

40 Years After the Oil Embargo: On a Path to North American Energy Independence

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NASEO 2013 Annual Meeting
Denver, Colorado

September 16, 2013



Future Oriented Information

In the interests of providing Encana Corporation (“Encana” or the “Company”) shareholders and potential investors with information regarding Encana, including management’s assessment of Encana’s and its subsidiaries’ future plans and operations, certain statements contained in this presentation are forward-looking statements or information within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, collectively referred to herein as “forward-looking statements.” Forward-looking statements in this presentation include, but are not limited to: achieving the Company’s objectives and focus, including becoming the most efficient and profitable natural gas developer, having a more balanced production portfolio, capital discipline, proving commerciality of emerging plays and preserving financial strength and flexibility; projections contained in the 2013 Corporate Guidance (including but not limited to estimates of cash flow, including per share amounts, natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) production, capital investment and its allocation, net capital investment, net divestitures, operating costs and estimated 2013 sensitivities of cash flow and operating earnings); projected 2013 year-end total debt and total cash; 2013 capital allocation by product and by play; 2013 projected development activities and number of wells to be drilled, including their timing and locations; estimated exit rates from emerging plays in 2013; third-party capital projections for 2013 and 2015 and projected carry capital over the next five years; estimated benefits of third party capital; achieving 2013 divisional strategic focus, development and future plans for various resource and emerging plays, and projected liquids production; estimated PIIP, EUR, well and supply costs, and initial production rates for various plays; plan to pay 2013 maturity with cash, maintain investment grade credit rating and commitment to dividend payment; target period to achieve cost structure improvements; production date, operating cost and transportation cost forecast for Deep Panuke; projected coal to gas displacement for 2013; projected new natural gas demand creation by sectors for short-, medium- and long-terms; projected natural gas demand opportunities from coal retirements between 2012 to 2025; low adoption and high adoption estimates for natural gas use in transportation; estimates of reserves and economic contingent resources, including implied reserve life index; and Encana’s expected resource play life cycle.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not occur, which may cause the company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These assumptions, risks and uncertainties include, among other things: volatility of, and assumptions regarding natural gas and liquids prices, including substantial or extended decline of the same and their adverse effect on the company’s operations and financial condition and the value and amount of its reserves; assumptions based upon the company’s current guidance; fluctuations in currency and interest rates; risk that the company may not conclude divestitures of certain assets or other transactions or receive amounts contemplated under the transaction agreements (such transactions may include third-party capital investments, farm-outs or partnerships, which Encana may refer to from time to time as “partnerships” or “joint ventures” and the funds received in respect thereof which Encana may refer to from time to time as “proceeds”, “deferred purchase price” and/or “carry capital”, regardless of the legal form) as a result of various conditions not being met; product supply and demand; market competition; risks inherent in the company’s and its subsidiaries’ marketing operations, including credit risks; imprecision of reserves estimates and estimates of recoverable quantities of natural gas and liquids from resource plays and other sources not currently classified as proved, probable or possible reserves or economic contingent resources, including future net revenue estimates; marketing margins; potential disruption or unexpected technical difficulties in developing new facilities; unexpected cost increases or technical difficulties in constructing or modifying processing facilities; risks associated with technology; the company’s ability to acquire or find additional reserves; hedging activities resulting in realized and unrealized losses; business interruption and casualty losses; risk of the company not operating all of its properties and assets; counterparty risk; risk of downgrade in credit rating and its adverse effects; liability for indemnification obligations to third parties; variability of dividends to be paid; its ability to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet its current and future obligations; its ability to access external sources of debt and equity capital; the timing and the costs of well and pipeline construction; the company’s ability to secure adequate product transportation; changes in royalty, tax, environmental, greenhouse gas, carbon, accounting and other laws or regulations or the interpretations of such laws or regulations; political and economic conditions in the countries in which the company operates; terrorist threats; risks associated with existing and potential future lawsuits and regulatory actions made against the company; risk arising from price basis differential; risk arising from inability to enter into attractive hedges to protect the company’s capital program; and other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in the reports and filings made with securities regulatory authorities by Encana. Although Encana believes that the expectations represented by such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive. In addition, assumptions relating to such forward-looking statements generally include Encana’s current expectations and projections made in light of, and generally consistent with, its historical experience and its perception of historical trends, including the conversion of resources into reserves and production as well as expectations regarding rates of advancement and innovation, generally consistent with and informed by its past experience, all of which are subject to the risk factors identified elsewhere in this presentation.

Assumptions with respect to forward-looking information regarding expanding Encana’s oil and NGLs production and extraction volumes are based on existing expansion of natural gas processing facilities in areas where Encana operates and the continued expansion and development of oil and NGL production from existing properties within its asset portfolio.

Forward-looking information respecting anticipated 2013 cash flow for Encana is based upon, among other things, achieving average production for 2013 of between 2.8 Bcf/d and 3.0 Bcf/d of natural gas and 50,000 bbls/d to 60,000 bbls/d of liquids, commodity prices for natural gas and liquids based on NYMEX \$3.75 per Mcf and WTI of \$95 per bbl, an estimated U.S./Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate of \$1.00 and a weighted average number of outstanding shares for Encana of approximately 736 million.

Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are made as of the date hereof and, except as required by law, Encana undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

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 such as Encana engaged in oil and gas activities. Encana complies with the NI 51-101 annual disclosure requirements in its annual information form, most recently dated February 21, 2013 ("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.

Reserves are the estimated remaining quantities of oil and natural gas and related substances anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations, from a given date forward, based on: analysis of drilling, geological, geophysical and engineering data, the use of established technology, and specified economic conditions, which are generally accepted as being reasonable. Proved reserves are those reserves which can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable. It is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated proved reserves. Probable reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than proved reserves. It is equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be greater or less than the sum of the estimated proved plus probable reserves. Possible reserves are those additional reserves that are less certain to be recovered than probable reserves. It is unlikely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the sum of the estimated proved plus probable plus possible reserves.

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 percent 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 percent 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 percent confidence level.

There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable 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 include 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. Other commercial considerations that may preclude the classification of contingent resources as reserves include factors such as legal, environmental, political and regulatory matters or a lack of markets.

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.

Encana uses the terms resource play, total petroleum initially-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 expanse and/or 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". As used by Encana, estimated ultimate recovery ("EUR") has the meaning set out jointly by the Society of Petroleum Engineers and World Petroleum Congress in the year 2000, being those quantities of petroleum which are estimated, on a given date, to be potentially recoverable from an accumulation, plus those quantities already produced therefrom.

In this presentation, Encana has provided information with respect to certain of its plays and emerging opportunities which is "analogous information" as defined in NI 51-101. This analogous information includes estimates of PIIP, NGIP, COIP or EUR, 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.

Due to the early life nature of the various emerging plays discussed in this document, PIIP is the most relevant specific assignable category of estimated resources. Estimates by engineering and geo-technical practitioners may vary and the differences may be significant. There is no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the estimated PIIP. There is also no certainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the estimated NGIP, COIP or EUR.

30-day IP and short-term rates are not necessarily indicative of long-term performance or of ultimate recovery.

In this presentation, certain 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. Given that the value ratio based on the current price of oil as compared to natural gas is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.

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.

Tremendous Asset Base

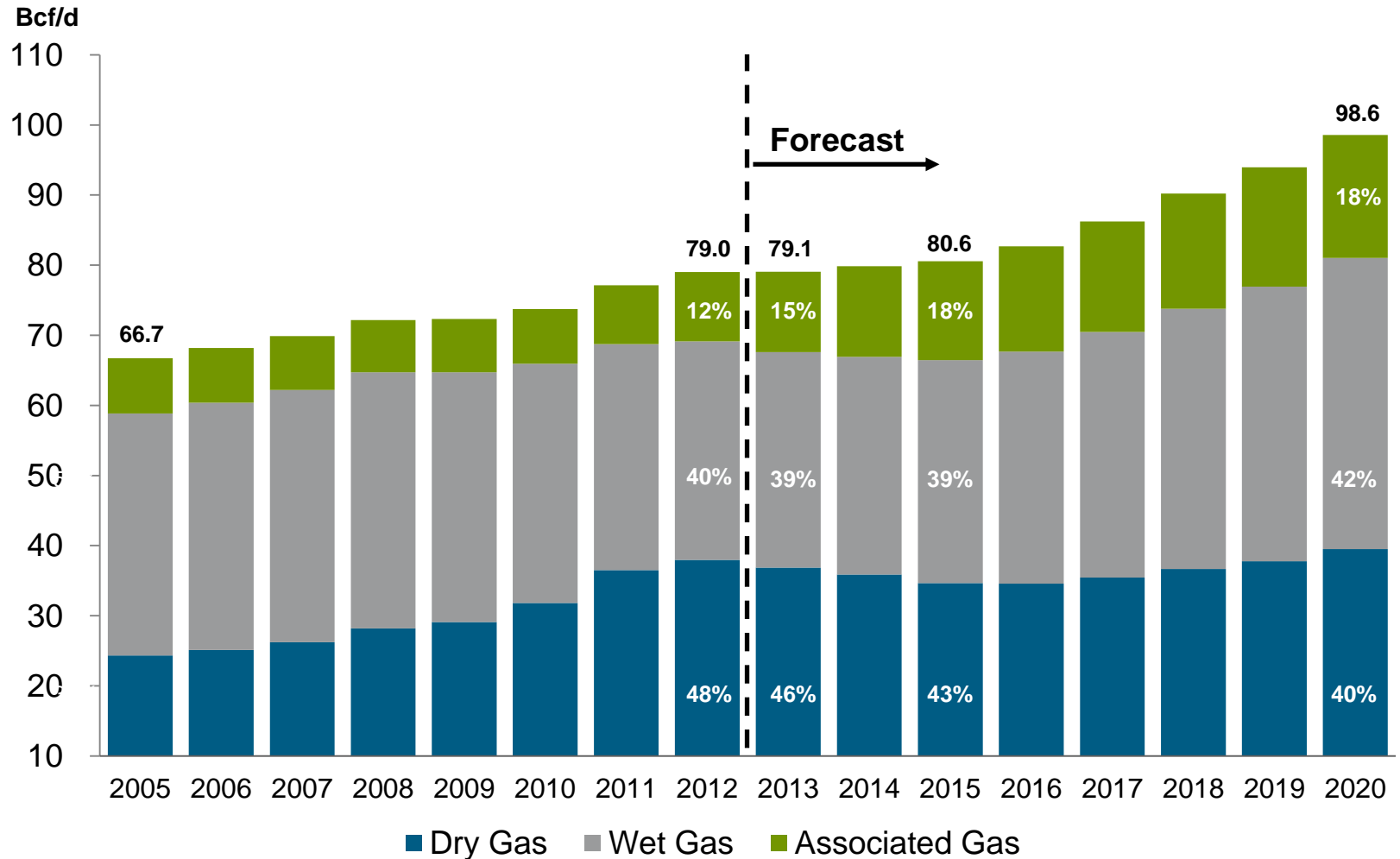
Leading North American Portfolio of Resource Plays



North American Natural Gas

Dry Gas, Wet Gas and Associated Gas from Oil Wells

Wet gas and associated gas production's share of total production is increasing over time

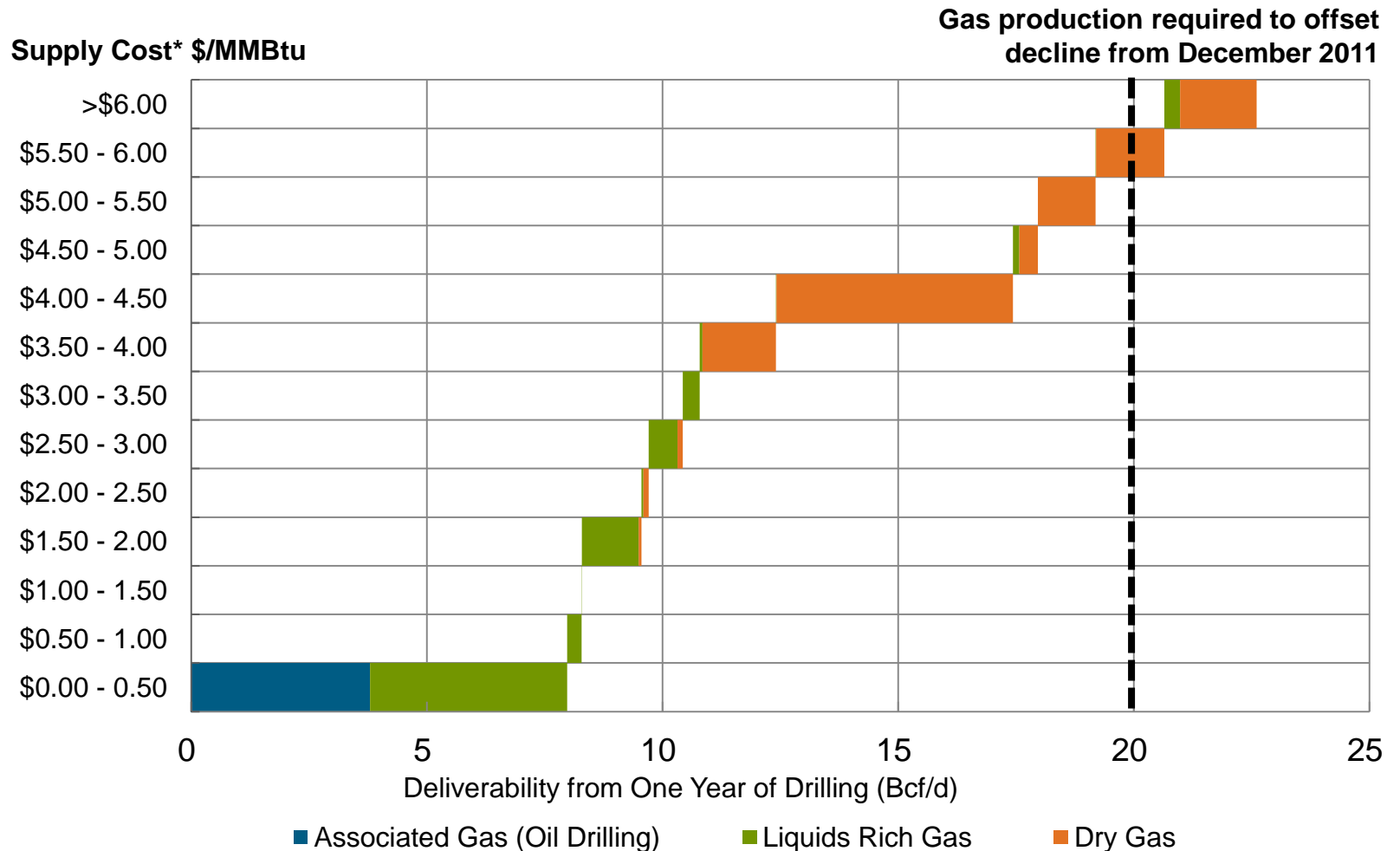


Source: Encana Fundamentals, IHS

North American Cost of New Supply

2012 Market Deliverability

Dry gas development is required to offset annual production declines

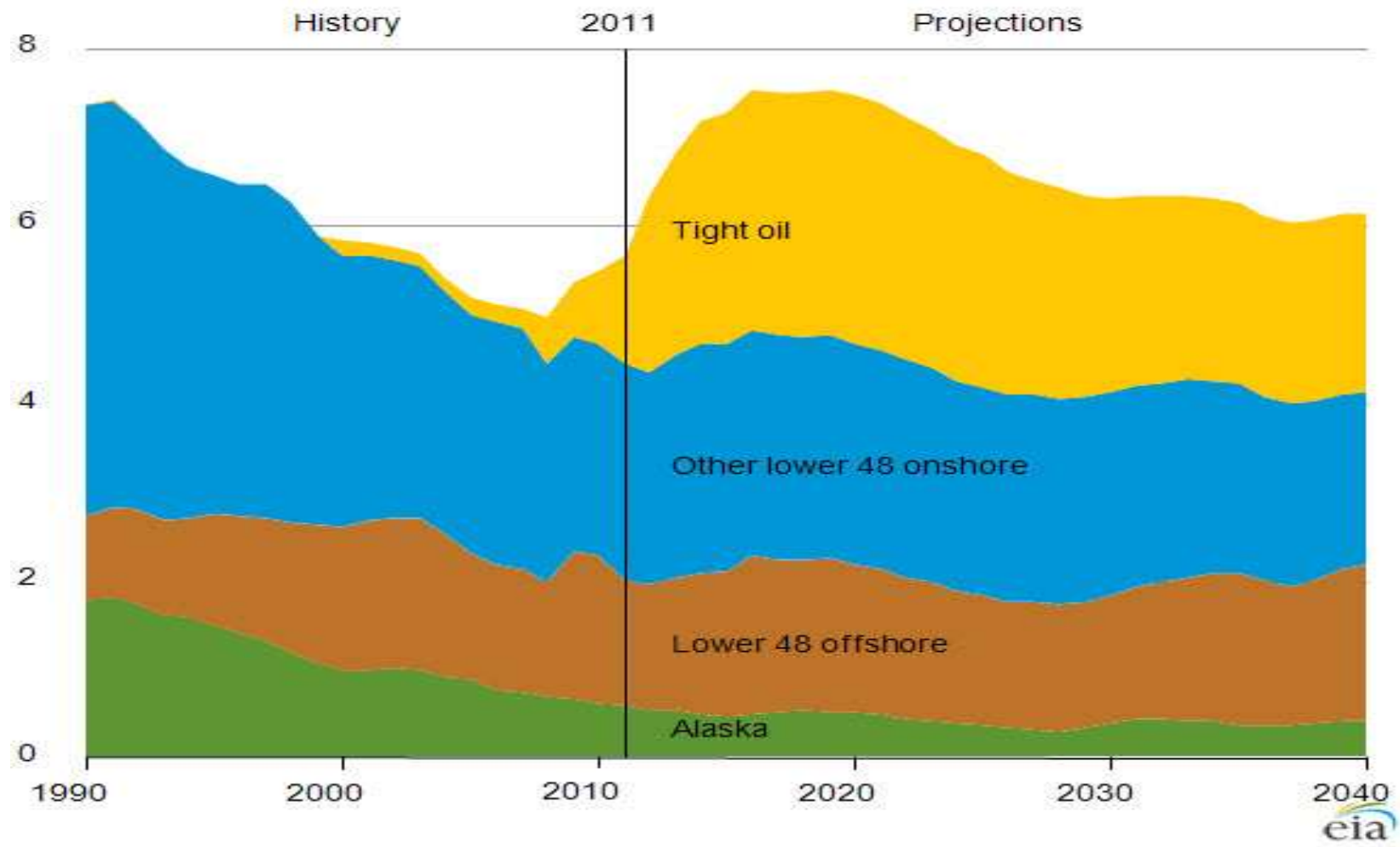


*Half-cycle, NYMEX equivalent, 9% after tax return.

Source: Encana Fundamentals: Note: Does not consider the impact of hedging, JV capital, or well inventory.

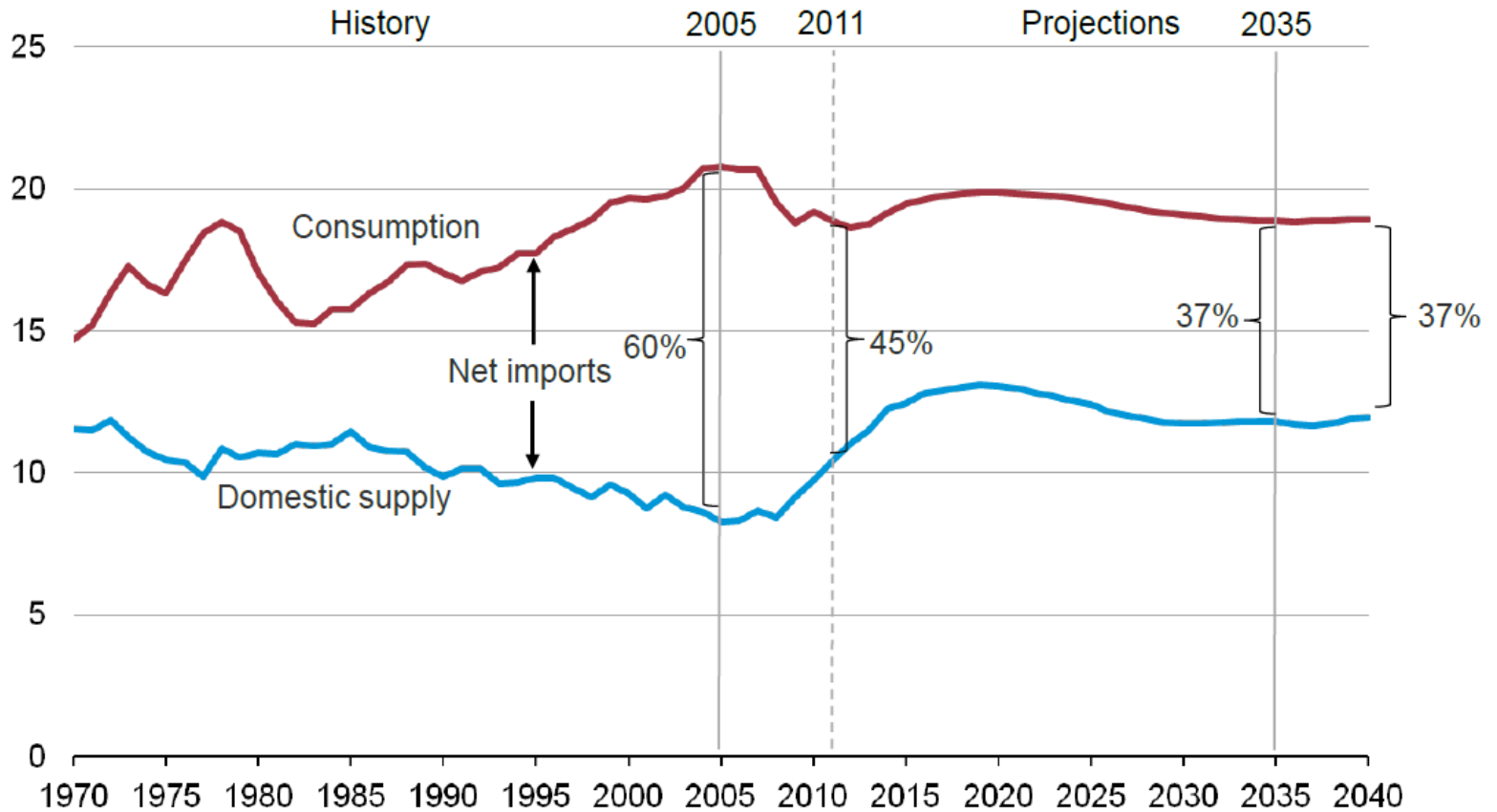
Figure 1. U.S. domestic crude oil production by source, 1990-2040

millions barrels per day



U.S. dependence on imported liquids declines

U.S. liquid fuel supply
million barrels per day



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release

Unconventional Oil and Natural Gas Economic Impact

- GDP Contribution
 - In 2012 nearly \$284 Billion
 - By 2025 estimated to approach \$533 Billion
- Employment
 - In 2012 supported > 2.1 million jobs
 - By 2025 estimated to support almost 3.9 million jobs
 - Added > 500,000 manufacturing jobs
- Tax Revenues
 - Government revenue will exceed \$1.6 trillion from 2012 through 2025



Source: HIS Report: America's New Energy Future, September 2013

Challenges Post Election . . .

Regulatory Uncertainty and Public Misperceptions

Water

- Potential contamination
- Uses too much
- Use produces same amount of energy regardless of energy source
- Fluid management regulations

Air

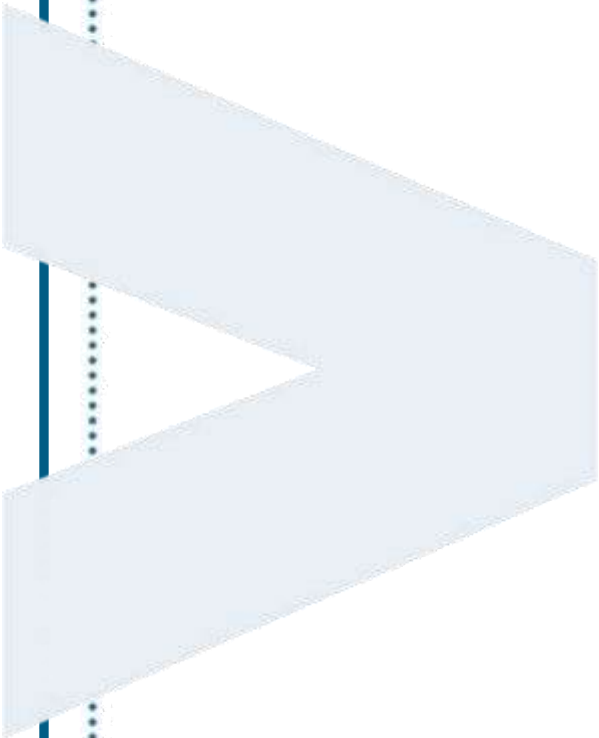
- Methane leaks
- Volatile organic compound emissions

Land

- Urban areas
- Traffic
- Noise
- Surface disturbance

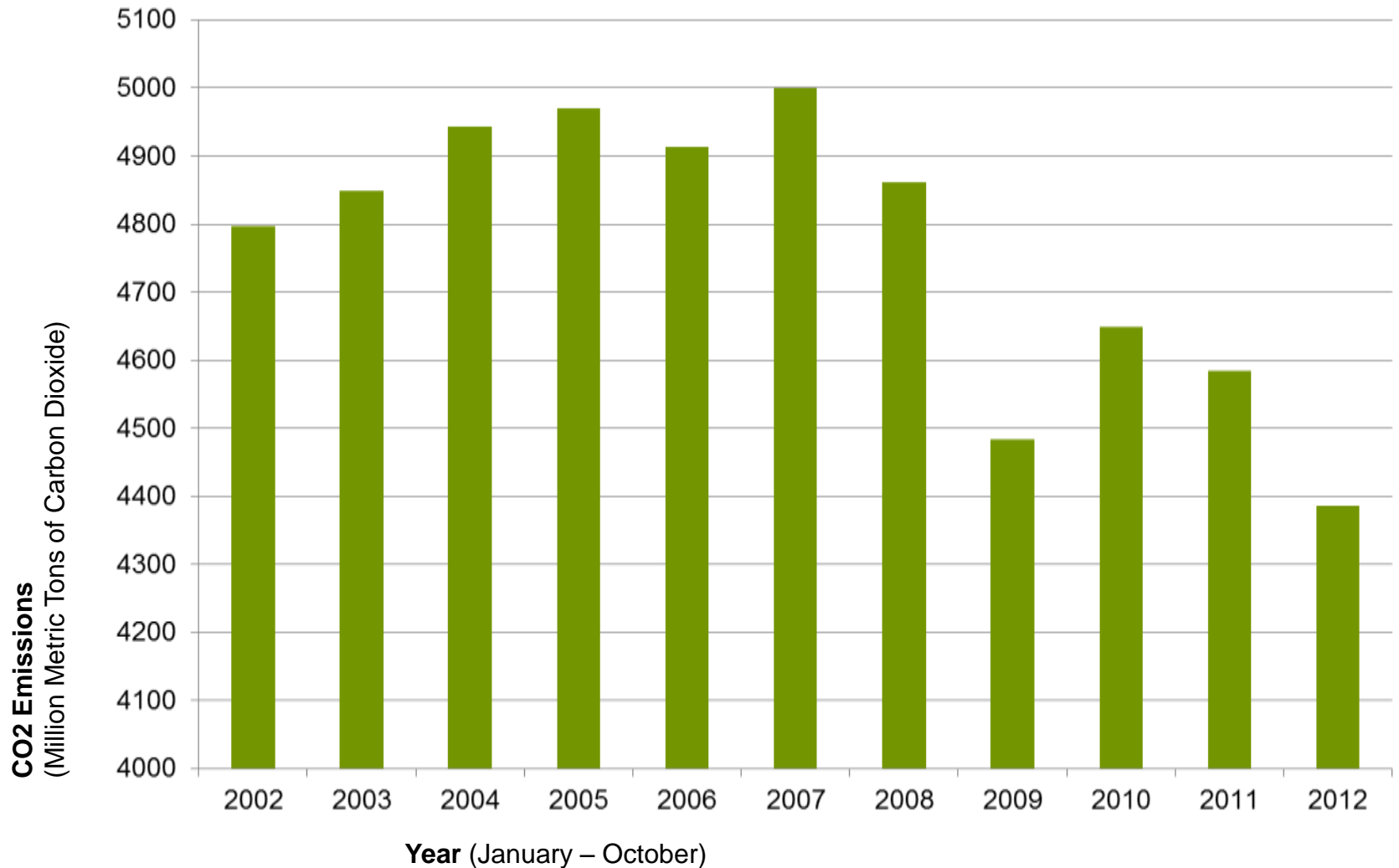
Values

- Industry does not care about the environment
- Industry is highly profitable
- Industry gouges public with excessive gasoline prices



Supplemental

Carbon Dioxide Emission from Energy Consumption

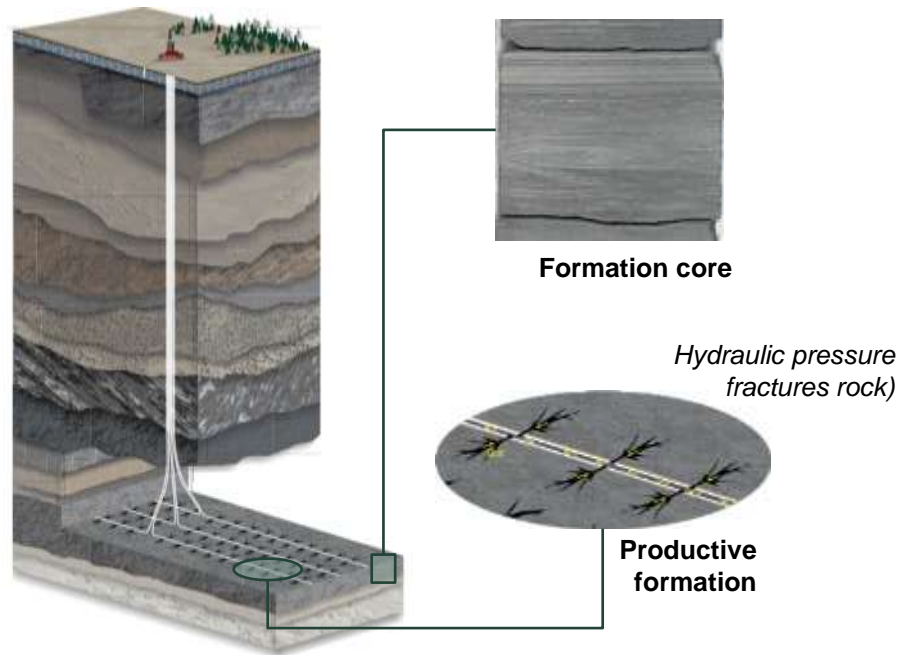


Source: Energy Information Administration

Advancing Resource Play Hub Development

Track Record of Continuous Supply Cost Reductions

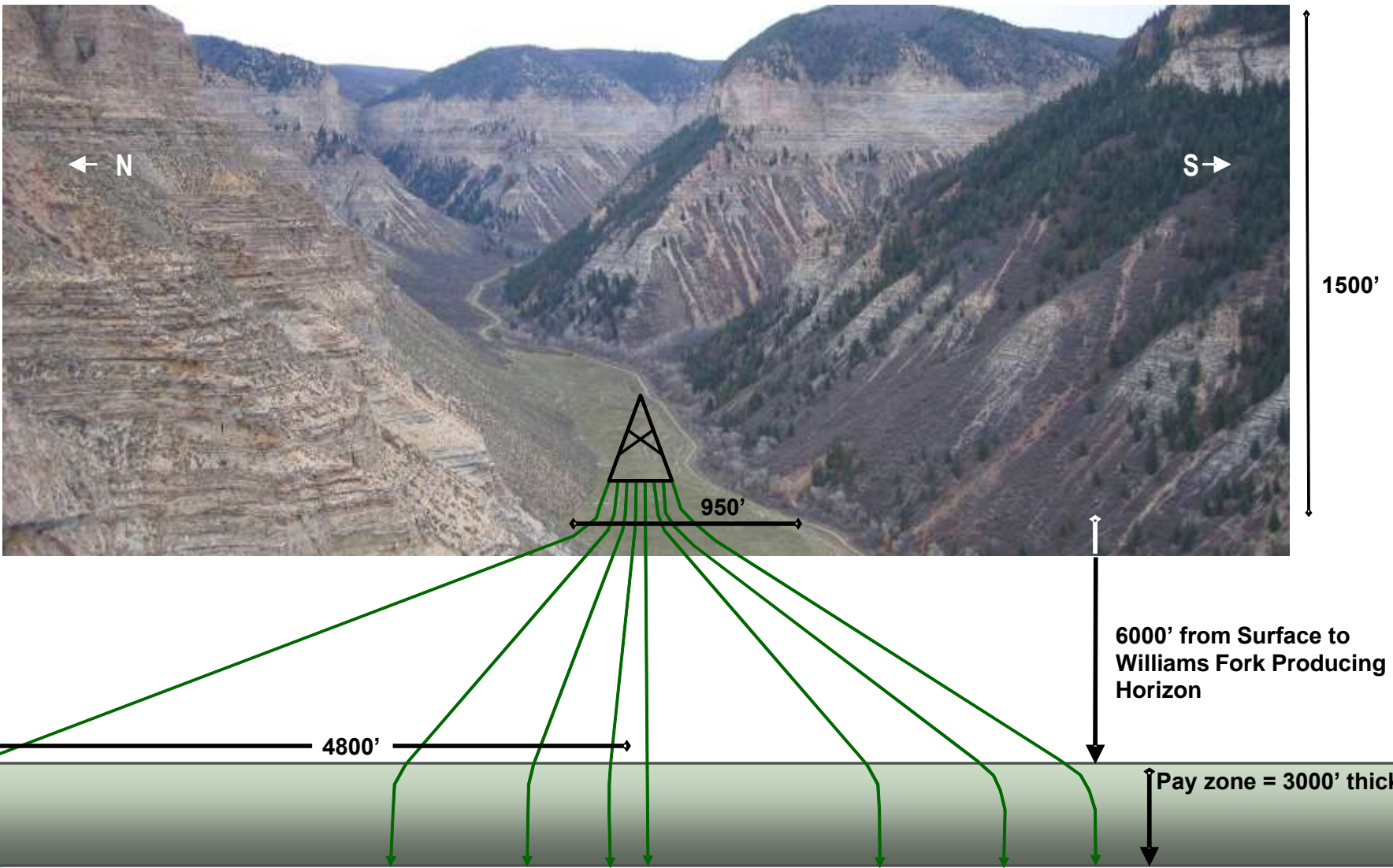
- Substantial cost reductions through resource play hub model
- Multi-well pad using fit-for-purpose rig
- Highly efficient repeatable process
- Cost savings with minimal surface and environmental impact



**Concentrated resource + Pad drilling + Repeatable process =
Resource Play Hub**

Piceance Resource Play Hub

Extended Reach S-shaped Wells



Piceance Resource Play Hub

Best Management Practices

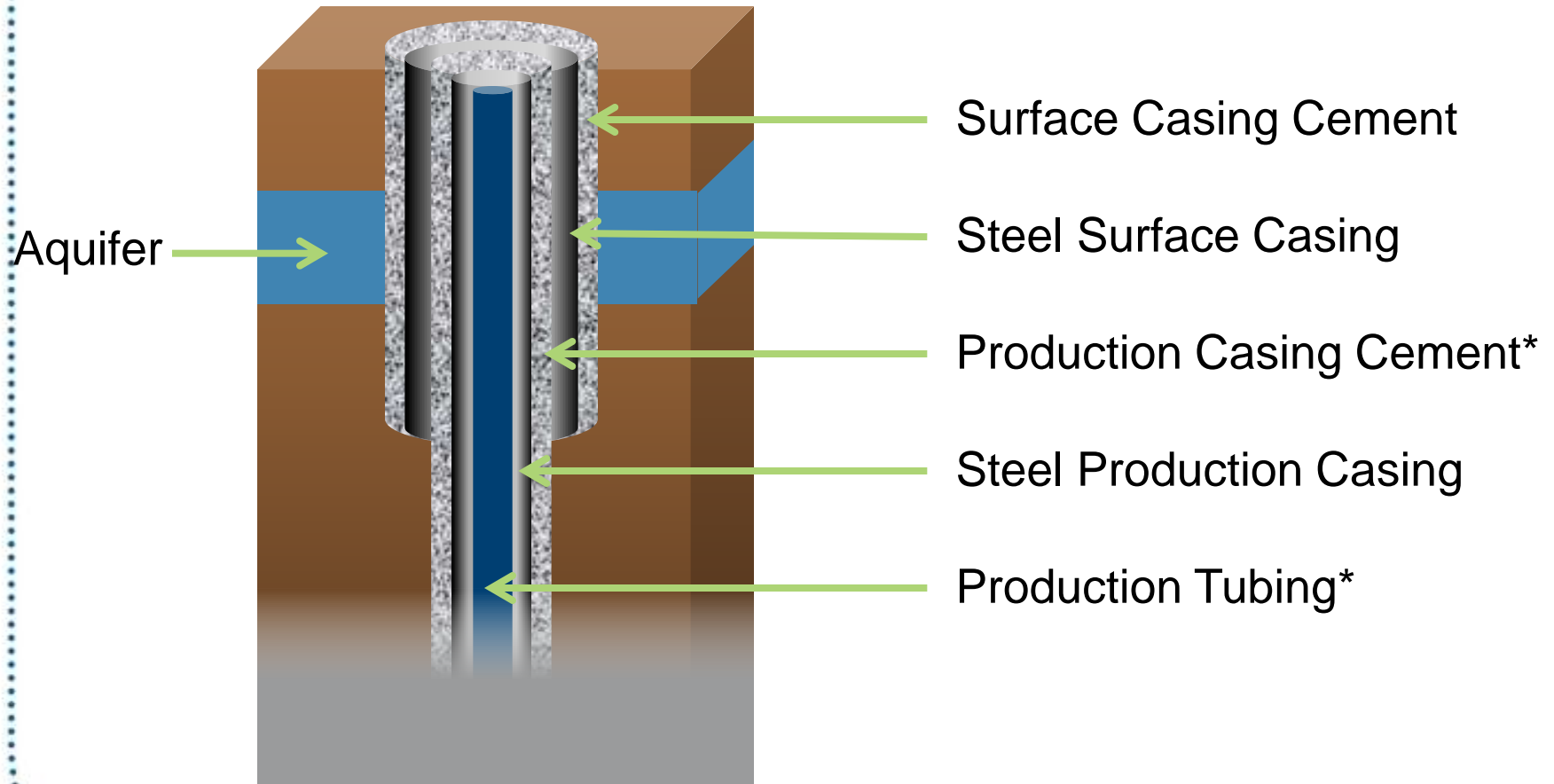
- Multiple wells drilled from one pad
 - Reduces surface impact and rig moves
 - 52 wells on one 4.2 acre pad!
- Three-phase gathering via pipeline
 - No tanks on location = no VOC emissions
- Centralized production facility
 - Captures VOC's
 - Treat & recycle over 90% of produced water
- Frac water distribution via pipeline
 - Reduces truck trips >150,000/year
- Closed-loop drilling system (all of Colorado)
 - Eliminates waste pit for drill cuttings



How Do We Protect Ground Water?

Safety at the Surface

Multiple Layers of Groundwater Protection

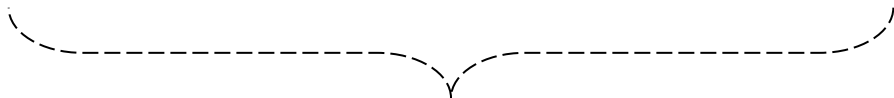
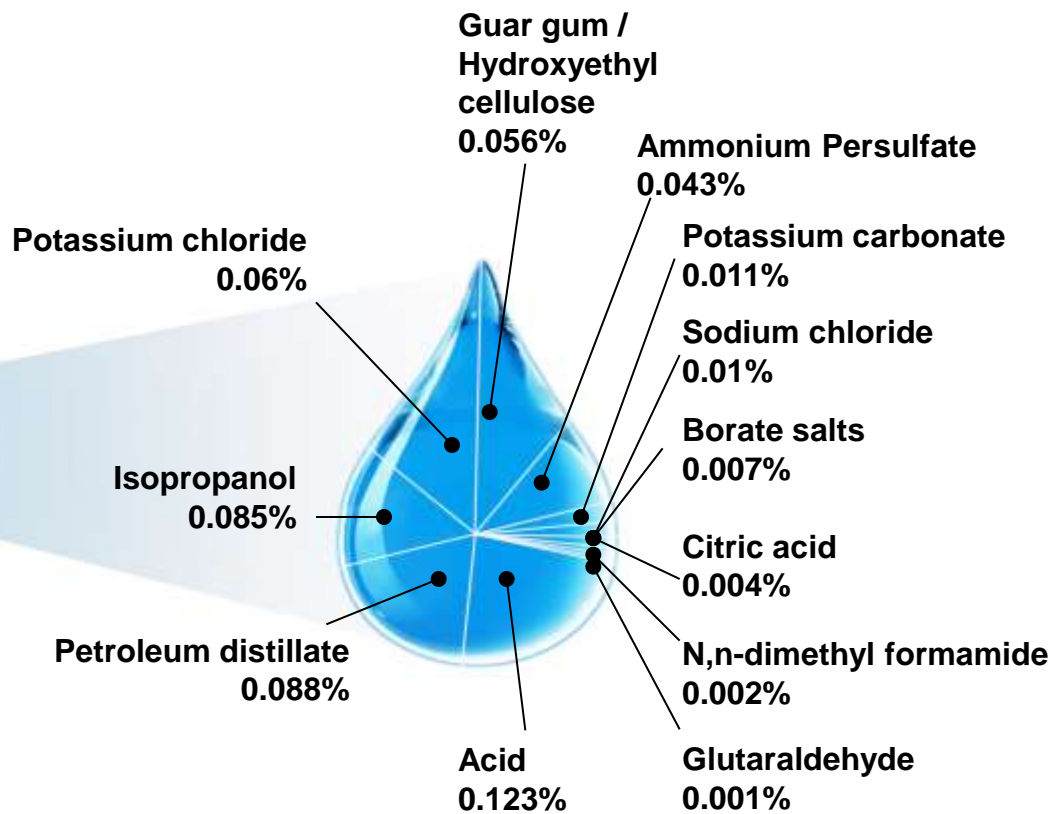


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*Geologic conditions do not always allow production casing cement to be circulated back to the surface; tubing not always utilized.

What's in the Frac Fluid?



**0.49%
ADDITIVES**



Other common uses: soap, cosmetics, ice-cream, toothpaste, water treatment, disinfectants, medicines

Source: DOE, GWPC: Modern Gas Shale Development In the United States: A Primer (2009)

Vast Energy Resources in North America

Technology Continues to Unlock Shale Gas

