



The following presentation includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. You can identify our forward-looking statements by words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "projects," "believes," "estimates," and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements relating to ConocoPhillips' operations are based on management's expectations, estimates and projections about ConocoPhillips and the petroleum industry in general on the date these presentations were given. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Further, certain forward-looking statements are based upon assumptions as to future events that may not prove to be accurate. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecast in such forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially include, but are not limited to, crude oil and natural gas prices; refining and marketing margins; potential failure to achieve, and potential delays in achieving expected reserves or production levels from existing and future oil and gas development projects due to operating hazards, drilling risks, and the inherent uncertainties in interpreting engineering data relating to underground accumulations of oil and gas; unsuccessful exploratory drilling activities; lack of exploration success; potential disruption or unexpected technical difficulties in developing new products and manufacturing processes; potential failure of new products to achieve acceptance in the market; unexpected cost increases or technical difficulties in constructing or modifying company manufacturing or refining facilities; unexpected difficulties in manufacturing, transporting or refining synthetic crude oil; international monetary conditions and exchange controls; potential liability for remedial actions under existing or future environmental regulations; potential liability resulting from pending or future litigation; general domestic and international economic and political conditions, as well as changes in tax and other laws applicable to ConocoPhillips' business.

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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," "oil in place," "recoverable bitumen," "exploitable bitumen in place," and "bitumen in place" that the SEC's guidelines strictly prohibit us from including in filings with the SEC. The term "reserves," as used in this presentation, includes proved reserves from Syncrude oil sands operations in Canada which are currently reported separately as mining operations in our SEC reports. Under amendments to the SEC rules, mining oil sands reserves will no longer be reported separately. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the oil and gas disclosures in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

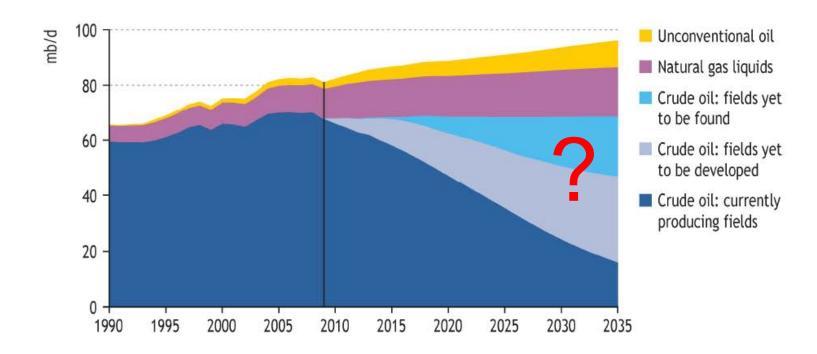
Overview



- The Importance of Oil Sands
- ConocoPhillips Canada Oil Sands
- Factors Driving Investment in Canada



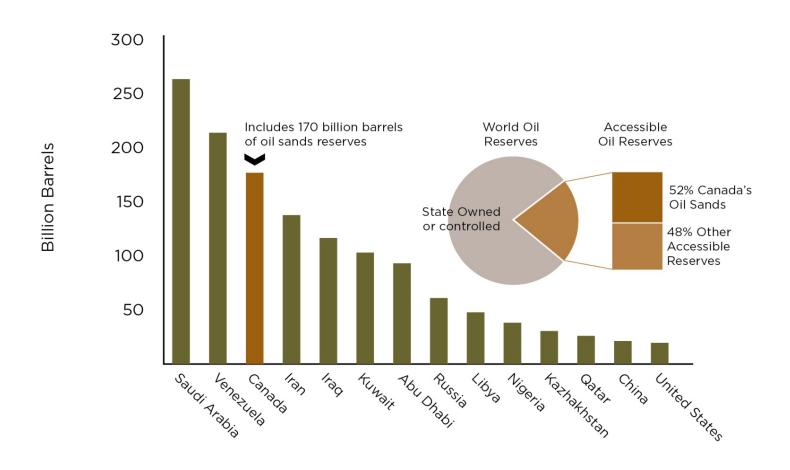
New Capacity Required



47 Million Barrel Gap By 2035

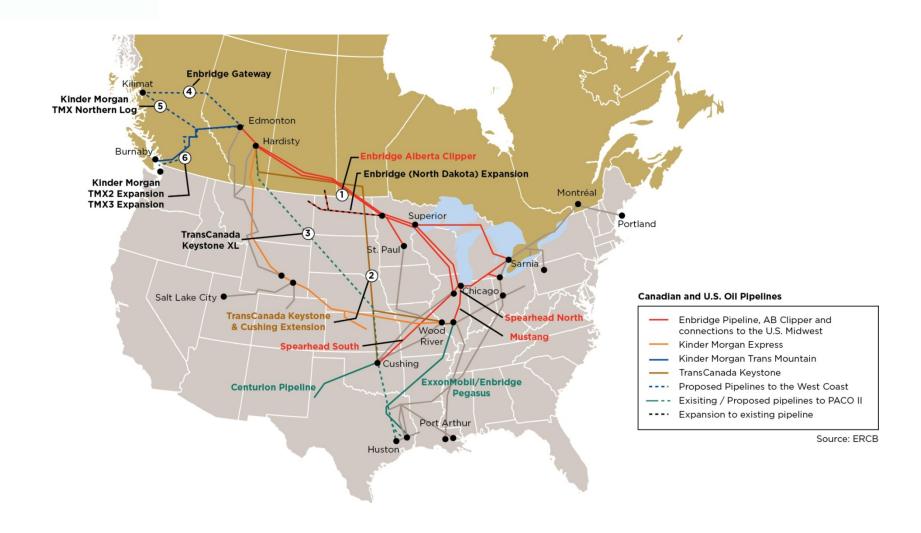


Crude Oil Reserves by Country





Energy Security Oil Sands





Oil Sands Economic Impact on US

National Impacts (\$U.S. Billion)	2010	2015	2020	2025
U.S. Output	23.0	69.2	78.5	80.9
U.S. Gross Domestic Product	11.5	34.0	40.4	42.2

National Impacts (Thousand Person Years)	2009-2 010		2016- 2020	
U.S. Employment	172	343	88	22

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Mining Process



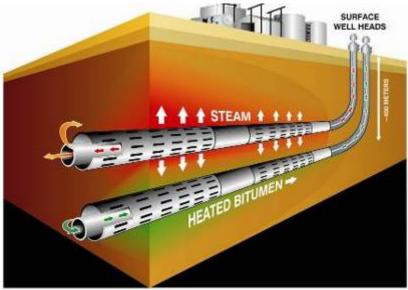


- About 20% of the oil sands resource can be extracted by mining.
- Trucks and shovels remove the bitumen for processing.
- Processing separates the bitumen from sands, clay and other by-products.
- Approximately 12% of oil sands mining has been reclaimed.



SAGD In-Situ Process

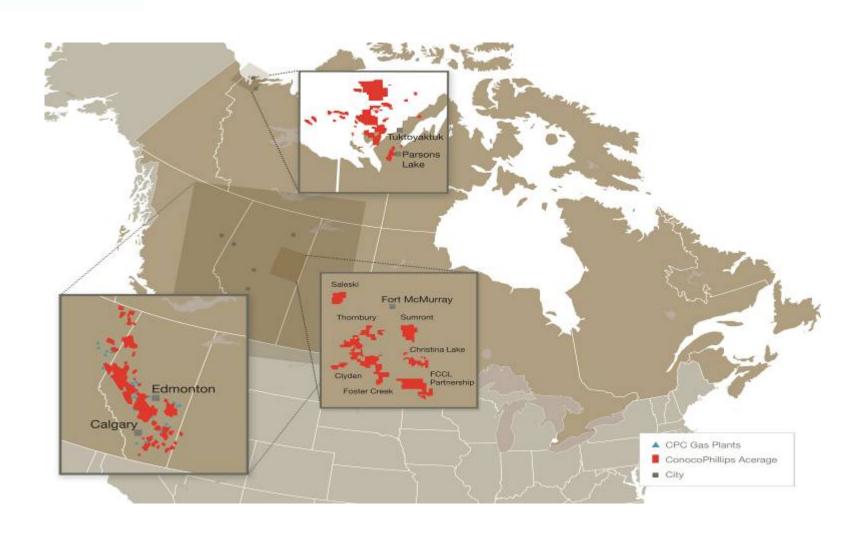




- Minimal surface footprint from well pads.
- Uses two horizontal wells.
- Top well injects steam into the reservoir, heating up the bitumen and reducing its viscosity.
- Heated bitumen flows back to surface through bottom well.
- High water recycle rate from steam production.

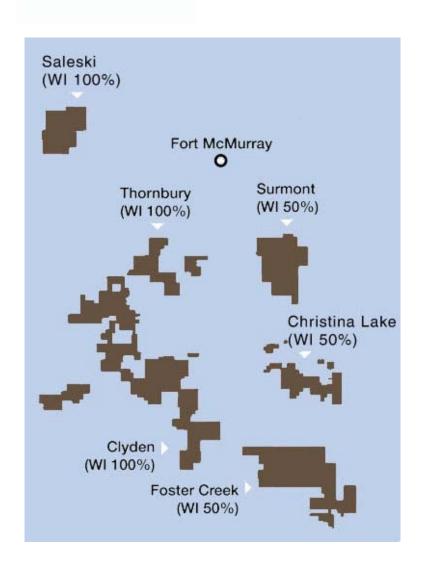


ConocoPhillips in Canada





COP Oil Sands Position



- More than 1 million net acres
- Significant 15+ BBOE resource
- 2nd largest SAGD producer in Canada
- Investing \$1.5 B in 2011
- Average project F&D = \$8 -\$12/BOE
- Average technology spend of \$100 million



Surmont: Asset Overview

Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage



- Currently producing between 23,000 and 26,000 bbls/day
- Reached record production this year
- Phase 2 multi-billion dollar mega-project under construction
- First production for Phase 2
 will be 2015
- Phase 1&2 gross regulatory capacity of 136,000 bbls/day





Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD)



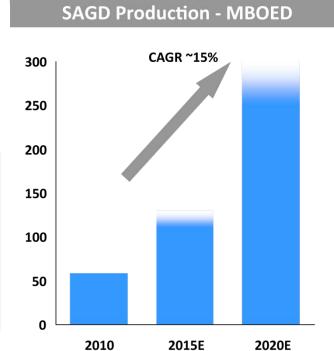
- 50/50 Partnership with Cenovus
- SAGD recovery process
- Foster Creek is currently producing more than 110,000 gross bbls/day
- Christina Lake is currently producing approximately 20,000 gross bbls/day
- Expansion plans are underway



Oil Sands Production Growth

Project	Phase	Start-up ¹	Production Capacity (bbls/d)
Foster Creek	A-E	2002	120,000
Christina Lake	A-B	2002	18,000
Surmont	1	2007	27,000
Christina Lake	С	2011	40,000
Christina Lake	D	2013	40,000
Surmont	2	2015	109,000
Foster Creek	F	2014	35,000
Foster Creek	G	2016	35,000
Foster Creek	н	2017	35,000
Christina Lake	E	2014	40,000
Christina Lake	F	2016	40,000
Christina Lake	G	2017	40,000
Narrows Lake	А	2016	130,000





¹ Targeted first production subject to regulatory or partner or joint venture approval.





Key factors are:

- Business Climate Fiscal Regime
- The Resource
- Political Considerations

Oil Sands Task Force



Key drivers: New tax and royalty regime, new technology

1995 Task Force Projections:

- \$25 billion investment over 25 years
- Triple production to 1.4 mmboed

2011:

- Production is 1.8 mmboed (growth to 4 mmboed)
- \$2.1 trillion investment in new oil sands development over next 25 years

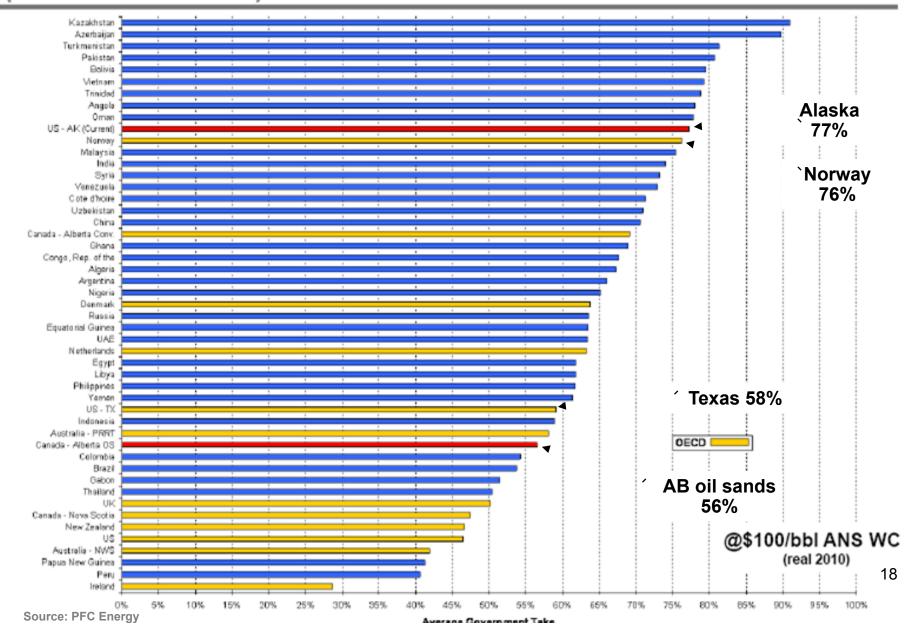
ConocoPhillips

What Changed?

- Strong collaboration between industry and government
- Royalty rates kept low (1%) in early years
- In the mid 2000's tax rates started falling:
 - 44.6% in 1995 compared to <u>25.0%</u> in 2012 (combined FED/AB)
- For a mature oil sands project, government take is about 52% at \$100 WTI and capped at 55%
- In 2007, the AB government wanted more upside and initiated the AB Royalty Review – it drove investment out
- Realizing their mistake, the 2010 AB Competitiveness Review reduced progressivity and upfront royalties
- Investment has returned record land sales in 2011

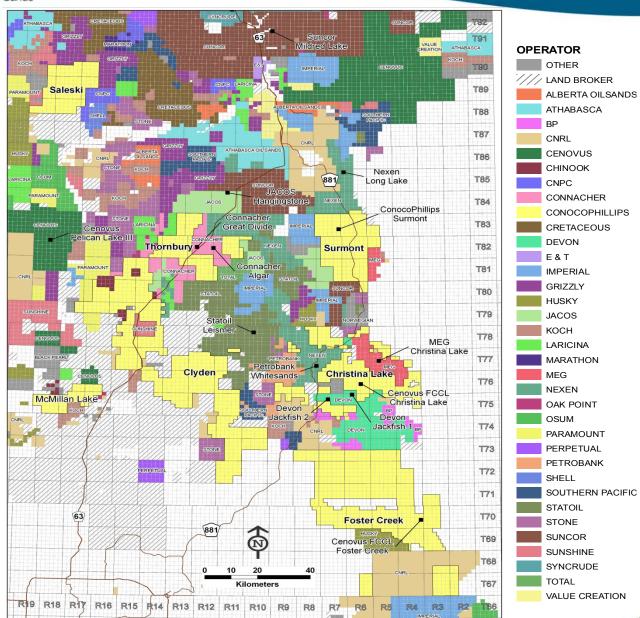
Average Relative Government Take

(\$100 / bbl ANS WC)





Oil Sands Leases – The Diversity



Conclusion



- Alberta oil sands are a significant global energy resource
 - Addressing growing energy demands
- Collaboration between industry and government
 - Made-in-Alberta model encourages investment
- The strategy is paying off



Thank You

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www.conocophillips.ca

