Cook Inlet Gas Supply Overview

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE "SAFE HARBOR" PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

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Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only proved reserves that a company has demonstrated by actual production or conclusive formation tests to be economically and legally producible under existing economic and operating conditions. We may use certain terms in this presentation such as "oil/gas resources," "Syncrude," "probable resources," "inventory," and/or "Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) proved reserves" that the SEC's guidelines strictly prohibit us from including in filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the oil and gas disclosures in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

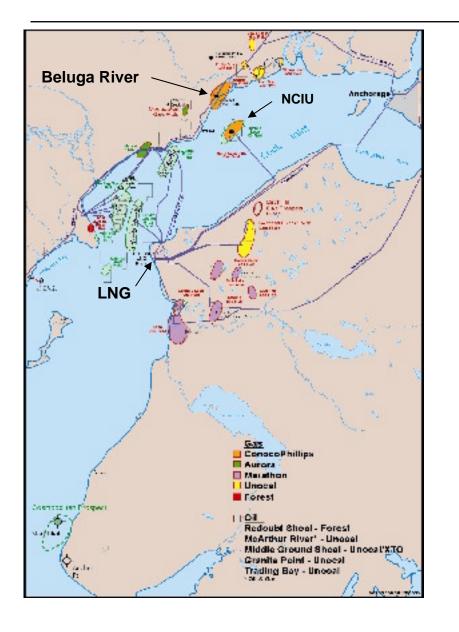




- ConocoPhillips Cook Inlet Asset Summary
- Framing Cook Inlet Supply
- Supply Management Issues
- Observations

ConocoPhillips Asset Summary





➢ Basin characteristics:

- Mature assets
- 8.4 TCF gas, 1.3 BBO
- Low level of gas exploration

ConocoPhillips Assets:

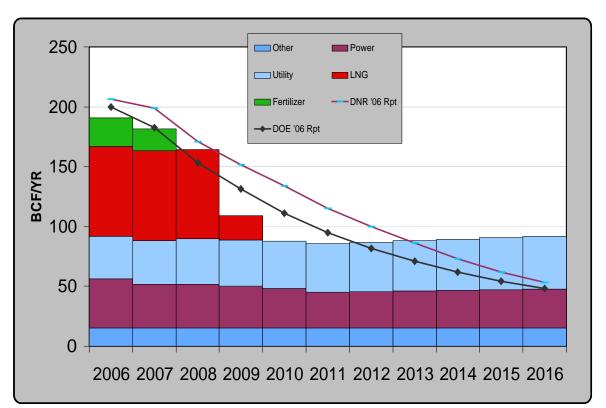
- Beluga River Field
 - COP,CVX,ML&P each 33.3% interest
 - 151 MMSCFD Gross
- North Cook Inlet Field
 - COP 100%
 - 110 MMSCFD Gross
- Kenai LNG Plant
 - 70% COP, 30% MRO
 - Annual production 1.3 MTPA

Framing Cook Inlet Supply Market Realities



Agency forecasts appear disconcerting, but cannot accurately assess:

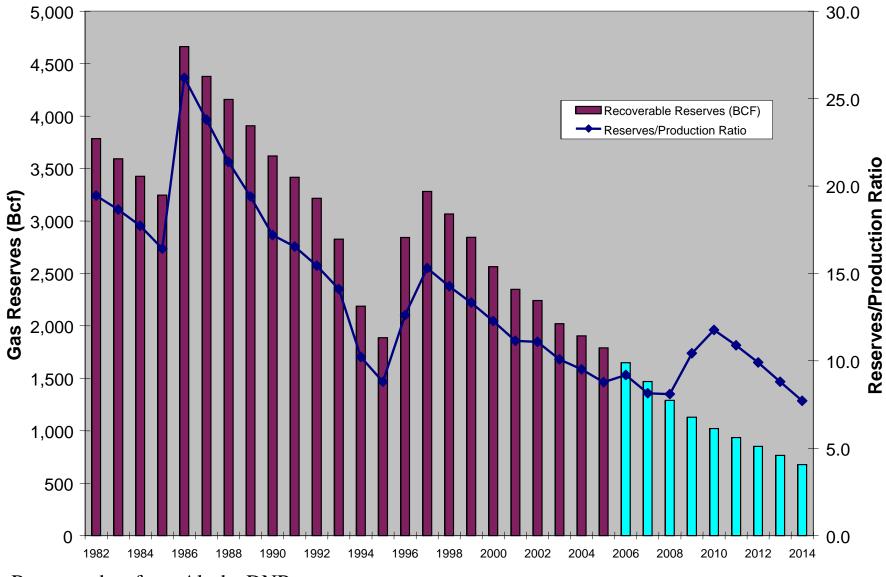
- Reserve appreciation
- Exploration success
- Proven undeveloped reserves
- Market reality
 - Enstar has announced contracts sufficient to carry them through 2017
 - ML&P not actively seeking new gas contracts
 - CEA has RFP for 2011 through 2020 has interested parties
- Published forecasts do not match up with the market



Data from Alaska DNR, DOE and press releases

Framing Cook Inlet Supply Reserves to Production Ratio

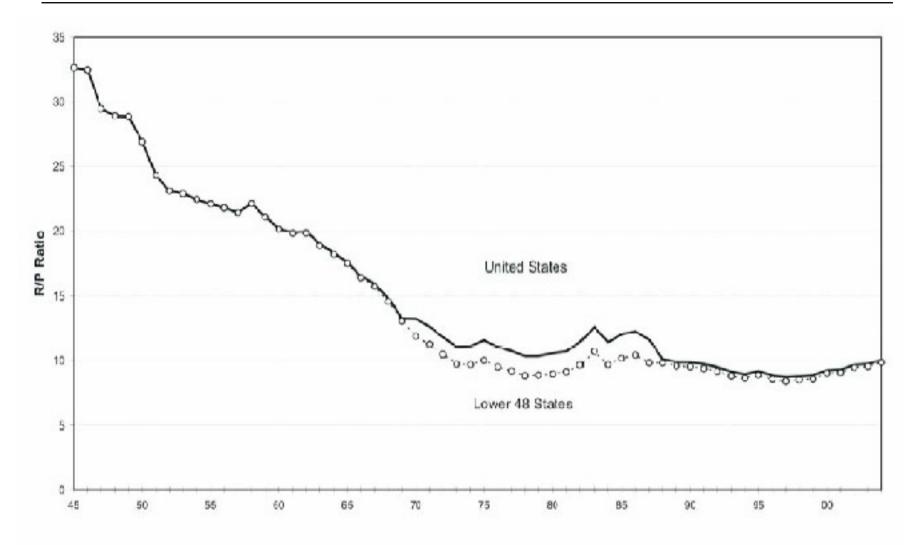




Reserves data from Alaska DNR

Framing Cook Inlet Supply US Reserves to Production Ratio

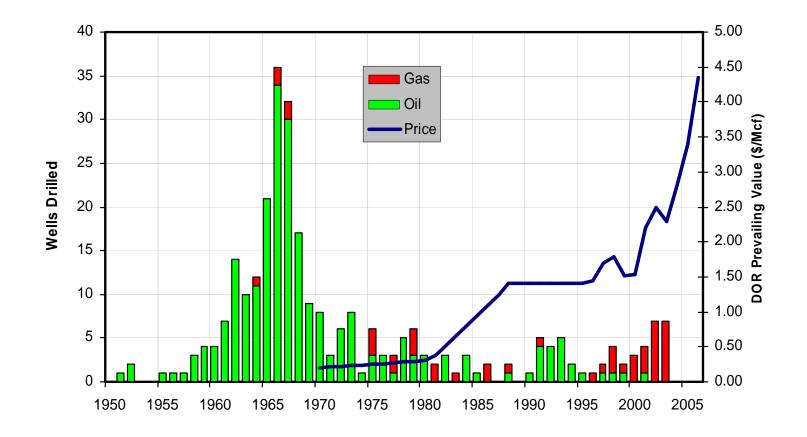




Sources: Annual reserves and production - American Petroleum Institute and American Gas Association (1945–1976) {33} and Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas (1977–2003){1-27}. Cumulative production: U.S. Oil and Gas Reserves by Year of Field Discovery (1977-1988).{34}

Framing Cook Inlet Supply Exploration Wells and Gas Price





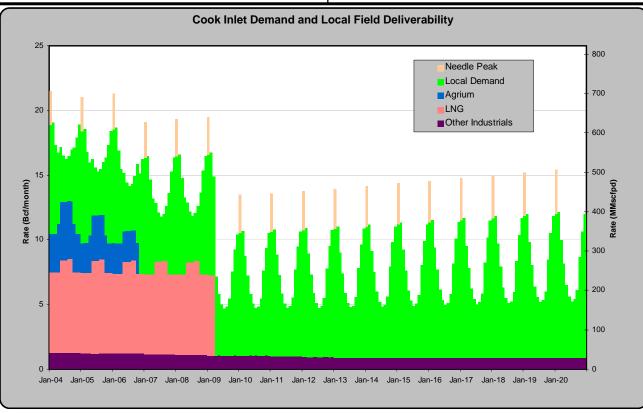
Source: State of Alaska

No data available for exploration drilling post 2003

Supply Management Issues



- Almost all gas production now requires compression
- High swing requires new investment in storage and additional investment in compression
- Significant investment in existing fields will be needed to meet requirements of utilities
- Cook Inlet needs to be able to compete for capital



Source: Utility projections for local demand; COP estimates for Agrium and LNG



- If Cook Inlet prices are not allowed to rise to market, significant new gas resource additions are unlikely
- The industrial large industrial consumers are necessary for long term gas supply stability
 - Provide base load market for new exploration and exploitation of existing fields
 - Provide significant peaking gas supply at no investment cost to the utilities
- ANS gas via a spur line option
 - Timing is uncertain
 - Long term demand could be lower than today's space heating/power demand
 - Start-up gap
- LNG imports via the Kenai LNG plant could provide gas supply assurance
 - World market pricing
 - Transition role for an ANS spur line
 - Price could be competitive with ANS gas
- Cook Inlet faces challenging strategic decisions, not a shortage of gas