

Cenovus Energy Inc. corporate responsibility report - indicator data table

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs. 2014 year-over-year change	Foot-note	GRI	Assurance		
ECONOMY											
Financial											
Net land position (million hectares)	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	-15%			-		
Common shares outstanding (millions) - period end	755	756	756	757	833	10%			-		
Market capitalization (\$ millions)	25,525	25,162	22,984	18,148	14,583	-20%		G4-9	-		
Gross sales (\$ millions)	16,185	17,229	18,993	20,107	13,207	-34%			-		
Cash flow (\$ millions)	3,276	3,643	3,609	3,479	1,691	-51%	EN-01		-		
Per share - diluted (\$)	4.32	4.80	4.76	4.59	2.07	-55%			-		
Annual capital investments (\$ millions)	2,723	3,368	3,262	3,051	1,714	-44%	EN-02	EC1	-		
Operating expenses (\$ millions)	1,398	1,667	1,782	2,045	1,839	-10%	EN-03 EN-06	EC6	-		
Dividends per common share (\$/share)	0.8000	0.8800	0.9680	1.0648	0.8524	-20%		EC1	-		
Dividend yield (%)	2.4	2.6	3.2	4.4	4.9	n/a	EN-04		-		
Current income tax expense (\$ millions)	154	309	188	92	574	524%		EC1	-		
Gross employee salaries, bonuses and short term-benefits (\$ millions)	495	603	705	760	675	-11%	EN-05	EC1	-		
Royalties (\$ millions)	489	387	336	465	143	-69%		EC1	-		
Total assets (\$ millions)	22,194	24,216	25,224	24,695	25,791	4%			-		
Debt to capitalization ratio (%)	27	32	33	35	34	n/a	EN-01		-		
Operating											
Net production, before royalties	Total (MBOE/d)	243.5	264.4	267.4	284.8	280.4	-2%		EN8, OG1	-	
	Oil sands (Mbbbls/d)	66.5	89.7	102.5	128.2	140.3	9%		OG1	-	
	Conventional	Heavy oil, medium oil, light oil and natural gas liquids (Mbbbls/d)	67.7	75.7	76.8	75.3	66.6	-12%		OG1	-
		Natural gas (MMCF/d)	656	594	529	488	441	-10%			-
Gross production, before royalties	Total (MBOE/yr)	114,492	130,246	135,809	151,447	154,168	2%	OP-01 OP-02		-	
	Oil sands (Mbbbls/yr)	48,569	65,687	74,825	93,582	102,433	9%	OP-01 OP-02		-	
Total proved reserves (MMBOE)	1,945	2,175	2,284	2,379	2,546	7%		OG1	-		
Bitumen proved reserves (MMbbls)	1,455	1,717	1,846	1,970	2,183	11%		OG1	-		
GOVERNANCE											
Business conduct investigations	25	26	38	30	27	-10%	GV-01		-		
Total incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people	0	0	0	0	0	-	GV-03	HR9	-		
Monetary value of significant fines and total non-monetary sanctions for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations (\$)	0	0	259,385	0	0	-	GV-02	SO8	-		
Integrity Helpline intakes	71	110	132	161	117	-27%			-		
Political donations (\$)	115,000	124,200	100,325	131,000	62,000			SO6	-		
PEOPLE											
Safety											
Total recordable injury frequency (number of injuries per 200,000 hours worked)	Total	0.64	0.91	0.80	0.65	0.39	-40%	HS-01	LA6	EY	
	Employees	0.11	0.16	0.38	0.14	0.14	3%	HS-01		-	
	Contractors	0.77	1.09	0.88	0.75	0.46	-39%	HS-01		-	
Lost time injury frequency (number of injuries per 200,000 hours worked)	Total	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	-3%	HS-02	LA6	EY	
	Employees	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.03	0.06	100%	HS-02		-	
	Contractors	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0%	HS-02		-	
Fatalities	Employees and contractors	0	0	0	0	0	-		LA6	EY	

INDICATOR		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs. 2014 year-over-year change	Foot- note	GRI	Assurance
Process safety events	Tier I	-	-	-	-	1	-	HS-04	OG-13	-
	Tier II	-	-	-	-	5	-	HS-04	OG-13	-
Workforce										
Total workforce	Total	4,149	4,900	5,323	5,239	3,985	-24%	WF-01	G4-9	-
	Employees	2,821	3,260	3,557	3,557	3,013	-15%	WF-01	G4-9	-
	Contractors	1,328	1,640	1,766	1,682	972	-42%	WF-01	G4-9	-
Voluntary employee turnover (%)		4.2	3.5	3.3	4.4	2.9	-34%	WF-02		
Gender breakdown (employees)	Male	1,922	2,245	2,462	2,477	2,164	-13%		G4-10a G4-10b G4-10d	-
	Female	899	1,015	1,095	1,080	849	-21%		G4-10a G4-10b G4-10d	-
Gender breakdown by office and field (employees)	Male – Calgary	915	1,058	1,143	1,123	886	-21%		G4-10a G4-10b G4-10d	-
	Male - field	1,007	1,187	1,319	1,354	1,278	-6%		G4-10a G4-10b G4-10d	-
	Female – Calgary	789	875	946	935	720	-23%		G4-10a G4-10b G4-10d	-
	Female - field	110	140	149	145	129	-11%		G4-10a G4-10b G4-10d	-
Age (employees)	<26	184	208	222	198	148	-25%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	26-30	389	454	478	450	413	-8%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	31-35	437	519	569	605	525	-13%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	36-40	432	499	540	544	476	-13%		LA12; G4- 10d	-
	41-45	394	456	525	519	436	-16%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	46-50	406	425	442	430	378	-12%		LA12; G4- 10d	-
	51-55	347	411	448	441	353	-20%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	56-60	181	226	254	268	208	-22%		LA12; G4- 10d	-
Average age (employees)	Company wide	41	41	41	41	41	-1%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	Office	39	40	40	40	42	4%		LA12 G4-10d	-
	Field	41	41	42	42	40	-5%		LA12 G4-10d	-
Generational profile	Generation Y	1,102	1376	1595	1683	1561	-	WF-03	LA12 G4-10d	-
	Generation X	657	760	820	794	666	-	WF-03	LA12 G4-10d	-
	Baby boomer	1,055	1,119	1138	1077	784	-	WF-03	LA12 G4-10d	-
	Veteran	7	5	4	3	2	-	WF-03	LA12 G4-10d	-
Percentage of employees female (%)	Company wide	-	31	-	30	28	-7%		G4-10d	-
	Management positions	-	29	-	27	26	-4%	WF-04	G4-10d	-
	Junior management positions	-	31	-	26	25	-4%	WF-04	G4-10d	-
	Top management positions	-	18	-	19	18	-5%	WF-04	G4-10d	-
Location of employees (%)	Calgary	1,704	1,933	2089	2058	1606	-			-
	Field	1,117	1,327	1468	1499	1407	-			-
Percent of employees covered by performance reviews (%)	Management by objective appraisal	-	-	-	100	100	0%		LA11	-
Health and wellness										
Field employee health assessments		751	349	7	247	1,076	336%	HS-03		-
Fitness challenge - participation rate (%)		-	34	35	26	30	-	HS-05		-
Short term disability (percentage of employees returning to work)		98	97	96	95	90	-5%			-
ENVIRONMENT										
Air										

INDICATOR		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs. 2014 year-over-year change	Foot- note	GRI	Assurance	
SO ₂ emissions (tonnes)	Company wide	1,417	1,768	2,064	3,127	3,167	1%	EM-01 REF-03 REF-04	EN21	EY	
	Oil sands	811	879	887	903	942	4%	REF-03 REF-04		-	
SO ₂ emissions intensity (tonnes/thousand m ³ OE)	Company wide	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.13	0%	REF-03 REF-04		-	
	Oil sands	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	-5%	REF-03 REF-04		-	
NO _x emissions (tonnes)	Company wide	11,367	10,179	8,971	8,060	7,770	-4%	EM-02 REF-03 REF-04	EN21	EY	
	Oil sands	3,528	1,233	1,481	1,699	1,986	17%	REF-03 REF-04		-	
NO _x emissions intensity (tonnes/thousand m ³ OE)	Company wide	0.62	0.49	0.41	0.33	0.31	-5%	REF-03 REF-04		-	
	Oil sands	0.46	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	7%	REF-03 REF-04		-	
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (tonnes)	Company wide	3,889	575	516	2,446	5,088	108%	REF-03 REF-04	EN21	-	
Total gas flared (thousands m ³)	Company wide	28,308	55,420	67,520	30,266	48,199	59%	EM-03 REF-03		-	
	Oil sands	5,721	13,407	7,785	5,789	4,910	-15%	REF-03		-	
Total gas vented (thousands m ³)	Company wide	9,984	8,209	5,605	3,834	22,094	476%	EM-04 REF-03		-	
	Oil sands	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	5,330	-	EM-04 REF-03		-	
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)											
Direct GHG emissions (tonnes CO ₂ E)	Company wide	Total	4,025,530	4,657,427	4,949,843	5,564,499	5,944,918	7%	EM-05 REF-02	EN15	EY
		Combustion	3,444,920	4,098,753	4,398,758	5,109,897	5,378,778	5%			-
		Flaring	63,302	130,287	149,764	65,743	102,790	56%			-
		Venting	157,660	97,089	203,101	211,170	289,278	37%			-
		Fugitives	359,648	197,261	198,219	177,690	174,072	-2%			-
	Oil sands	2,498,597	3,156,074	3,617,781	4,381,118	4,688,937	7%	REF-02	EN15	EY	
Direct GHG emissions intensity (tonnes CO ₂ E/m ³ OE)	Company wide	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	5%	REF-02	EN18	EY	
	Oil sands	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	-2%	REF-02	EN18	EY	
Indirect GHG emissions (tonnes CO ₂ E)	Company wide	1,054,757	1,079,646	996,441	1,378,652	1,292,693	-6%	EM-06	EN16	EY	
	Oil sands	84,749	203,067	263,023	365,613	383,623	5%	REF-02	EN16	EY	
Bitumen production GHG emissions decline in intensity (percentage change from 2004)		26.7	31.5	31.1	33.3	34.8	4%			-	
Cumulative mass CO ₂ injected at Weyburn (millions tonnes CO ₂)		18	20	22	24	27	11%			-	
Net mass of CO ₂ injected annually at Weyburn (absolute, kilotonnes CO ₂)		2	2	2	2	3	11%			-	
Methane											
Methane emissions (tonnes CO ₂ E)	Company wide	687,100	624,275	567,000	470,800	531,065	13%	EM-09 REF-02		-	
	Oil sands	4,465	6,895	5,347	4,707	33,031	602%	EM-09 REF-02		-	
Methane emissions intensity (tonnes CO ₂ E/m ³ OE)	Company wide	0.037	0.030	0.026	0.019	0.022	11%	EM-09 REF-02		-	
	Oil sands	0.0006	0.0007	0.0004	0.0003	0.0020	541%	EM-09 REF-02		-	
Methane emissions from natural gas production (tonnes CO ₂ E)	Company wide	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	827,858	-	EM-08 REF-02		-	
Methane emissions intensity from natural gas production (tonnes CO ₂ E /BOE)	Company wide	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	0.18	-	EM-08 REF-02		-	
Energy											
Energy use (GJ)	Company wide	70,728,994	76,030,503	90,722,293	118,798,766	105,700,988	-11%	EM-07 REF-03	EN3	EY	
	Oil sands	48,732,223	63,879,984	71,095,111	85,123,629	89,242,759	5%	REF-03	EN3	EY	
Energy intensity (GJ/m ³ OE)	Company wide	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.3	-13%	REF-03 EM-10	EN5	EY	
	Oil sands	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	-4%	REF-03	EN5	EY	
Land											
Total area under reclamation (hectares)		4,622	4,518	4,975	6,091	5,721	-6%	REF-03	EN13	-	

INDICATOR			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs. 2014 year-over-year change	Foot- note	GRI	Assurance
Well site reclamation certificates received			109	87	101	67	59	-12%	REF-03	EN13	-
Total wells undergoing active reclamation			1,469	2,115	2,787	3,236	3,617	12%	REF-03	EN13	-
Total reclaimed land (hectares)			491	257	271	288	155	-46%	REF-03	EN13	-
Spills											
Reportable spills	Company wide	Total	83	108	114	119	132	11%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Hydrocarbon	-	34	40	46	42	-9%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03	EN24	-
		Non-hydrocarbon	-	74	74	73	90	23%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
	Oil Sands	Total	33	51	52	51	52	2%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Hydrocarbon	-	8	6	3	6	100%	WS-02 WS-04 REF-03		-
		Non-hydrocarbon	-	43	46	48	46	-4%	WS-02 WS-04 REF-03		-
	Pipelines	Total	18	25	26	30	39	30%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Hydrocarbon	-	12	17	19	21	11%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Non-hydrocarbon	-	13	9	11	18	64%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
Estimated reportable volume spilled (bbls)	Company wide	Total	16,279	5,031	6,157	9,749	10,846	11%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Hydrocarbon	-	1,257	2,172	4,669	885	-81%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03	EN24	-
		Non-hydrocarbon	-	3,774	3,985	5,080	9,961	96%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
	Oil Sands	Total	11,234	1,678	3,269	5,713	5,180	-9%	WS-02 WS-04 REF-03		-
		Hydrocarbon	-	257	494	2,561	39	-98%	WS-02 WS-04 REF-03		-
		Non-hydrocarbon	-	1,421	2,775	3,152	5,141	63%	WS-02 WS-04 REF-03		-
	Pipelines	Total	3,799	1,802	1,519	1,130	2,024	79%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Hydrocarbon	-	140	1,115	715	429	-40%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
		Non-hydrocarbon	-	1,662	404	415	1,595	284%	WS-02 WS-03 REF-03		-
Water											
Fresh water use (bbls)	Company wide	Production & non-production	17,808,136	20,412,232	31,257,733	20,715,059	19,509,411	-6%	WT-01 WT-02 REF-03		-
		Production	12,382,207	10,030,035	12,328,423	13,592,081	14,373,939	6%	WT-01 WT-02		-
		Non-production	5,425,929	10,382,197	18,929,310	7,122,978	5,135,472	-28%	WT-01 WT-02 REF-03		-
	Oil Sands	Production & non-production	8,185,083	10,865,609	20,905,791	9,901,125	11,243,723	14%	WT-01 WT-03 REF-03		-
		Production	5,540,813	3,227,282	4,531,915	5,008,693	7,641,801	53%	WT-01 WT-03		-
		Non-production	2,644,270	7,638,327	16,373,875	4,892,433	3,601,923	-26%	WT-01 WT-03 REF-03		-
Fresh water use intensity (bbls/BOE)	Company wide	Production & non-production	0.156	0.157	0.230	0.137	0.127	-7%	WT-01 WT-02 REF-03		-
		Production only	0.108	0.077	0.091	0.090	0.093	4%	WT-01 WT-02		-
	Oil sands	Production & non-production	0.169	0.165	0.279	0.106	0.110	4%	WT-01 WT-03 REF-03		-
		Production only	0.114	0.049	0.061	0.054	0.075	39%	WT-01 WT-03		-
Saline water use (bbls)	Company wide	56,415,693	65,472,940	71,189,034	79,713,427	68,975,259	-13%			-	
	Oil sands	24,716,642	31,511,818	34,455,789	36,397,856	39,053,548	7%			-	
Saline water use intensity (bbls/BOE)	Company wide	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.45	-15%			-	
	Oil sands	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.39	0.38	-2%			-	
Water withdrawals by source (bbls)	Fresh surface water	4,859,465	4,639,365	4,663,076	4,560,579	3,196,499	-30%	WT-04	EN8	-	
	Fresh groundwater	12,948,671	15,772,867	26,594,657	16,146,305	16,310,949	1%	WT-04	EN8	-	
	Saline groundwater	56,415,693	65,472,940	71,189,035	79,721,601	68,977,222	-13%	WT-04	EN8	-	

INDICATOR			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs. 2014 year-over-year change	Foot- note	GRI	Assurance
Waste											
Waste (tonnes)	Total	Company wide	505,157	846,360	1,196,620	924,683	461,427	-50%	WS-01 REF-03	EN23	EY
		Oil sands	263,774	412,266	604,861	466,424	326,791	-30%	WS-01 REF-03		-
	Hazardous	Company wide	158,883	268,232	345,721	232,626	104,988	-55%	WS-01 REF-03	EN23	EY
		Oil sands	140,011	247,092	323,801	203,638	94,072	-54%	WS-01 REF-03		-
	Non-hazardous	Company wide	346,274	578,128	850,899	692,057	356,439	-48%	WS-01 REF-03	EN23	EY
		Oil sands	123,763	165,174	281,060	262,786	232,719	-11%	WS-01 REF-03		-
Innovation and efficiency											
Research and development (R&D) capital spend (gross, \$ millions)			see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	see footnote	91	-	IN-04; IN-05		-
Cenovus Environmental Opportunity Fund (\$ millions)	Approved spend	6.5	2.6	4.4	3.5	2.0	-43%	IN-01	EC1	-	
	Actual spend	7.0	1.9	5.3	3.5	2.0	-43%	IN-01		-	
Energy Efficiency Fund (\$ millions)	Approved spend	8.9	3.7	2.5	1.9	1.1	-42%	IN-02		-	
	Actual spend	5.3	5.2	1.6	3.5	1.7	-51%	IN-02		-	
Employee Energy Efficiency Rebate Program participation	Rebates issued	501	500	746	378	542	43%	IN-03		-	
Environmental impact reductions from Employee Energy Efficiency Rebate Program	GHG emissions (tonnes)	104	106	122	67	158	136%	IN-03		-	
	Natural gas (GJ)	1,051	1,090	1,415	837	863	3%	IN-03		-	
	Electricity (MWh)	44	48	55	27	133	393%	IN-03		-	
	Water (m ³)	3,829	2,534	6,263	2,470	6,972	182%	IN-03		-	
Steam to oil ratio (SOR)	Foster Creek	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3%	IN-06		-	
	Christina Lake	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	-3%	IN-06		-	
COMMUNITY											
Local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs											
Operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs (%)			100	100	100	100	100	0%	CM-06	SO1	-
Aboriginal engagement											
Aboriginal business spending (\$ millions)			244.9	327.2	395.4	383.8	296.6	-23%	CM-04	EC9	EY
Aboriginal business spending as percentage of total company spend (%)			9.0	9.7	12.1	12.4	17.3	40%	CM-05	EC9	-
Community investment and involvement											
Community funding - organizations supported			1,204	1,302	1,360	1,405	1,133	-19%	CM-02		-
Cash investments (\$)			13,446,489	13,103,194	14,678,783	13,895,378	8,484,970	-39%	CM-03 CM-08	EC1	LBG
Cash investments, in-kind donations, employee volunteering during work hours and management costs to run our community investment program (\$)			15,445,129	15,781,416	17,998,568	17,393,272	11,347,879	-35%	CM-03 CM-08		LBG
Combined value of our investments to the community, plus external resources leveraged which include employee giving facilitated by Cenovus (\$)			17,235,020	17,528,432	20,166,465	19,540,095	13,967,668	-29%	CM-03 CM-08		LBG
Contribution by focus area (%)	Learning	36	26	34	43	35	-18%	CM-08 CM-09		LBG	
	Safety and well-being	45	45	44	39	48	22%	CM-08 CM-09		LBG	
	Sustainable communities	19	29	21	18	17	-5%	CM-08 CM-09		LBG	
Contribution by type (%)	Charitable donations	-	-	60	48	68	42%	CM-07 CM-08 CM-09		LBG	
	Community investment	-	-	28	31	10	-68%	CM-07 CM-08 CM-09		LBG	
	Commercial initiatives	-	-	12	21	22	5%	CM-07 CM-08 CM-09		LBG	
Employee giving programs – Cenovus contribution (\$)			1,789,892	1,747,016	2,177,897	2,146,823	1,677,948	-22%	CM-08 CM-10		LBG
Employee Volunteer Grant Program - Cenovus donations (\$)			117,250	198,737	211,500	286,250	287,500	0%	CM-01		
BENCHMARKING											
Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) Responsible Canadian Energy (RCE) Program											

INDICATOR		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 vs. 2014 year-over-year change	Foot- note	GRI	Assurance
Direct GHG emissions intensity (tonnes CO ₂ E/m ³ OE)	Western Canada and oil sands	0.52	0.60	0.65	0.68	n/a		REF-01		-
	Oil sands	0.56	0.57	0.55	0.52	n/a		REF-01		-
NO _x emissions intensity (tonnes/thousand m ³ OE)	Western Canada and oil sands	0.90	0.85	0.76	0.73	n/a		REF-01		-
	Oil sands	0.92	0.79	0.67	0.63	n/a		REF-01		-
SO ₂ emissions intensity (tonnes/thousand m ³ OE)	Western Canada and oil sands	0.62	0.59	0.53	0.40	n/a		REF-01		-
	Oil sands	1.11	1.00	0.81	0.47	n/a		REF-01		-
Fresh water use intensity for production (bbls/BOE)	Western Canada and oil sands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		REF-01		-
	Oil sands	0.40	0.37	0.35	0.31	n/a		REF-01		-
Saline water use intensity for production (bbls/BOE)	Western Canada and oil sands	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		REF-01		-
	Oil sands	0.43	0.42	0.34	0.37	n/a		REF-01		-

Footnotes

CM-01	Cenovus recognizes and rewards the personal time contributed by our employees and their family members through volunteer grants. Cenovus will give \$250 for every 15 hours volunteered (to a maximum of \$1,000 per employee per year) to the organization(s) where the volunteer hours took place. This value is not included in the Employee giving programs – Cenovus contribution indicator.	EM-02	NO _x is a by-product of the fuel combustion process. NO _x emissions decreased in our conventional operations in 2015 because we retrofitted existing compressors with technology to burn fuel more efficiently. The decrease in NO _x emissions intensity reflects the shift of our total production towards oil sands, which is less NO _x intensive than our conventional oil and natural gas operations.
CM-02	Total number of organizations that received a direct cash donation through community investment funding and our employee programs.	EM-03	Flaring is a controlled burning of natural gas. In 2015, we had a number of unforeseen flaring events at our Weyburn facility, primarily due to high temperatures, which resulted in increased flaring from 2014 levels. We also implemented a fuel, flare and vent management program across our conventional assets to help improve the quality of measurement and reporting of flaring data.
CM-03	Total value of company community investments as audited by the London Benchmarking Group (LBG) Canada.	EM-04	Venting is a controlled release of natural gas into the atmosphere. In 2015, we had an increase in venting because we made improvements to our measurement and reporting process which allowed us to more effectively track the total gas vented. This was largely due to the implementation of our fuel, flare and vent management program, which allowed us to capture data on a larger scope of vented volumes in our conventional oil and natural gas operations. We also undertook efforts to improve tracking of estimated oil sands venting volumes using approved methodologies.
CM-04	All goods and/or services provided by either an Aboriginal-owned company (51 percent or more ownership) or an Aboriginal joint venture. The 2015 number reflects the total amount for goods and/or services provided in 2015 invoiced at the time the Aboriginal business spend report was generated.	EM-05	The increase in direct GHG emissions is due primarily to the 9.5 percent growth in our oil sands production. Despite the increase in oil sands production, we've been able to keep our GHG emissions intensity at relatively steady levels as a result of our energy efficiency initiatives, the quality of our reservoirs and our drive to maintain industry-leading steam to oil (SOR) performance. Direct GHG emissions reporting includes the release of all combustion, flaring, venting and fugitive emissions.
CM-05	Calculated as a percentage of 2015 annual capital investments.	EM-06	The increase in indirect GHG emissions is due to increased electricity consumption across our oil sands facilities with the addition of Christina Lake phase CDE optimization expansion. This was offset in part by a decrease in indirect GHG emissions at our conventional oil and natural gas operations.
CM-06	Cenovus undertakes a number of activities relating to community engagement and impact assessments depending on the scale of our operations within a region and the type of impact they may have. Some programs, such as our Integrity Hotline and Expect Respect programs, apply to 100 percent of our operations. In regions such as southern Alberta where conventional oil and natural gas operations exist on private land, our staff liaise with landowners on an as-needed basis. Operations with a larger scale, such as our oil sands operations in northern Alberta, have more extensive assessment and engagement activities. For example, environmental impact assessments that include a socio-economic impact analysis are required as part of the regulatory process for our oil sands projects. Approvals we have received for our oil sands projects through this process require ongoing environmental monitoring programs. Additionally, Cenovus undertakes regular stakeholder engagement activities and has developed a number of long-term agreements with Aboriginal communities in our oil sands operating regions.	EM-07	The increase in energy use is due to increased use of electricity and natural gas at our oil sands operations as a result of the start-up of our Christina Lake phase CDE optimization expansion. Even with the growth in oil sands production, our oil sands energy use intensity decreased from 2014 levels. This is primarily due to our efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce the amount of steam required per barrel of oil produced. Energy use and intensity includes direct and indirect energy consumption.
CM-07	As defined by the London Benchmarking Group (LBG). Charitable donations include one-off or intermittent donations in response to charity appeals or in support of employee charitable activities. Community Investments include longer-term, strategic involvement in community partnerships that address a specific range of social issues that are important to the company or to company stakeholders. Commercial initiatives include activities in the community that directly support a business objective or promote the commercial interest of the corporation.	EM-08	Data for years prior to 2015 was not available at the time of reporting, but will be provided in future reporting years where possible.
CM-08	As audited by LBG Canada.	EM-09	Our methane emissions primarily come from vented gas activity in our operations. We reported higher methane emissions in 2015 largely due to the implementation of our fuel, flare and vent management program across our conventional assets, which allowed us to capture data on a larger scope of vented gas volumes. We also undertook efforts to improve tracking of estimated oil sands venting volumes using approved methodologies. We aim to improve our management of methane emissions through a variety of technologies and recovery systems we have installed across our operations.
CM-09	The percentages for contribution type and focus area come from the subtotal before our program management costs and value of external resources leveraged. Including our cash investments, employee time during working hours and in kind investments, this value for 2015 was \$8,875,024 or approximately four percent above our cash investments alone.	EM-10	Values from years prior to 2015 have been restated to correct for a calculation error.
CM-10	Total Cenovus donations made from matching employee contributions in the Thanks & Giving and Matching Gifts programs. Cenovus matches employees' charitable donations dollar for dollar up to \$25,000 per employee per year. Total does not include employee contribution.	EN-01	Non-GAAP measure as referenced in our Advisory.
EM-01	The increase in our SO ₂ emissions is primarily due to a higher number of flaring events at our Weyburn facility. While production increases in our oil sands operations in 2015 also contributed to increasing emissions, oil sands SO ₂ intensity decreased by roughly five percent. We recover over 70 percent of sulphur, per our commitments in the facilities' environmental approvals.		

EN-02	Capital expenditures before acquisition capital.	IN-06	Steam to oil ratio (SOR) is the amount of steam it takes to produce a barrel of oil. A low SOR results in lower water usage, more efficient use of steam, a reduction of emissions per barrel of oil recovered and an overall reduction in operating costs. Industry average SOR equals volume weighted average SOR for significant Alberta projects producing more than 10,000 bbls/d. Source: Alberta Energy Regulator.
EN-03	Operating expenses for 2011 and 2012 have been restated to conform to the presentation adopted for the year ended December 31, 2013.	OP-01	Gross production numbers are disclosed in this report because we calculate our emissions and water intensities using 100 percent of production. Our financial results report our Foster Creek and Christina Lake production on a net basis to account for the 50 percent ownership of these properties with ConocoPhillips.
EN-04	Based on TSX closing share price at year end 2015 using annualized dividend.	OP-02	Natural gas converted using a 6:1 oil equivalent. See our Advisory on page 98 of our 2015 Annual Report.
EN-05	Employee salaries and benefits are recorded in either operating and general and administrative expenses, or property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets, corresponding to the type of service provided.	REF-01	Source: Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) Responsible Canadian Energy (RCE) 2015 National Data Table. Note: Due to the timing of our data reporting programs, CAPP RCE data is one year behind our data. When benchmarking our performance, Cenovus compares our current year data with the most current CAPP RCE information available. When reporting CAPP RCE values, we only compare ourselves against oil sands and Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (WCSB), and exclude values for Atlantic or Northern Canada regions. For Cenovus oil sands performance, we compare ourselves to CAPP RCE oil sands mining and in-situ for GHGs, NOx and SO ₂ and oil sands in-situ for fresh water use. For Cenovus-wide results, we compare ourselves to the weighted WCSB and oil sands average, using the oil sands segments as outlined above. Oil sands in-situ (CSS, SAGD) and mining includes projects within Alberta. Saskatchewan SAGD projects for heavy oil are included in WCSB. All oil sands data includes in-situ and mining operations unless otherwise noted. WCSB includes conventional gas, light, medium and heavy oil, as well as Saskatchewan SAGD projects. GHG, NOx and SO ₂ emissions based on data from CAPP members only. Bitumen oil equivalent production has been adjusted from original CAPP reported values to align with Cenovus's corporate responsibility intensity calculations which assume a ratio of 1.0 m ³ bitumen to 1.0 m ³ oil equivalent (m ³ OE) bitumen. Fresh and saline water data is based on Government of Alberta data for all industry. Combined WCSB and Oil Sands is not provided as CAPP RCE reported values for Western Canada were not directly comparable with Cenovus reported values.
EN-06	Employee stock-based compensation costs previously included in operating expense were reclassified to general and administrative expense for 2014 and 2013 to conform to the presentation adopted in 2015.	REF-02	Methodology based on CAPP Guide to Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CAPP, 2003) and guided by requirements of the Alberta Specified Gas Reporting Regulation, where applicable.
GV-01	Investigations can include (but are not limited to) compliance with laws and regulations, conflict of interest, fraud, confidentiality and disclosure and other potential breaches of policies and practices.	REF-03	Methodology based on CAPP 2014 Responsible Canadian Energy Metrics Guide (CAPP, 2014).
GV-02	Data includes regulatory fines related to environmental, health and safety contraventions paid during the stated year. Our fine in 2013 included the \$252,385 administrative penalty for unlicensed water withdrawals at our prospective Steepbank oil sands operations and the \$7,000 administrative penalty for SO ₂ exceedances at Christina Lake.	REF-04	Methodology informed by the CAPP Guide: A Recommended Approach to Completing the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) for the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry (2007).
GV-03	An incident is considered to have occurred when a judgement by a formal governing body such as a regulator or Human Rights Commission is made resulting in a fine or non-monetary sanction against Cenovus.	WF-01	Employee total is based on head count and includes part-time employees.
HS-01	Recordable injuries include lost-time injuries as well as medical aid injuries. Medical aid injuries require medical attention but do not result in an employee being absent from work. Recordable injury frequency is the total number of recordable injuries per 200,000 hours worked.	WF-02	The three main reasons why employees left Cenovus were better job fit and career opportunity, retirement and relocation/working closer to home.
HS-02	A lost time injury is any injury that prevents a worker from returning to work the day following an incident and any subsequent work day beyond the day of the event. Lost time injury frequency is the total number of such injuries per 200,000 hours worked.	WF-03	Our generational profile is based on the study by Dr. Linda Duxbury as follows: Generation Y: 1975-2000 Generation X: 1967-1974 Baby boomer: 1946-1966 Veteran: 1945 and earlier
HS-03	Periodic health assessments occur every two years for employees in safety-sensitive positions, where an employee has the responsibility for his or her own safety or the safety of other people, or as determined by regulatory requirement. The assessment includes: a health history check review, audiometric testing (to meet regulatory requirements), vision test (for driving) and pulmonary function testing (to determine fitness for respirator use). Fitness for work requires that staff be in a condition to carry out their day-to-day job duties safely and effectively without putting their own health and safety at risk or the health and safety of other staff members, customers, the public or the environment.	WF-04	Top management is calculated using the following employee categories: President & CEO, Executive Vice-President, Senior Vice-President, Vice-President and Chief.
HS-04	Cenovus follows the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) Process Safety Event Reporting Guide, which is based on the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 754 and the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP) Report 456. We are also an active member of CAPP's Process Safety Management Committee and are dedicated to improving process safety at Cenovus and throughout industry through shared learnings and strategies.	WS-01	Less drilling and construction activity in 2015, combined with the results of focused improvement efforts initiated in 2014 at our oil sands operations, has contributed to the reduction of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Improvements continue to be made to the data collection process through an improved waste tracking system. In mid-2012, the Alberta Energy Regulator implemented a new directive containing more stringent land application criteria capturing more drilling waste volumes.
HS-05	Cenovus staff participate in an annual physical-activity-based challenge that encourages teamwork and empowers them to manage and improve their health. From 2012 to 2014, Cenovus participated in the Global Corporate Challenge (GCC) and reported this measure as the GCC participation rate. In 2015, Cenovus managed an internal physical-activity-based challenge where participants formed teams and tracked their preferred physical activities, which they converted into steps that propelled them through a virtual map of the historic Route 66.		
IN-01	The Cenovus Environmental Opportunity Fund program expenditures reflect commitments made in previous years. Newer investments are directed towards efforts through COSIA or are expected to occur via Evok.		
IN-02	Since the inception of the Cenovus Energy Efficiency Fund in 2009, we have invested nearly \$30 million to support energy efficiency initiatives. Actual spend varies year over year due to our commitments to multi-year efficiency projects, where commitment spend depends on the execution stage of the projects.		
IN-03	Environmental impact reductions estimated by the third-party program administrator.		
IN-04	Total upstream technology development before deductions. Values reported are before deductions such as SR&ED tax credits and are gross (i.e. include partner share). A new reporting methodology has been adopted for 2015 and reflects the best available information at the time of this report. We will aim to provide restated 2014 historical values as this information becomes available.		
IN-05	Due to confidentiality, Cenovus does not report forward-looking information on research, development and technology innovation expenditures.		

WS-02	<p>The volume of spills is the aggregate volume associated with all unintended liquid or solid releases to the environment greater than 2m³ on site; any amount that may have an adverse environmental effect or pose a danger to public safety; any amount not confined to a site; any release from a pipeline; or any release into a watercourse, groundwater or surface water.</p> <p>A hydrocarbon spill includes a liquid or solid component consisting of carbon and hydrogen molecules that are the principal constituents of petroleum products (both refined and unrefined).</p> <p>A non-hydrocarbon spill can include liquids and solids that are water, waste or chemical based, non-hydrocarbon refined products or other substances used in operations or generated as waste material.</p>
WS-03	<p>While the total number of reportable spills increased by 11 percent in 2015, our reportable hydrocarbon spills decreased by 10 percent. The increase in non-hydrocarbon spills occurred in our conventional operations, while our sands operations spill count remained near 2014 levels. The volume of hydrocarbon spills decreased by about 80 percent in 2015 compared with the previous year. The increase in volume of non-hydrocarbon spills in 2015 was due largely to three spills. We had a release of treated wastewater from one of our Christina Lake camp wastewater treatment plants which totaled 2,500 barrels. We also had two uncontrolled and unmonitored surface water releases at our Foster Creek and Pelican Lake operations from industrial runoff control systems, including ponds and berms, which totaled 2,500 barrels.</p> <p>We are implementing a number of strategies such as targeted maintenance, worker awareness and process improvement to address the range of factors that caused the spills. The regulations we operate under specify if a spill is reportable based on a combination of factors: the spill volume, the substance released and the location of the spill (i.e. off-lease or into water). Values for spill count and volume prior to 2015 have been restated to reflect the most up to date information available in our incident management reporting system.</p>
WS-04	<p>The total number of spills in our oil sands operations remained near 2014 levels and the total volume decreased by nine percent. While the number of hydrocarbon spills increased from 2014, we had fewer large volume hydrocarbon spills which resulted in a 98 percent reduction in hydrocarbon spill volume. We continue to look for ways to reduce the frequency and volume of products being spilled and to better understand the potential impacts associated with spills.</p>
WT-01	<p>Production water use represents all the fresh water we used directly for oil production, not including water used for potable camp water, dust suppression, ice road construction and drilling. A reporting methodology change has resulted in a restatement of fresh water use and fresh water intensity numbers. The restated data does not substantively alter trends discussed in previous reports and now allows for comparison to CAPP and other industry-wide metrics.</p>
WT-02	<p>Fresh water is used across our operations for oil production as well as for non-production activities such as drilling, well completions, ice roads, dust control and at our camps. In 2015, our overall fresh water use for production increased, mainly due to a greater need at our oil sands assets while non-production fresh water use decreased because of reduced drilling and well completions work.</p>
WT-03	<p>We used more fresh water at our oil sands operations in 2015 partly because of the need for additional steam during the start-up of new production at both our Foster Creek and Christina Lake operations. This occurred during a period when less produced water was available. Produced water is the water returned with the oil from our wells that we recycle to use for steam generation. At the same time, the Foster Creek equipment we use to treat saline water before it can be used for steam reached its capacity so we had to use more fresh water for steam creation. In addition, we used more fresh water at our Christina Lake operation during short intervals when some saline water treating equipment at the facility was offline for repairs.</p>
WT-04	<p>Historical values have been restated to reflect 2015 reporting methodology to include water used for fracking and allocation fresh water used for the Grand Rapids SAGD oil sands pilot in years 2011-2013.</p>