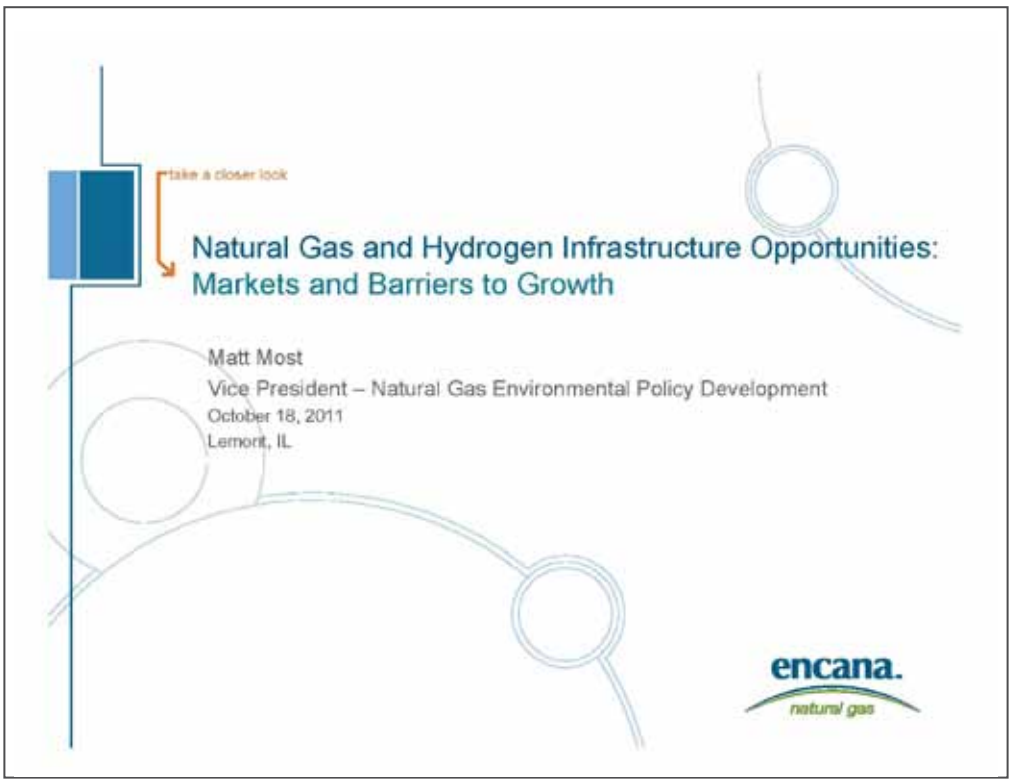
Presentation Slides: Natural Gas and Hydrogen Infrastructure Opportunities: Markets and Barriers to Growth

Matt Most, Encana Natural Gas



Advisory Regarding Reserves Data & Other Oil & Gas Information Disclosure Protocols

National Instrument (NI) 51-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators imposes oil and gas disclosure standards for Canadian public companies engaged in oil and gas activities. In previous years, Encana relied upon an exemption from Canadian securities regulatory authorities to permit it to provide disclosure relating to reserves and other oil and gas information in accordance with U.S. disclosure requirements. As a result of the expiry of that exemption, Encana is providing disclosure which complies with the annual disclosure requirements of NI 51-101 in its Annual Information Form dated February 17, 2011 (AIF). The Canadian protocol disclosure is contained in Appendix A and under "Narrative Description of the Business" in the AIF. Encana has obtained an exemption dated January 4, 2011 from certain requirements of NI 51-101 to permit it to provide certain disclosure prepared in accordance with U.S. disclosure requirements, in addition to the Canadian protocol disclosure. That disclosure is primarily set forth in Appendix D of the AIF. A description of the primary differences between the disclosure requirements under the Canadian standards and the disclosure requirements under the U.S. standards is set forth under the heading "Reserve Quantities and Other Oil and Gas Information" in the AIF.

The estimates of economic contingent resources contained in this presentation are based on definitions contained in the Canadian Oil and Gas Evaluation Handbook. Contingent resources do not constitute, and should not be confused with, reserves. Contingent resources are defined as those quantities of petroleum estimated, on a given date, to be potentially recoverable from known accumulations using established technology or technology under development, but which are not currently considered to be commercially recoverable due to one or more contingencies. Economic contingent resources are those contingent resources that are currently economically recoverable. In examining economic viability, the same fiscal conditions have been applied as in the estimation of reserves. There is a range of uncertainty of estimated recoverable volumes. A low estimate is considered to be a conservative estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the low estimate, which under probabilistic methodology reflects a 90% confidence level. A best estimate is considered to be a realistic estimate of the quantity that will actually be recovered. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the best estimate, which under probabilistic methodology reflects a 50% confidence level. A high estimate is considered to be an optimistic estimate. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the high estimate, which under probabilistic methodology reflects a 10% confidence level. There is no certainty that it will be economically viable or technically feasible to produce any portion of the volumes currently classified as economic contingent resources. The primary contingencies which currently prevent the classification of Encana's disclosed economic contingent resources as reserves are the lack of a reasonable expectation that all internal and external approvals will be forthcoming and the lack of a documented intent to develop the resources within a reasonable time frame.

The estimates of various classes of reserves (proved, probable, possible) and of contingent resources (low, best, high) in this presentation represent arithmetic sums of multiple estimates of such classes for different properties, which statistical principles indicate may be misleading as to volumes that may actually be recovered. Readers should give attention to the estimates of individual classes of reserves and contingent resources and appreciate the differing probabilities of recovery associated with each class.

In this presentation, certain crude oil and NGLs volumes have been converted to cubic feet equivalent (cfe) on the basis of one barrel (bbl) to six thousand cubic feet (Mcf). cfe may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A conversion ratio of one bbl to six Mcf is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent value equivalency at the well head.

Encana uses the terms resource play, total petroleum initially-in-place, original gas-in-place, natural gas-in-place, and crude oil-in-place. Resource play is a term used by Encana to describe an accumulation of hydrocarbons known to exist over a large areal extent or within thick vertical section, which when compared to a conventional play, typically has a lower geological and/or commercial development risk and lower average decline rate. Total petroleum initially-in-place ("PIIP") is defined by the Society of Petroleum Engineers - Petroleum Resources Management System ("SPE-PRMS") as that quantity of petroleum that is estimated to exist originally in naturally occurring accumulations. It includes that quantity of petroleum that is estimated, as of a given date, to be contained in known accumulations prior to production plus those estimated quantities in accumulations yet to be discovered (equivalent to "total resources"). Natural gas-in-place ("NGIP") and crude oil-in-place ("COIP") are defined in the same manner, with the substitution of "natural gas" and "crude oil" where appropriate for the word "petroleum".

In this presentation, Encana has provided information with respect to certain of its key Resource Plays and emerging opportunities which is "analogous information" as defined in NI 51-101. This analogous information includes estimates of PIIP, NGIP or COIP, all as defined in the Canadian Oil & Gas Evaluation Handbook ("COGEH") or by the SPE-PRMS, and/or production type curves. This analogous information is presented on a basin, sub-basin or area basis utilizing data derived from Encana's internal sources, as well as from a variety of publicly available information sources which are predominantly independent in nature. Some of this data may not have been prepared by qualified reserves evaluators or auditors and the preparation of any estimates may not be in strict accordance with COGEH. Regardless, estimates by engineering and geo-technical practitioners may vary and the differences may be significant. Encana believes that the provision of this analogous information is relevant to Encana's oil and gas activities, given its acreage position and operations (either ongoing or planned) in the areas in question.

For convenience, references in this presentation to "Encana", the "Company", "we", "us" and "our" may, where applicable, refer only to or include any relevant direct and indirect subsidiary corporations and partnerships ("Subsidiaries") of Encana Corporation, and the assets, activities and initiatives of such Subsidiaries.

All information included in this presentation is shown on a US dollar, after royalties basis unless otherwise noted.

Natural Gas Value Proposition
Four Deliverables

Environmental Benefits
- Reduced GHG emissions (20-30%)
- Reduced associative emissions
  - CO, SO2, NOX
- Lower engine noise

Social Benefits
- Production related revenues
  - Royalties, taxes, job creation
- Fueling infrastructure revenues
  - Job creation, taxes, economic spin-off

Economic Benefits
- Lower fuel price than diesel / gasoline
- Reduced maintenance costs
  - DPF maintenance eliminated
  - Extended time between oil changes
- Jurisdiction dependent grants / credits

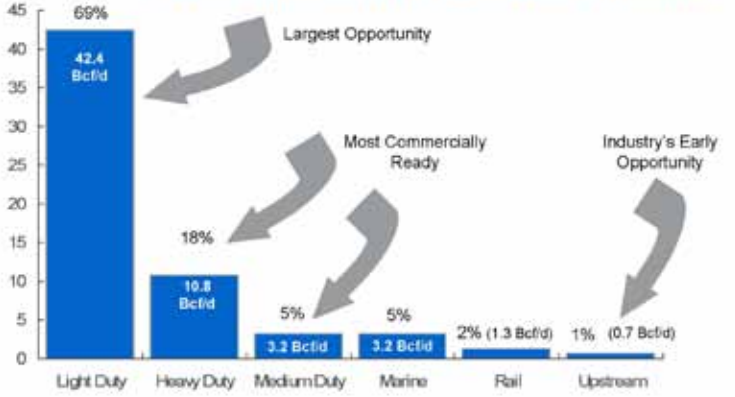
Energy Security Benefits
- Domestic energy source
  - Economic benefits through value chain
- Displaces foreign oil
  - 45% US petroleum is imported
  - 40% CDN petroleum is imported

Taking Action
U.S. Transportation Sector Displacement

Fuel Consumption by Market Segment

Displaceable Market Volume: 61.6 Bcfe/d

23.25 Bcfe/d represents OPEC displacement opportunity



Source: Data and forecast from EIA, Encana, 2010
Displacement opportunities exclude Air, International Shipping, Military, Pipeline Fuel

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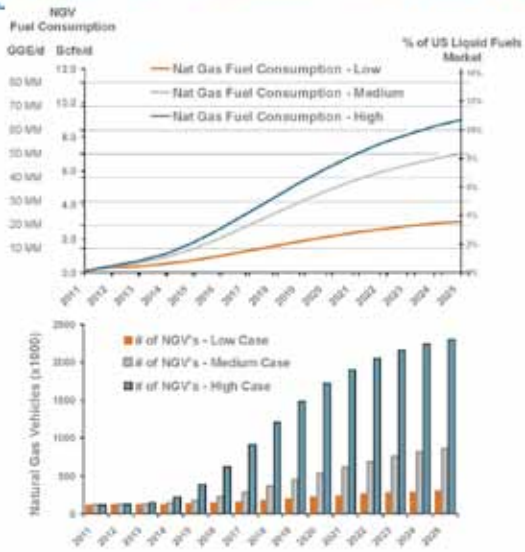
U.S. NGV Growth Trajectory



- 2025 Petroleum displacement up to 11% of US Liquid Fuels
  - Equal to OPEC petroleum displacement of 38% of 2010 imports of 23.9 Bcfe/d.
- Vehicle replacement between 0.1% to 1.0%
- Approx 120,000 NGVs on the road today

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Barriers and Opportunities for Transportation

	Infrastructure	Incentives	Policy Drivers	Vehicle Costs	OEM Vehicles
Path to VIABLITY	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑

How Can the DOE Research Agenda Help?

- Technology accelerates market penetration, key challenges:
  - capital cost
  - tank design limitations
  - Vehicle range
- Adsorbed natural gas substrate conformable storage tank
  - Replacement for bulky, heavy-walled CNG tanks
  - Flat, lightweight tank stores natural gas in adsorbed form
  - Utilizes spent corn cobs inside the tank to absorb natural gas
  - Holds 180 times more gas per volume
  - Can be mounted under the floor