



Enterprise Products Partners L.P. Analyst Conference Houston

March 20, 2012



Forward–Looking Statements



This presentation contains forward-looking statements and information based on Enterprise's beliefs and those of its general partner, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to them. When used in this presentation, words such as "anticipate," "project," "expect," "plan," "seek," "goal," "estimate," "forecast," "intend," "could," "should," "will," "believe," "may," "potential" and similar expressions and statements regarding our plans and objectives for future operations, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

Although Enterprise and its general partner believe that such expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, neither Enterprise nor its general partner can give assurances that such expectations will prove to be correct. Such statements are subject to a variety of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, Enterprise's actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated, projected or expected. Among the key risk factors that may have a direct bearing on Enterprise's financial position, results of operations and cash flows are:

- changes in demand for and production of natural gas, NGLs, crude oil, petrochemicals and refined products;
- a decrease in demand for NGL products by the petrochemical, refining or heating industries;
- competition from third parties in Enterprise's midstream energy businesses;
- Enterprise's debt level may limit its future financial flexibility;
- operating cash flows from Enterprise's capital projects may not be immediate;
- a natural disaster, catastrophe, terrorist attack or similar event could result in severe personal injury, property damage and environmental damage, which could curtail Enterprise's operations;
- the imposition of additional governmental regulations that cause delays or deter new oil and gas exploration and production activities and thus reduce the level of volumes that Enterprise processes, stores, transports or otherwise handles;
- new environmental regulations that limit Enterprise's operations or significantly increases its operating costs; and
- the tax treatment of publicly traded partnerships or an investment in Enterprise common units could be subject to potential legislative, judicial or administrative changes and differing interpretations, possibly on a retroactive basis, which could impact the value of its limited partner interests.

The foregoing discussion of important factors may not be all-inclusive and Enterprise provides additional cautionary discussion of risks and uncertainties under the captions "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contained in its recent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements attributable to Enterprise or any person acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained herein, in such filings and in its future periodic reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Enterprise has no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Meeting Agenda



1. Michael Creel – Welcome and Opening Remarks
2. Jim Teague – Industry Overview and Fundamentals
3. Tony Chovanec – Fundamentals / Supply Appraisal Overview
4. Jerry Cardillo – Propylene and Marine Services
5. Mark Hurley – Crude Oil and Offshore Business
6. Chris Skoog – Onshore Natural Gas Pipeline Services and Marketing
7. Jim Collingsworth – FERC Regulated Onshore Pipelines
8. Tom Zulim – Unregulated NGL Business
9. Lynn Bourdon – NGL, C₄ Olefins and Refined Products Marketing Business
10. Ivan Zirbes – Safety and Training
11. Randy Fowler – Financial Overview
12. Appendix and Non-GAAP Reconciliations



Welcome and Opening Remarks

Michael A. Creel
President and CEO

Safety First



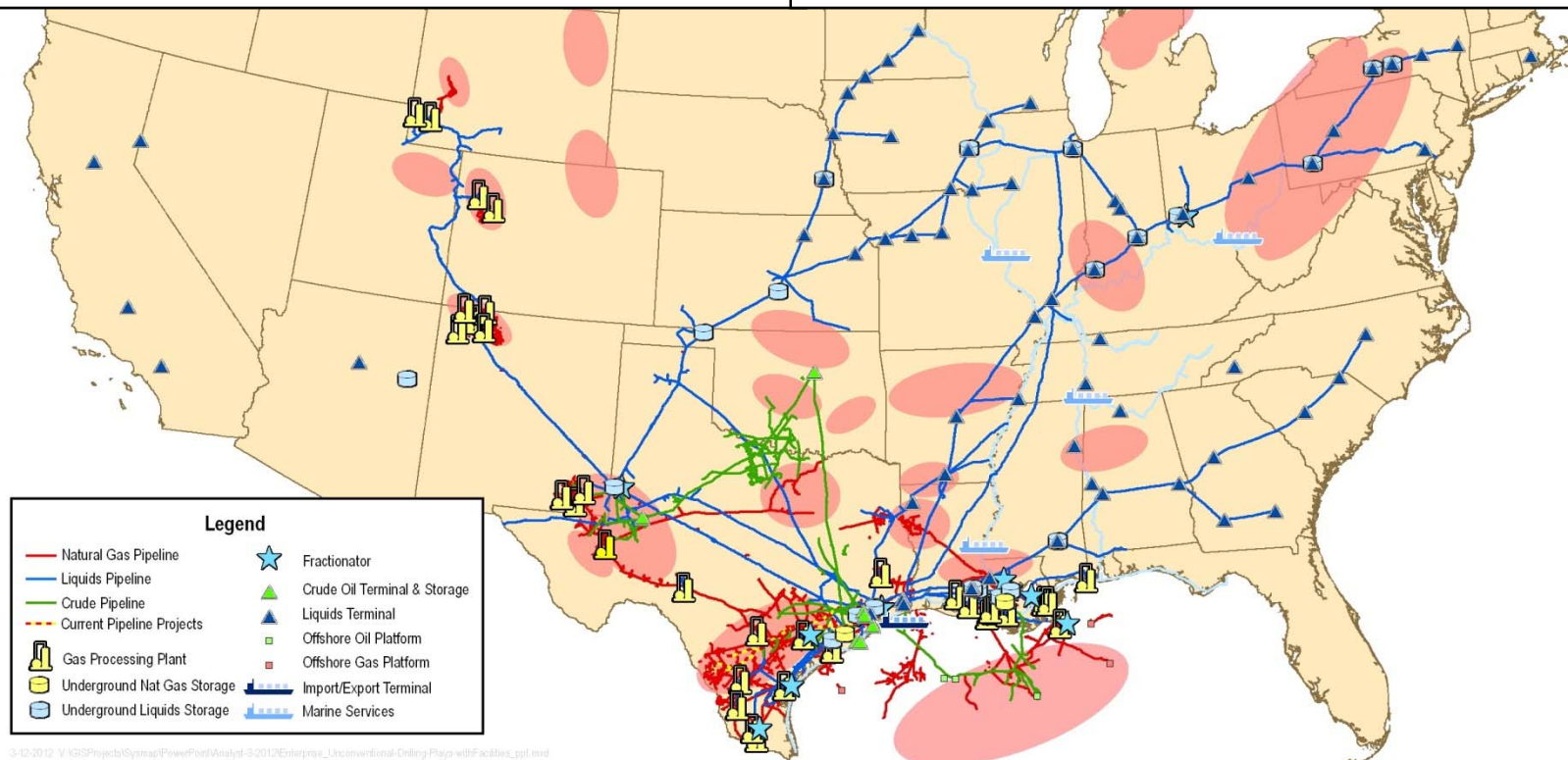
- Safety is a core value at Enterprise
- Personal responsibility for safety is clearly communicated to employees and contractors
- Message reiterated daily
- Safety Leadership Summit Meetings
- Safety Leadership Council
- Work safe, work smart, work hard

EPD Portfolio of Integrated Assets



Major Asset Overview

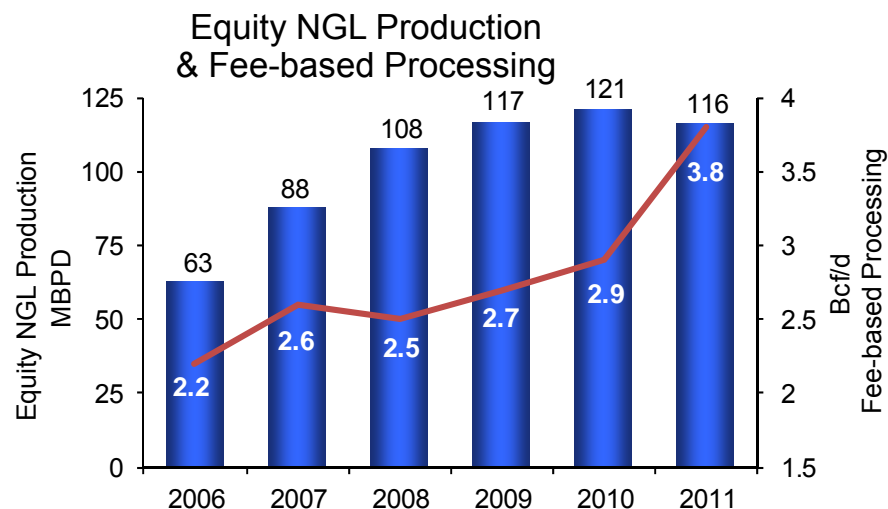
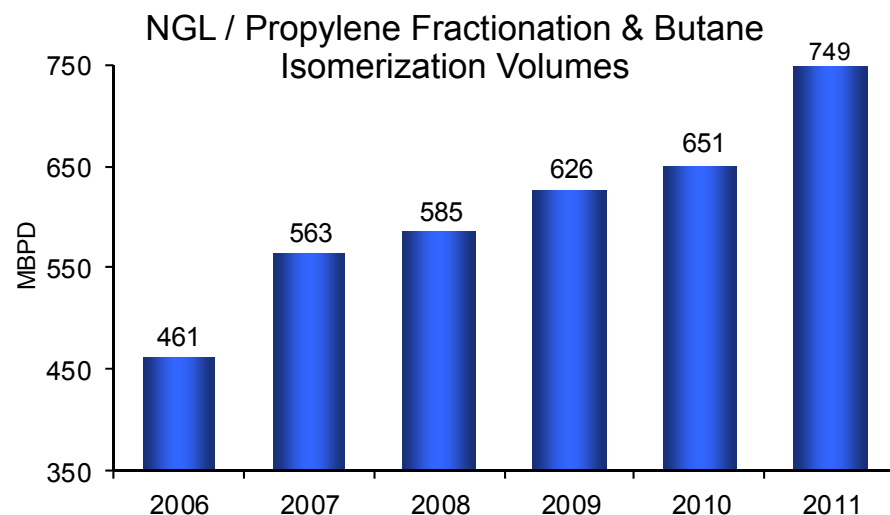
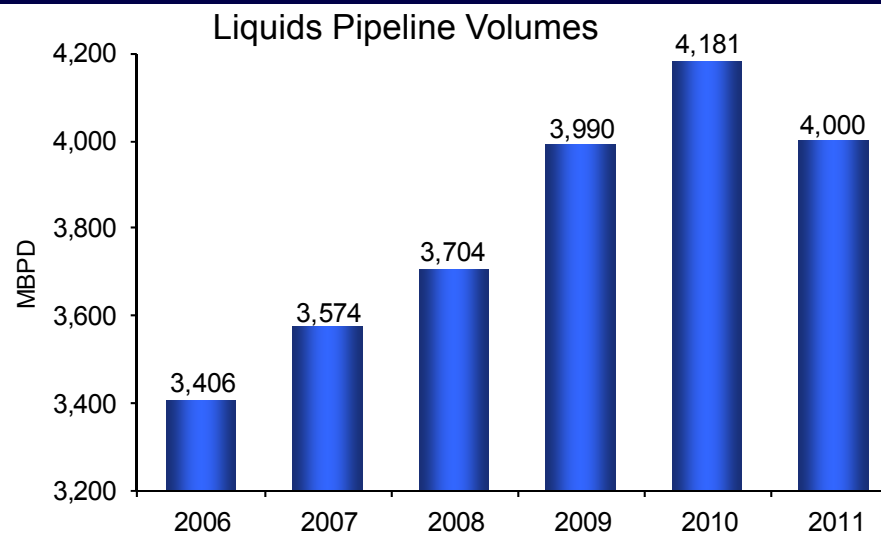
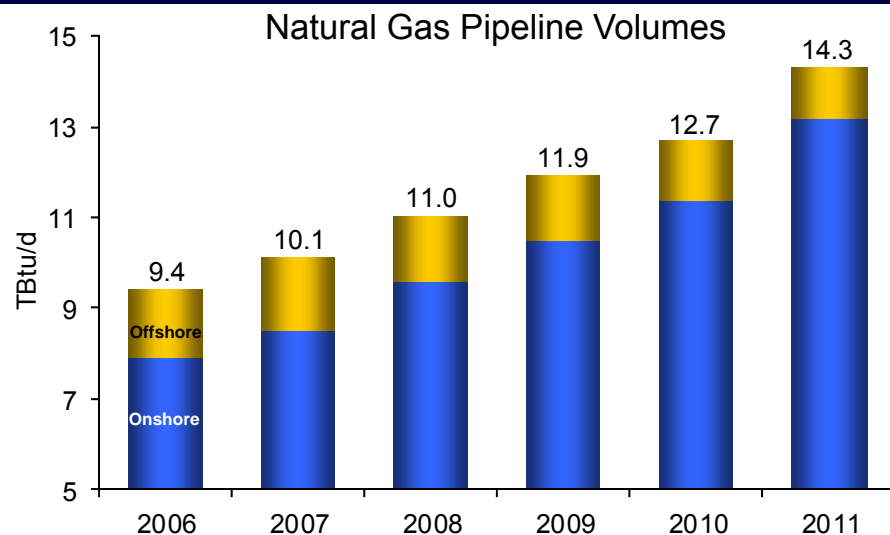
- 50,600 miles of natural gas, NGL, crude oil, refined products and petrochemical pipelines
- 190 MMBbls of NGL, refined products and crude oil & 14 Bcf of natural gas storage capacity
- 24 natural gas processing plants
- 20 NGL and propylene fractionators
- 6 offshore hub platforms
- NGL import / export terminals
- Butane isomerization complex; octane enhancement facility; high-purity isobutylene facility



3-12-2012 V:\GIS\Projects\Synapse\PowerPoint\Analyst-3-2012\Enterprise_Unconventional-Online-Playa-with-facilities.pptx

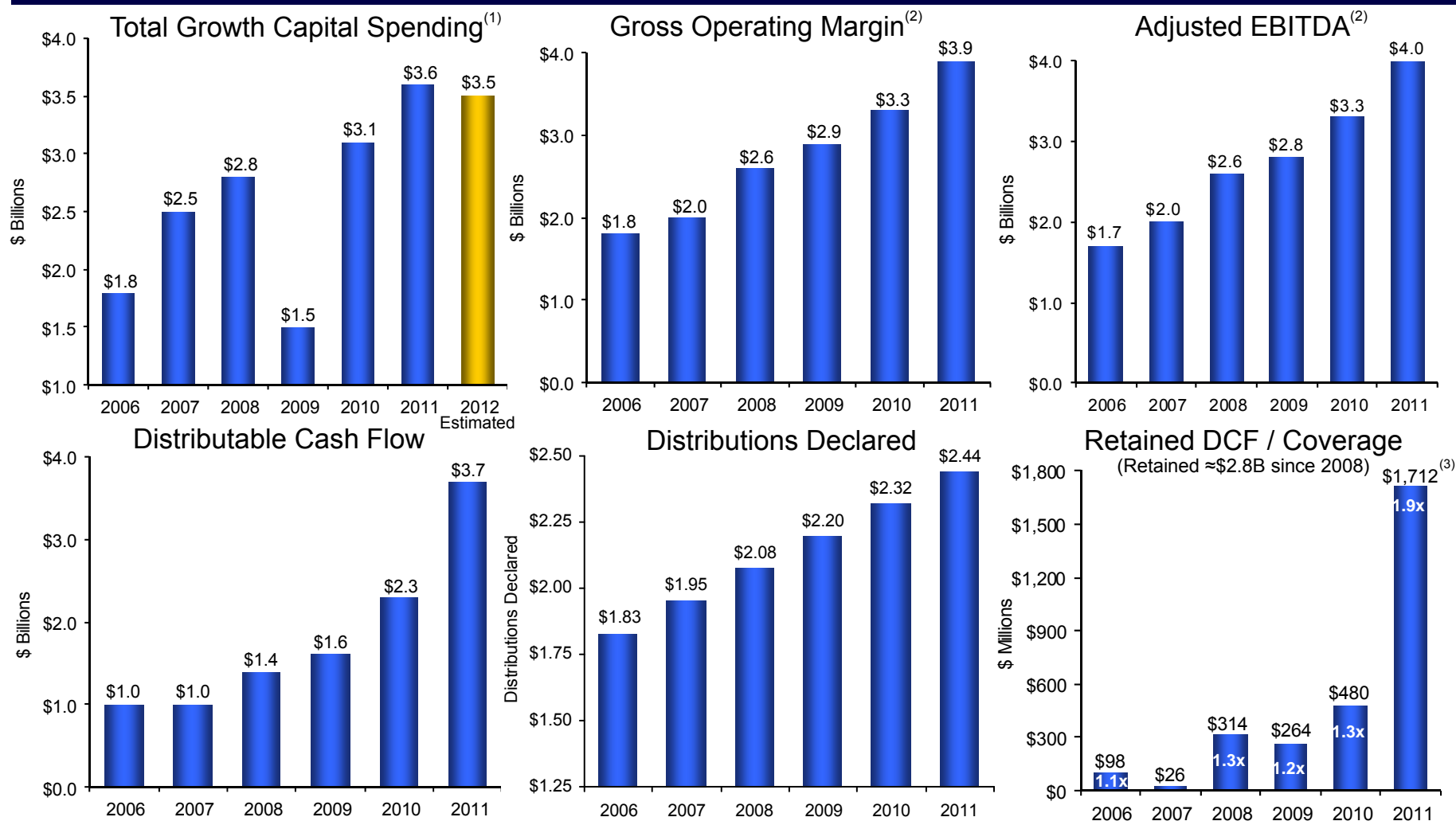
Note: Does not include assets of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. in which EPD owns a noncontrolling equity interest effective with the merger of Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. (the "Holdings Merger").

Strong Operating Performance⁽¹⁾ ...



⁽¹⁾ Recast to include TEPPCO for all periods prior to the TEPPCO Merger, which was completed on October 26, 2009.

...Led to Record Financial Results



⁽¹⁾ Total growth capital spending also includes capital spent for business combinations.

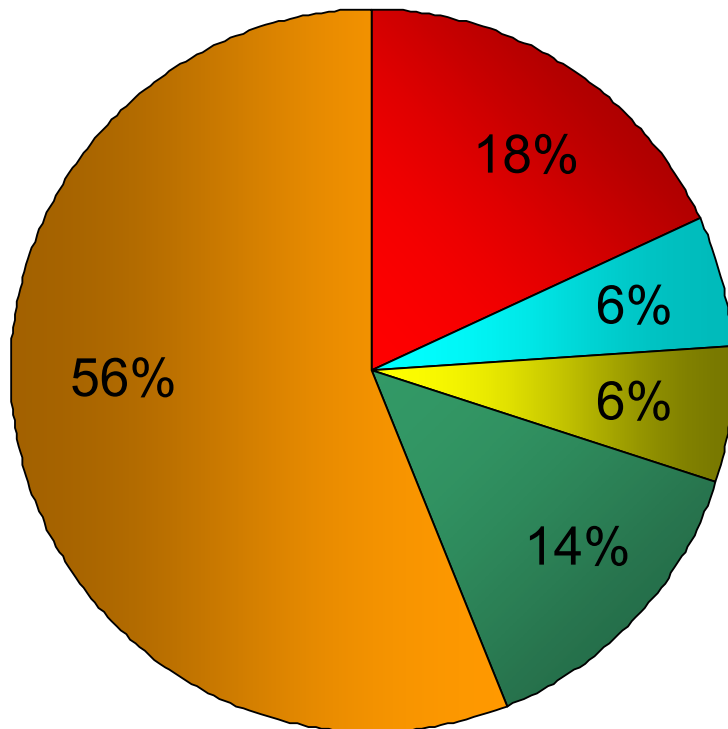
⁽²⁾ Total Gross Operating Margin and Adjusted EBITDA have been presented as if EPD were Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. for all periods prior to the Holdings Merger, which was completed on November 22, 2010.

⁽³⁾ Includes \$1.0 billion of proceeds from asset sales. Coverage would have been 1.3x excluding the proceeds from asset sales.

Geographic and Business Diversification Provide Multiple Earnings Streams



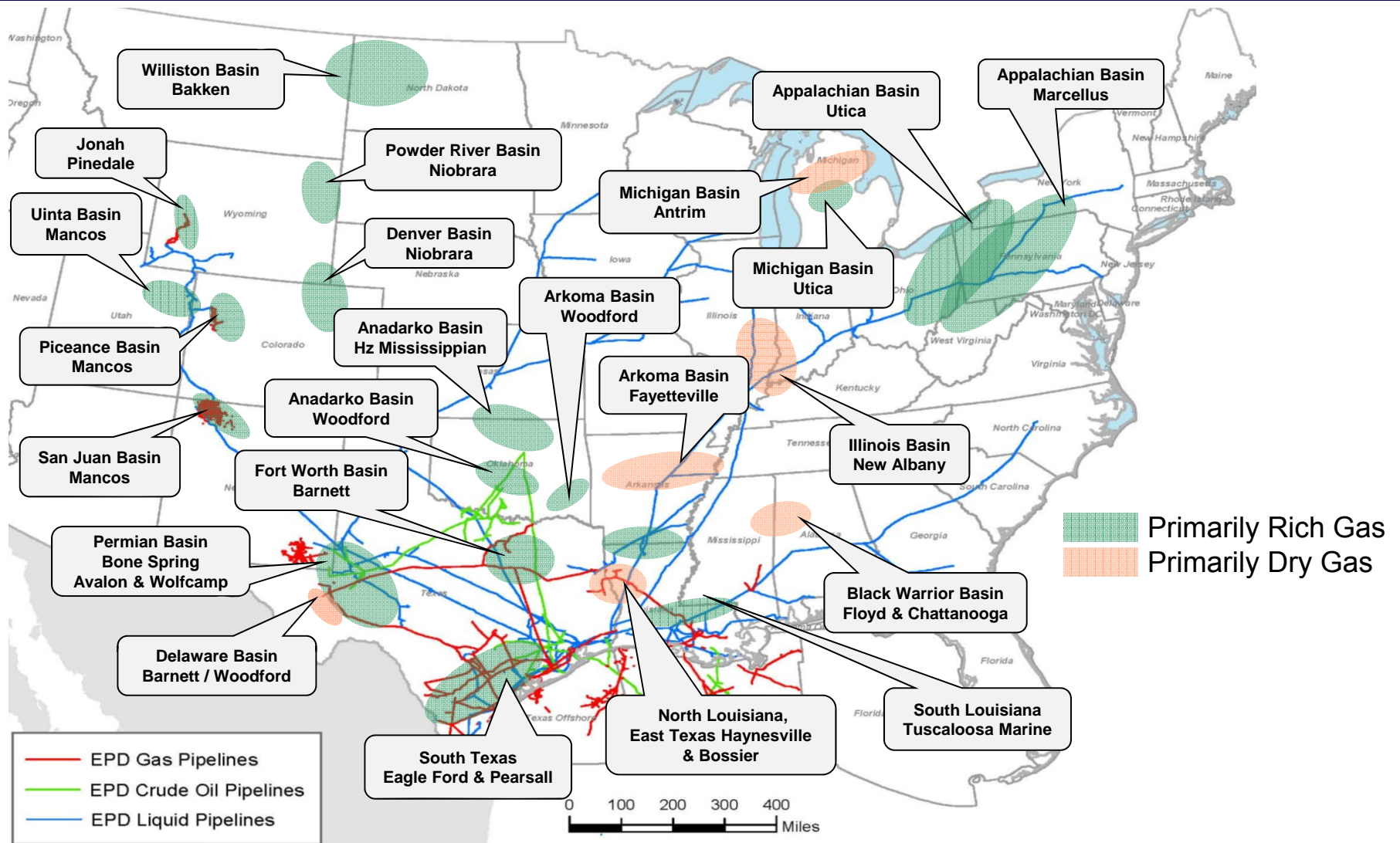
\$3.9 Billion Gross Operating Margin
For year ended December 31, 2011
Approximately 73% Fee Based



- **NGL Pipelines & Services (56%)**
 - Natural gas processing & related NGL marketing activities
 - NGL fractionation plants
 - NGL import / export terminals
 - NGL pipelines and storage
- **Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services (18%)**
 - Natural gas pipelines & related marketing
 - Natural gas storage facilities
- **Petrochemical & Refined Products Services (14%)**
 - Refined products and petrochemical pipelines
 - Butane isomerization facilities
 - Propylene fractionation facilities
 - Octane enhancement and high-purity isobutylene facilities
 - Marine terminals & transportation
- **Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services (6%)**
 - Crude oil pipelines, storage terminals & related marketing
- **Offshore Pipelines & Services (6%)**
 - Natural gas pipelines
 - Crude oil pipelines
 - Platform services

Note: Does not include Gross Operating Margin from "Other Investments" for EPD's equity ownership in Energy Transfer Equity, L.P.

Continually Evaluating Emerging Shale / Non-Conventional Plays



Visibility to Growth

\$6.5 Billion Growth Projects Under Construction



- Full benefit from ramp up of approximately \$3.0 billion of organic capital projects in 2010 and 2011 – approximately \$280 million under budget
- Investment in new natural gas, NGLs and crude oil infrastructure to support development of shale plays
 - Haynesville / Bossier Shale
 - Eagle Ford Shale
 - Rockies
 - Permian Basin / Avalon Shale / Bone Spring
 - Marcellus / Utica
- Growing demand for NGLs vs. crude oil derivatives
 - Demand growth by U.S. Petrochemical industry and international markets

Major Capital Projects Under Construction

≈\$6.5 Billion



	1Q12	2Q12	3Q12	4Q12	2013–14
Haynesville Gas Gathering Pipeline – SE Stanley & Treating Facility	√				
Eagle Ford Mixed NGL Pipeline & Ethane Cavern		√			
Eagle Ford 36" Natural Gas Pipeline – Word to Wilson		√			
Eagle Ford Yoakum Gas Processing Facilities – Trains 1 & 2 (600 MMcf/d)		√			
Eagle Ford Crude Oil Pipeline & Terminal (Phase I – Lyssy to Sealy)		√			
Seaway Crude Oil Pipeline Reversal (up to 150 MBPD) (EPD share)		√			
Avalon / Bone Spring 8" Crude Oil P/L & 10" West Texas Crude Oil P/L		√			
Eagle Ford Natural Gas Gathering & Transportation			√		
ECHO Terminal & Oil Pipeline Interconnect Houston Area (Phase I)			√		
Eagle Ford Extended Mixed NGL Pipeline				√	
NGL Export Facility Expansion at Houston Ship Channel				√	
Mont Belvieu West Storage				√	
Seaway Crude Oil Pipeline Reversal (Up to 400 MBPD) (EPD share)				√	
Mont Belvieu NGL Fractionator VI				√	
ATEX Ethane Pipeline Marcellus / Utica Shale (1Q 2014)					√
Eagle Ford Crude Oil Pipeline (Phase II) (2Q 2013)					√
Eagle Ford Gas Processing – Yoakum Train 3 (300 MMcf/d) (1Q 2013)					√
Mont Belvieu DIB & Propylene Splitter IV Expansions (1Q 2013)					√
State Line Gathering Pipeline Expansions (2013–2014)					√
Offshore Crude Oil Pipeline SEKCO (50%) (2014)					√
Texas Express NGL Pipeline – Skellytown to Mont Belvieu (45%) (2Q 2013)					√
Mid-America NGL Pipeline Expansion – Rocky Mountain Segment (2014)					√
Mont Belvieu NGL Fractionators VII & VIII					√
Total Capital Costs (Billions)	\$0.2	\$1.7	\$0.4	\$0.9	\$3.3

Access to Capital Markets



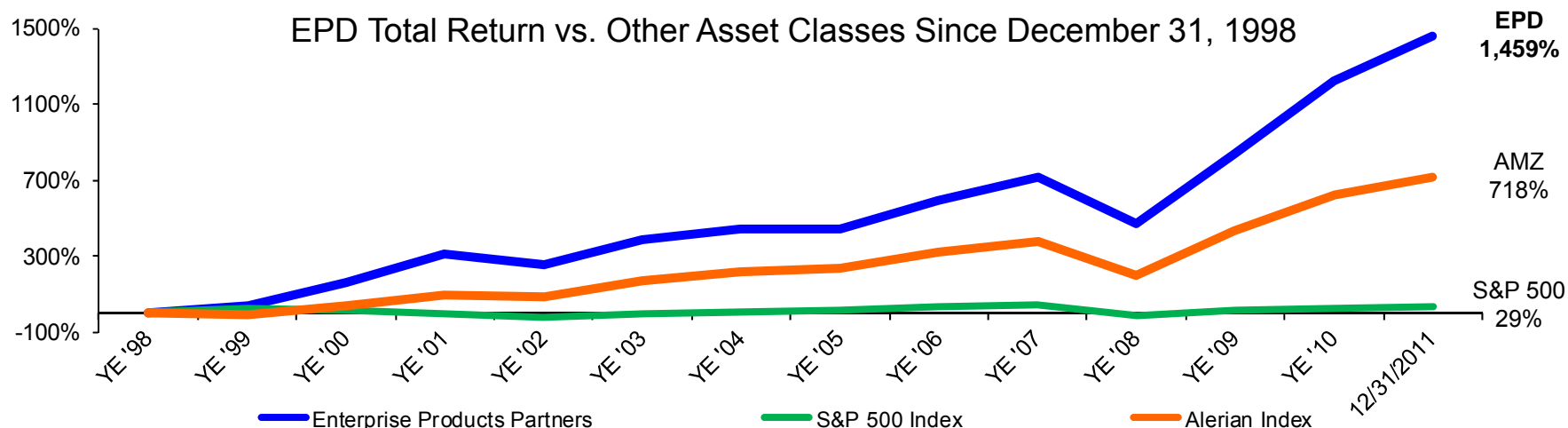
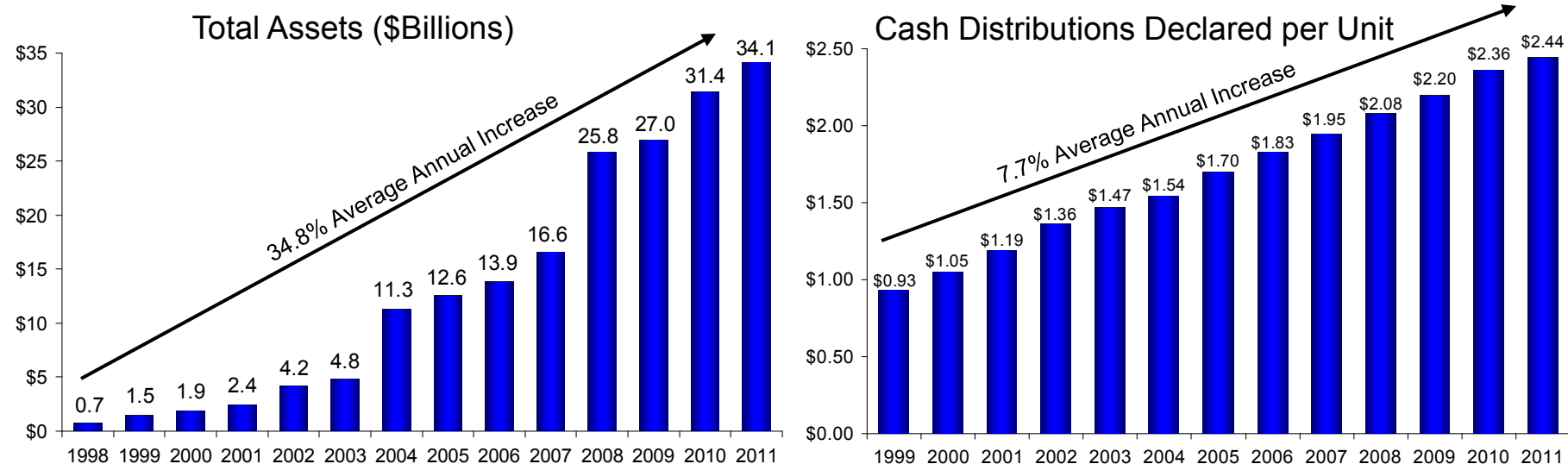
- Raised \$4.0 billion since January 1, 2011
 - \$1.50 billion of 10-year and 30-year notes in January 2011
 - \$1.25 billion of 10-year and 30-year notes in August 2011
 - \$449 million equity offering in December 2011
 - \$90 million raised through DRIP in 2011
 - \$750 million 30-year senior notes at 4.85% in January 2012
- Received upgrade from credit rating agencies
 - Senior notes: Baa2 / BBB / BBB (Moody's / S&P / Fitch)
 - Outlook: Positive / Positive / Stable
- Low cost of capital advantage – no GP IDRs

Monetized \$1.9 Billion of Low Yielding Assets



- \$1.3 billion of Energy Transfer Equity, L.P. (ETE) units as of March 15, 2012
- \$550 million sale of Mississippi natural gas storage facilities
- \$111 million from sales of other disparate assets
- Potential incremental DCF from redeployment
 - At 15.0% unlevered ROR ≈\$150 million
 - At 12.5% unlevered ROR ≈\$100 million

Consistent and Proven Track Record



Source: Bloomberg L.P.

Past results may not be indicative of future performance.



Industry Overview and Fundamentals

Jim Teague
EVP and COO

Opening Comments



- 2011 was a excellent year for EPD from a profitability standpoint and in our ability to **identify and execute** on several projects that are very strategic to EPD's future
 - The construction of the **ATEX ethane** pipeline and the reversal and expansion of **Seaway** are **cornerstone projects** that we will be building on for years to come
- Shale Gas is **now Shale Oil and Gas** as horizontal drilling / fracking techniques structurally alter the entire U.S. energy landscape
- The current **wide Gas to Crude spreads** are very positive for EPD and we don't expect them to revert to historical norms
- North American ethylene crackers, especially those who can crack ethane, are **feedstock advantaged globally** as the rest of the world depends on naphtha
- With these new supplies, the U.S. energy industry must now **focus on growing markets** including: petrochemicals, power generation, steel, ammonia and methanol. **EPD** is **uniquely positioned** to meet these new demands.
- Increasing, globally competitively priced NGL supplies will continue to give rise to increasing **opportunities for export** and **on-purpose products**

What's Possible, What's Happening What's Next



What's Possible (March 2011)

- Marcellus ethane pipeline to Gulf Coast
- Crude Oil logistics will provide opportunities for solutions; Seaway reversal appears problematic
- Growing NGL supplies support a resurgence of U.S. Petrochemicals
- Gas to Crude spreads to remain wide
- Shale development continues with several plays emerging
- Demand for LPG exports to continue to grow

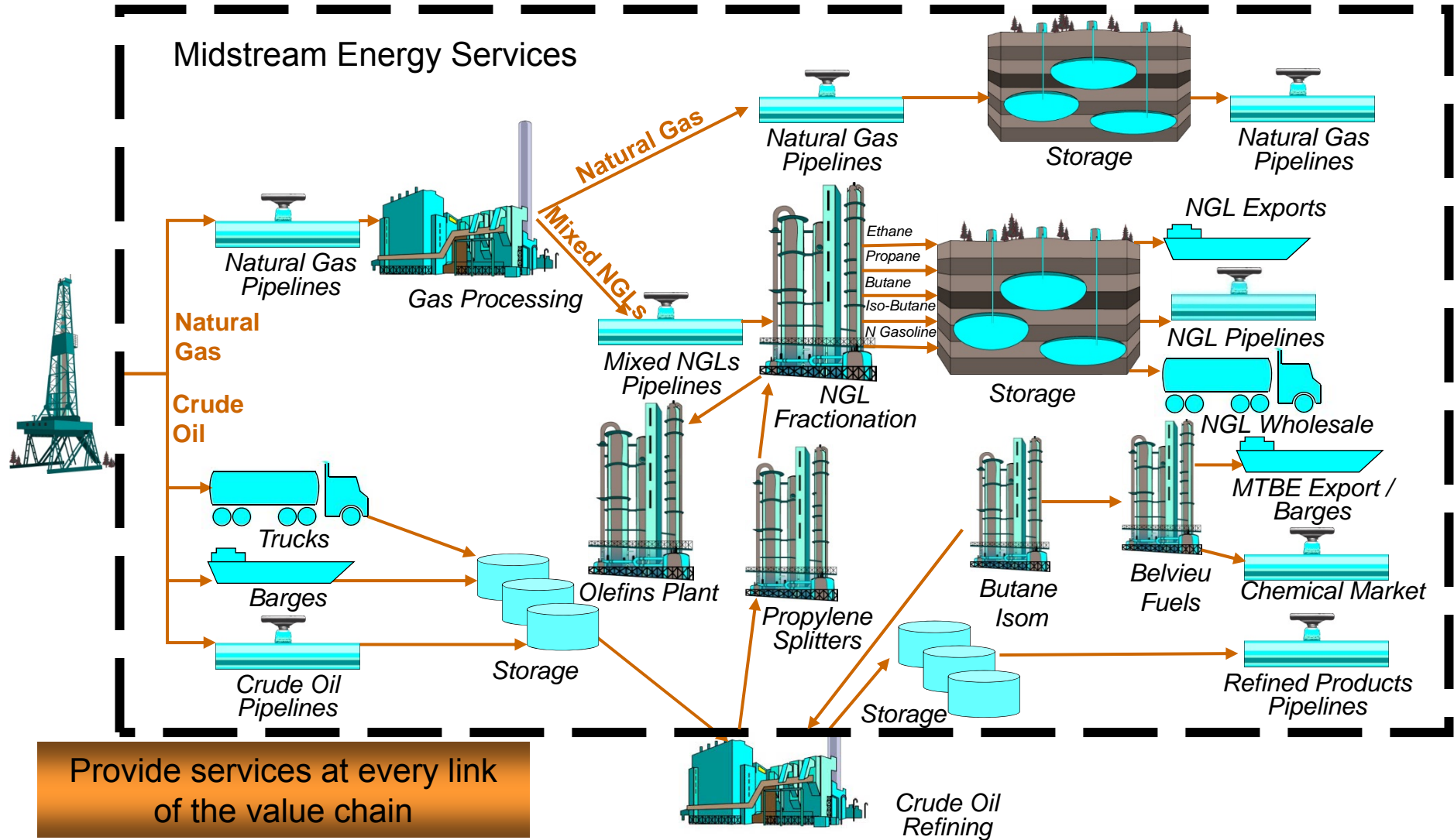
What's Happening

- EPD announces ATEX pipeline
- Enbridge purchases COP's Seaway interest; Enbridge and EPD announce reversal and expansion of Seaway
- 15 billion lbs. per year of ethylene expansions or new builds planned by U.S. petrochemicals
- Gas to crude price discount moves from 24% (3/29/2011) to 15% (current)
- Niobrara, Mancos, Marcellus / Utica, Mississippian Lime, Avalon Bone Spring, Tuscaloosa, etc. emerge
- EPD expands dock export facilities, nearly doubling capacity to 10,000 BPH

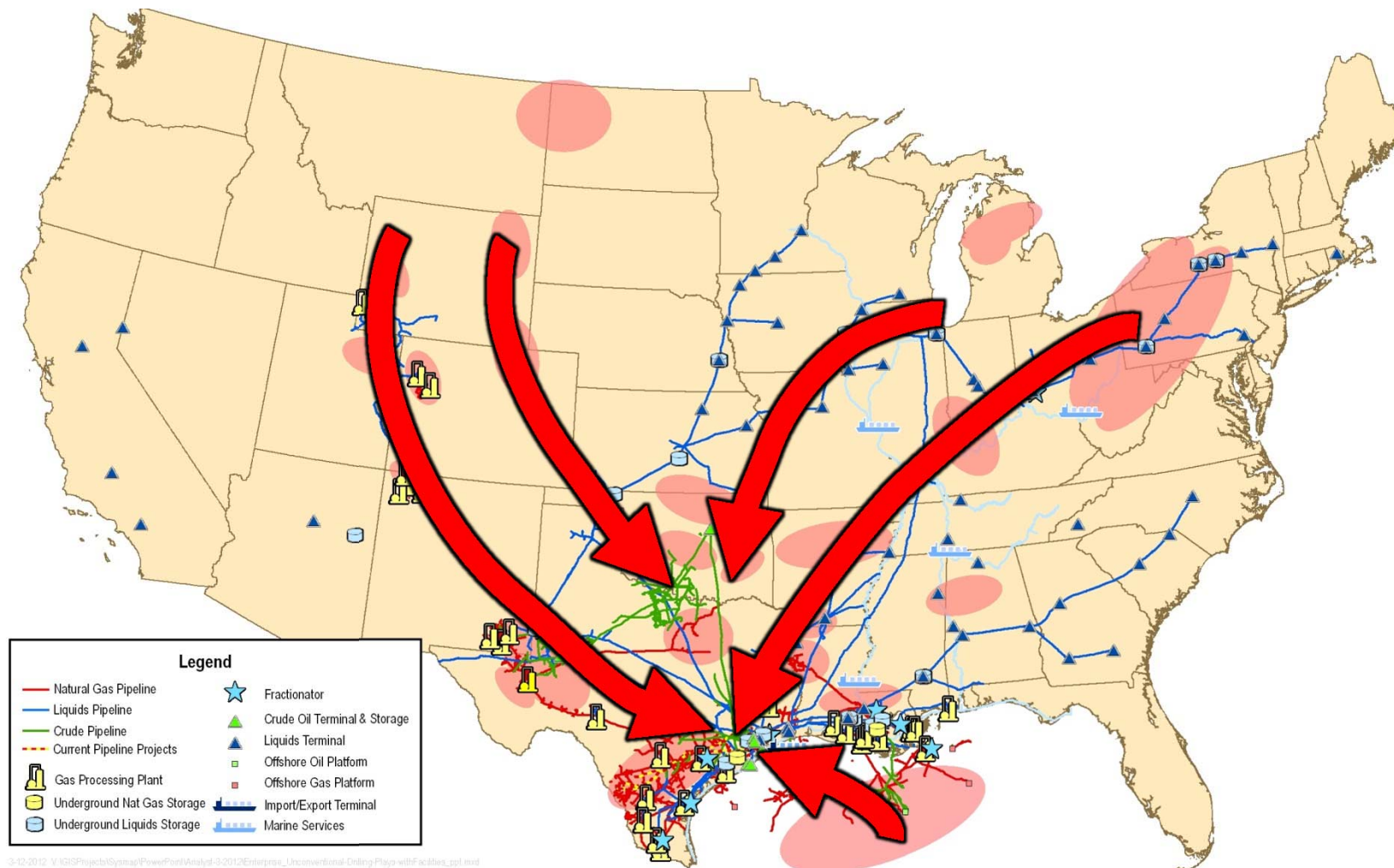
So, What's Next

Source: EPD Fundamentals

Leading Business Positions Across Midstream Energy Value Chain

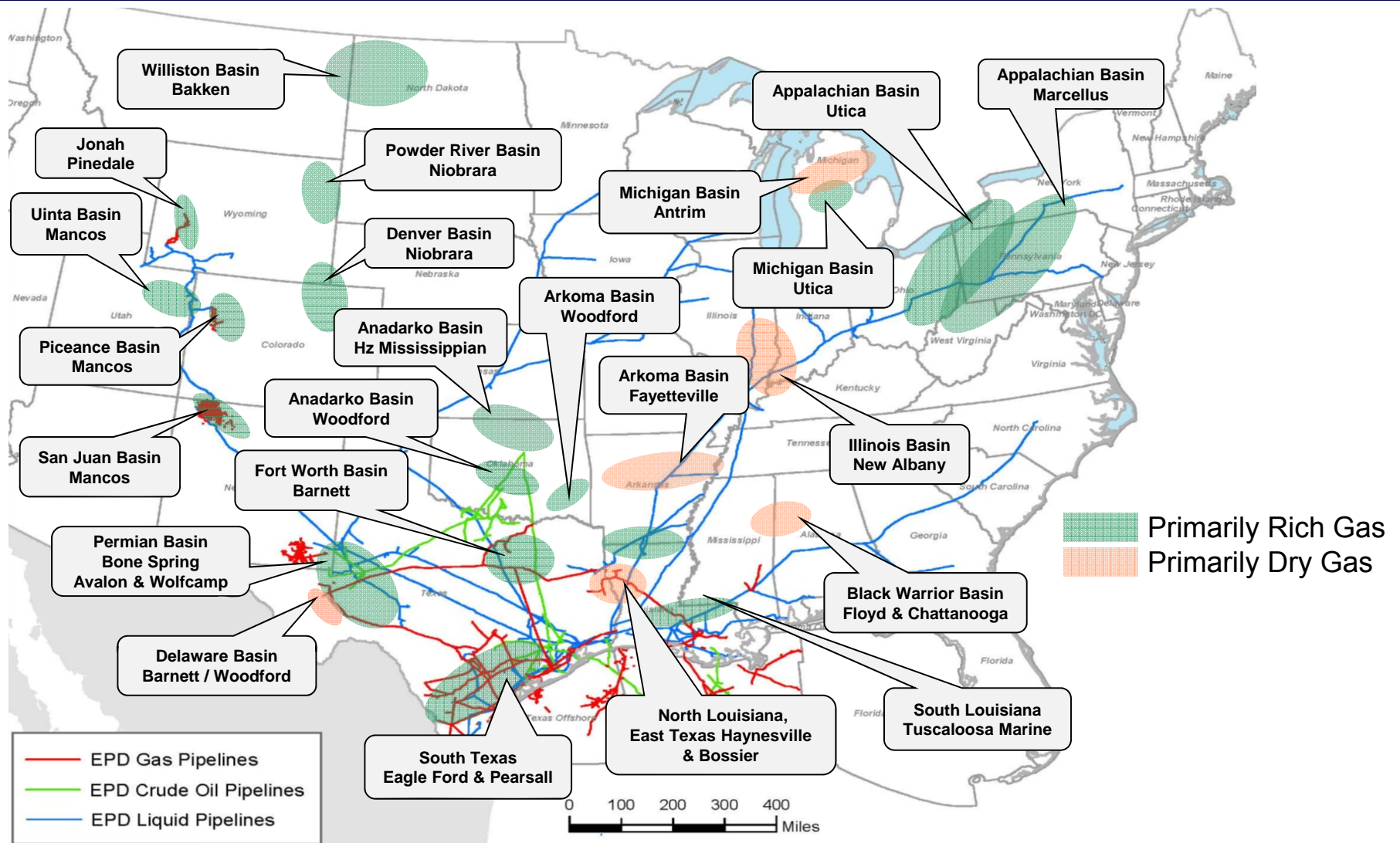


EPD Portfolio of Integrated Assets

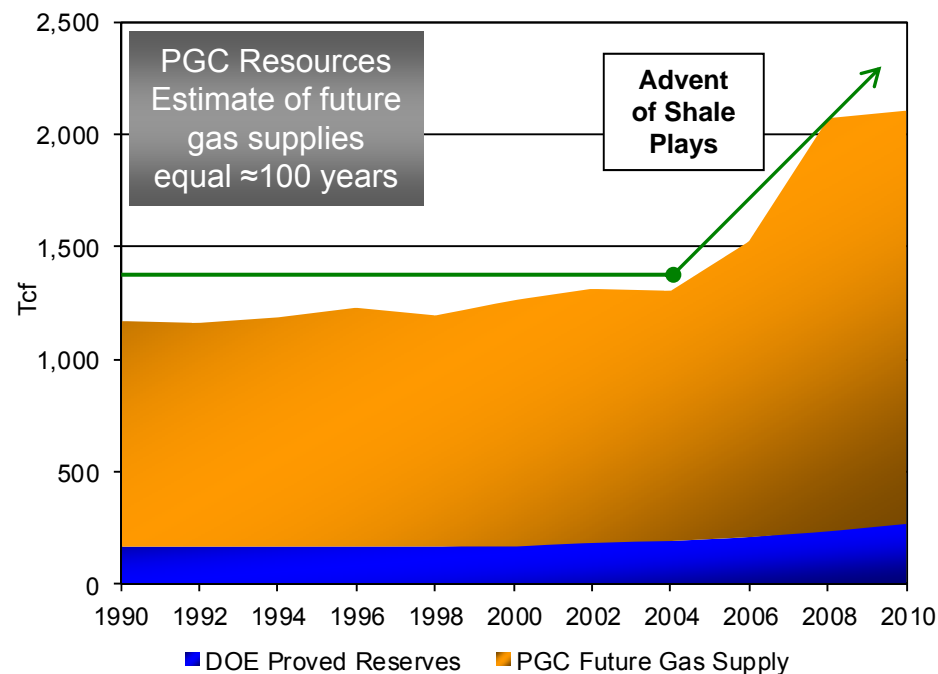


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Continually Evaluating Emerging Shale / Non-Conventional Plays



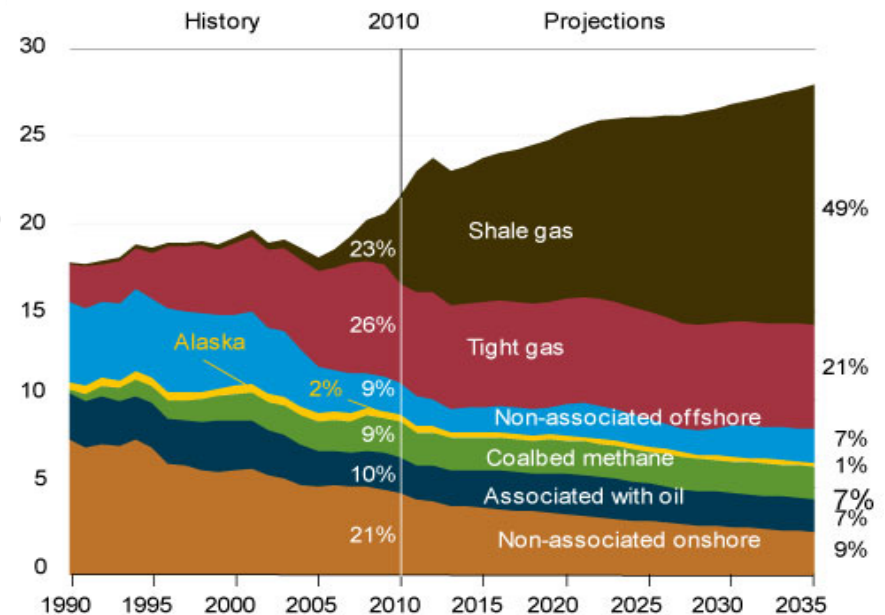
Shale Gas Dominates U.S. Natural Gas



- Shale technology has advanced rapidly, providing the U.S. with resources expected to last for many years to come

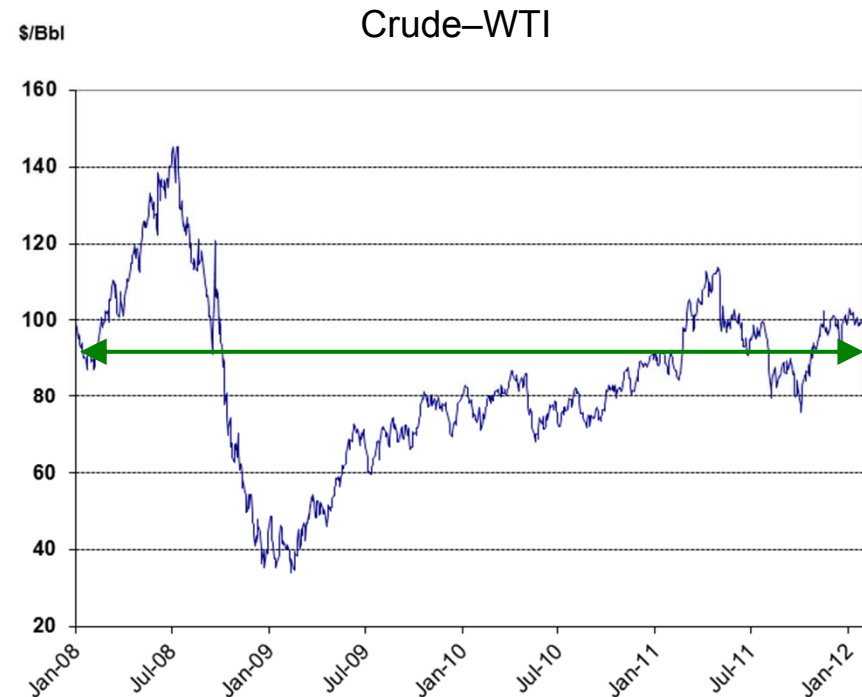
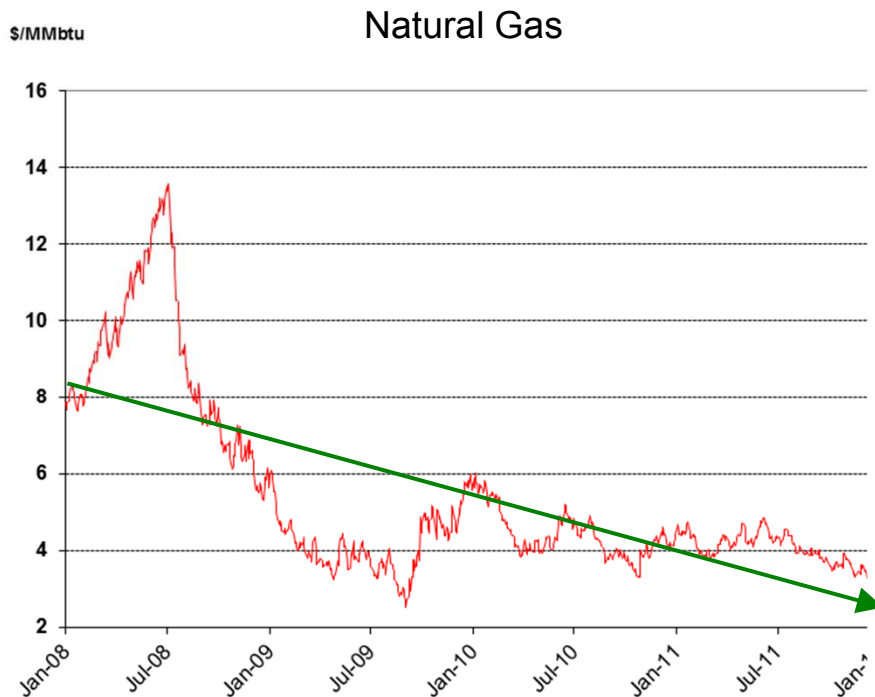
- Growing shale gas is rapidly replacing conventional reserves
- Just a few years ago, this shale gas growth would have been LNG

U.S. Natural Gas Production, 1990–2035
(trillion cubic feet)



Sources: EIA for proved reserves, EIA 2012 World Energy Outlook, Potential Gas Committee for potential resources. 2010 estimated.

Since 2008, Natural Gas Prices Collapse, but Crude Prices are Flat



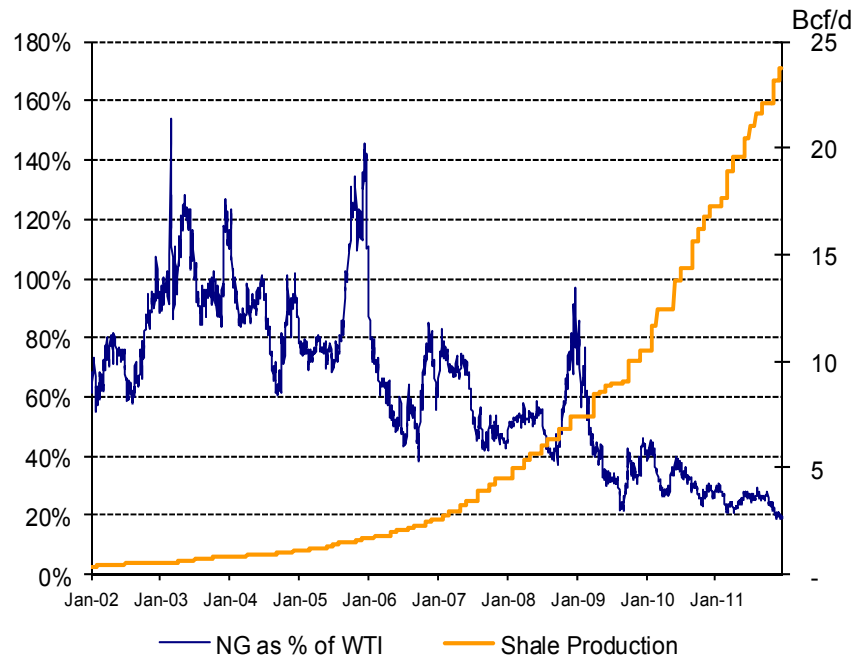
- Since 2008, Natural Gas has moved from \$8/MMBtu to \$2.50/MMBtu, on the shale gas production revolution
- During the same time period, while Crude prices have been volatile, in January 2008 it was \$100/Bbl and remains \$100/Bbl today

Source: NYMEX

Gas to Crude Gives U.S. Petchems a Significant Advantage

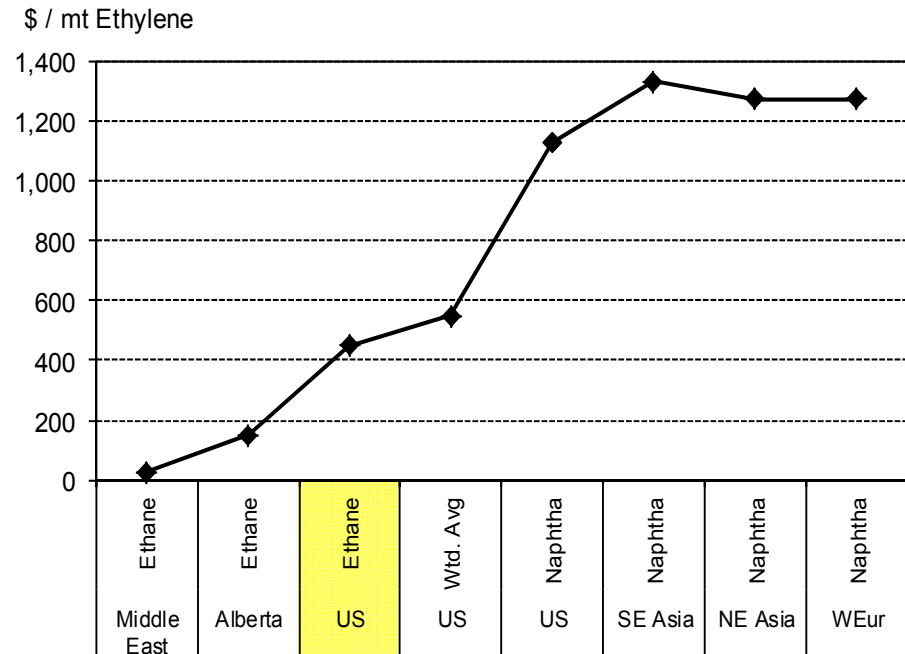


NYMEX Natural Gas Price as a % of Crude



- Low Gas to Crude ratios result in domestic NGLs, especially ethane, having a feedstock advantage vs. oil-based feeds (naphtha)
- U.S. ethylene plants are now among the most competitive in the world

World Indicative Ethylene Cash Costs



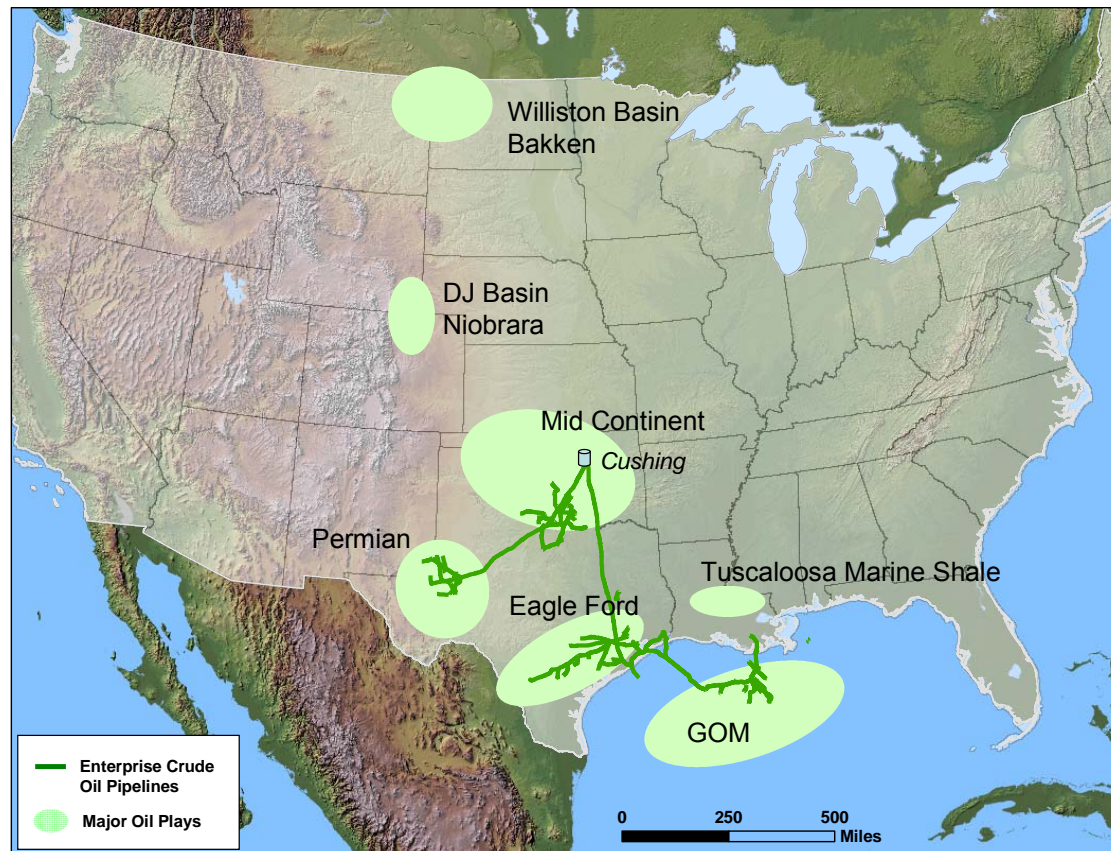
- Middle East and Alberta will be constrained as their available supply of ethane is limited
- U.S. ethylene equivalent exports for 2011 represents over 20% of total U.S. production

Sources: EPD Fundamentals, EIA and CMAI

Shale Oil Potential: Not Just a Natural Gas and NGL Opportunity



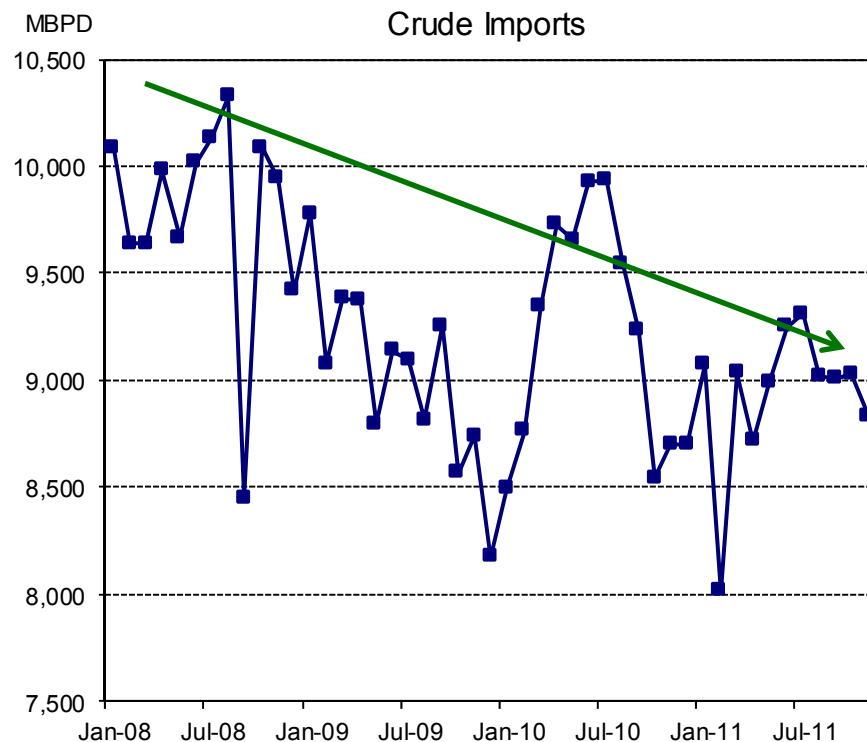
- Including Canadian Oil Sands, new crude oil supplies could exceed 6 MMBbl/day by 2020, significantly changing flow patterns across North America



Source: EPD Fundamentals

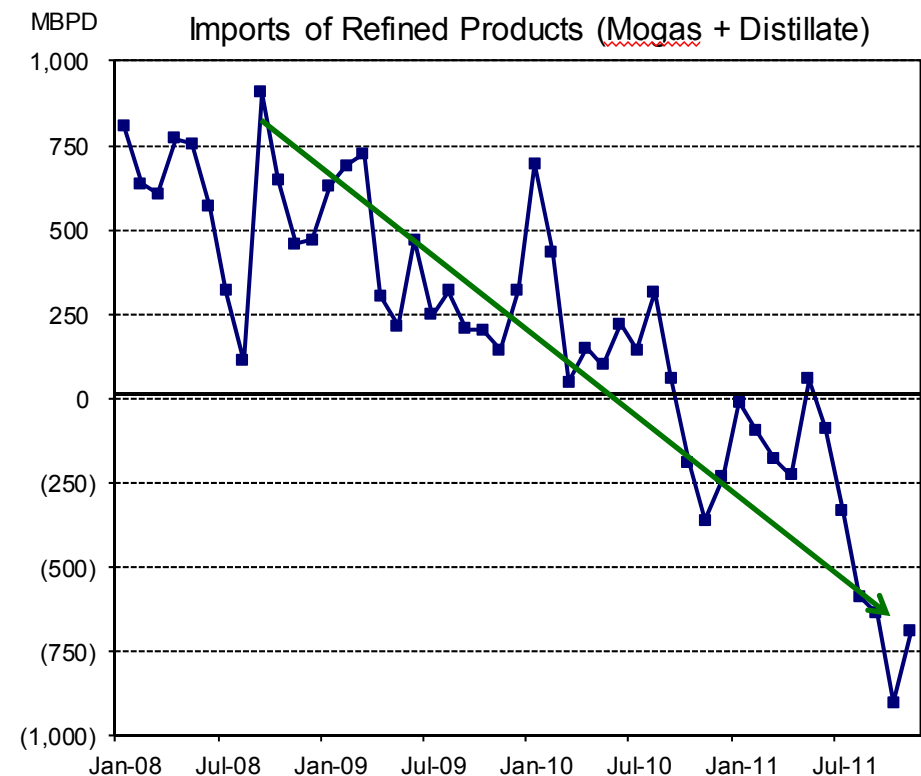
- Shale drilling technology is now being applied to unconventional oil
- The largest shale oil fields are: Eagle Ford, Bakken, Avalon Bone Spring, Mississippian and Niobrara
- Post-Macondo, the GOM is undergoing a rebirth, with the focus now on crude
 - Pre-Macondo, 43 Deepwater rigs were working
 - Currently 33 are working; expect 44 by year-end
- Canadian oil sands production expected to show significant growth over the next several years
- Growing supplies are reducing the need for imports
- Significant upside potential exists for shale oil with infill drilling

U.S. Crude Imports Keep Falling...and U.S. Becomes Net Exporter of Refined Products



- As U.S. Crude production has increased and the world's demand for refined products increases, the U.S. has moved from being a net **importer** of refined products to a net **exporter**

- Crude Oil imports are falling as the U.S. produces more crude and liquids while becoming more energy efficient



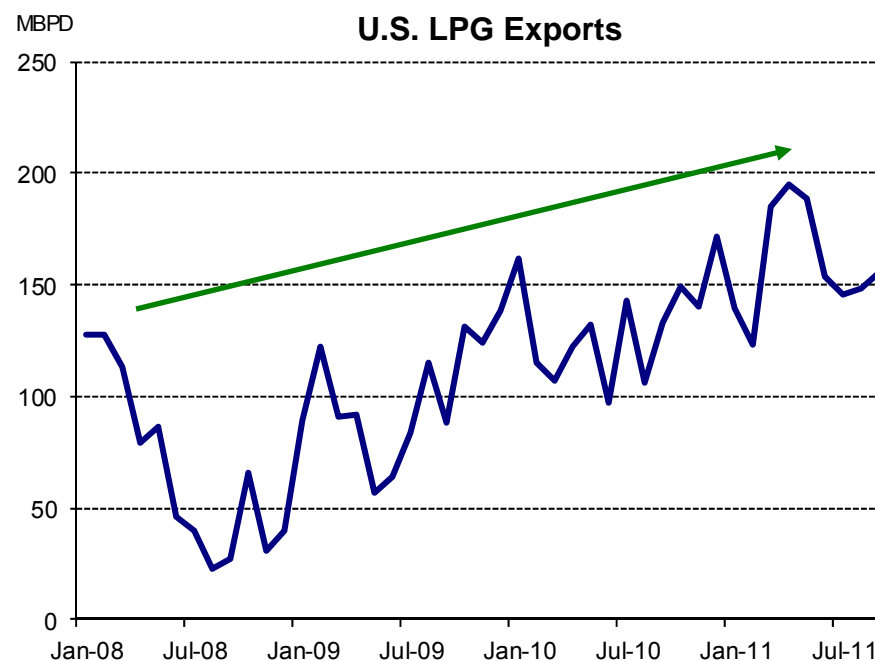
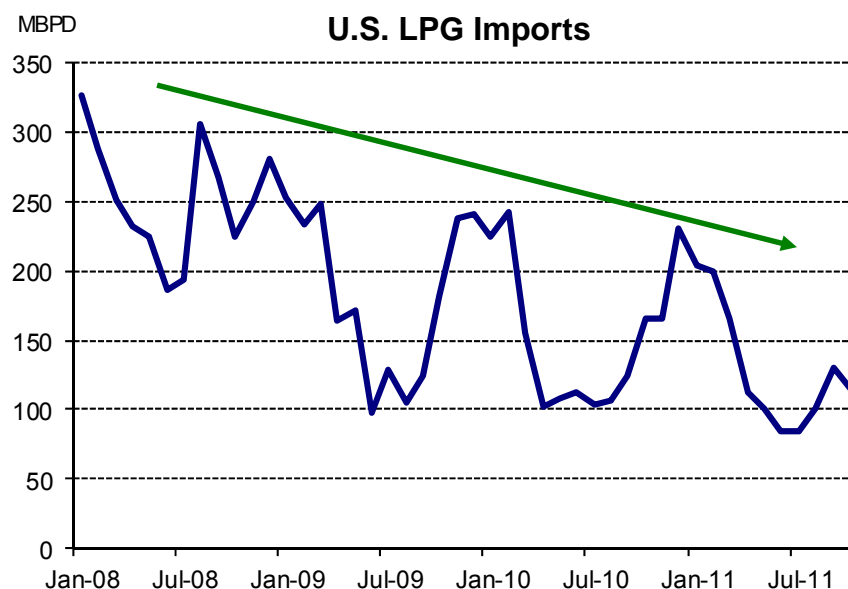
Source: EIA

U.S. LPG Exports at Unprecedented Pace

Expect this trend to continue



- Wide gas to crude spread has a global impact driving NW Europe, Far East and Middle East naphtha crackers to maximize LPG feedstocks
- EPD and others have announced plans for new facilities or expansions to meet international demand



- Imports are decreasing due to increased domestic production, but U.S. Northeast imports still required to meet demand in the near term

Source: EIA

What's Next

Changing Supply / Demand Dynamics



NGLs

- Petrochemicals will continue to expand, with additional emphasis on products downstream of ethylene including “On Purpose” products, taking further advantage of the U.S. feedstock advantage
- LPG exports continue to increase with the U.S. playing a key role in supplying and balancing global LPGs

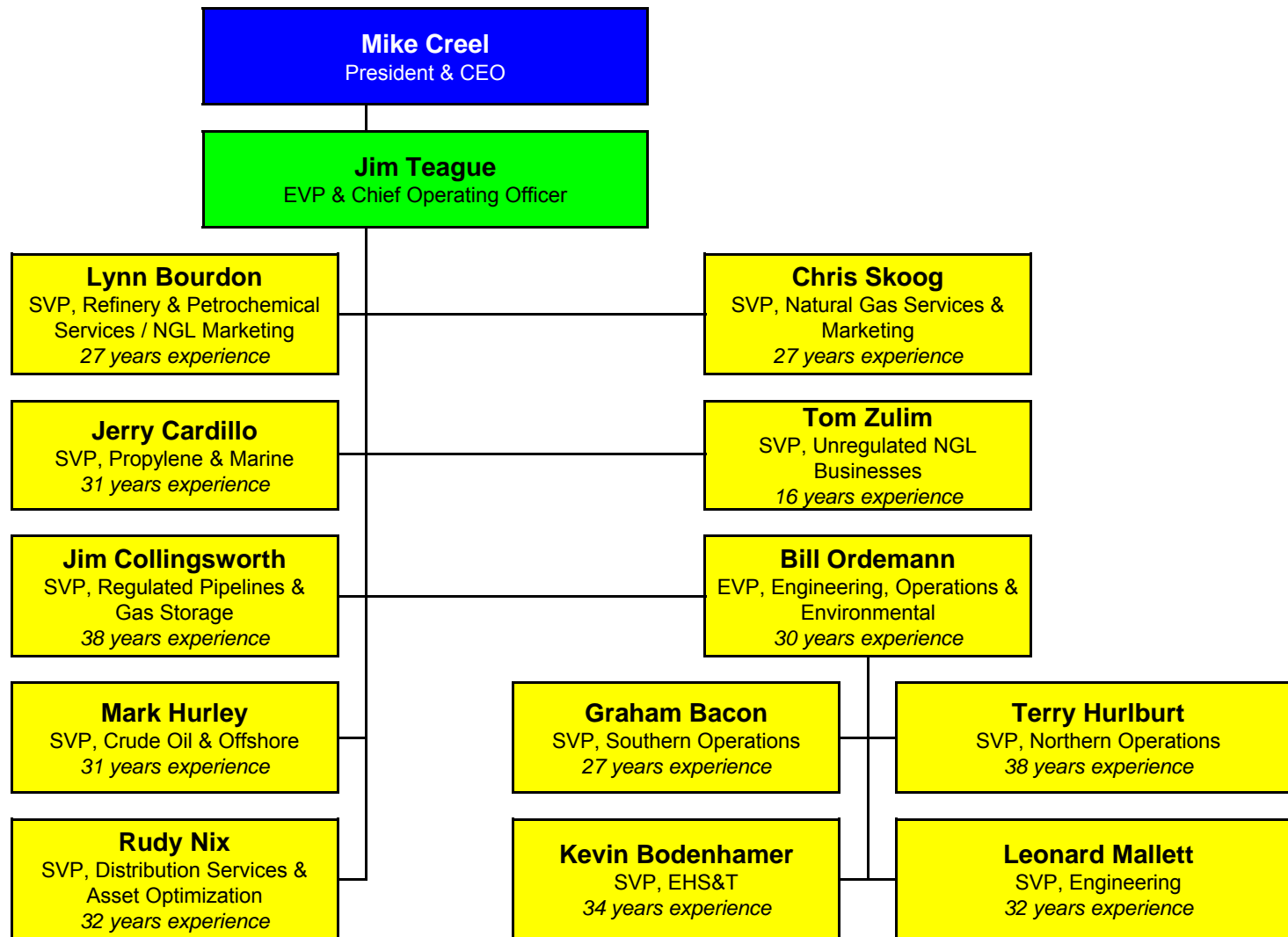
Crude Oil

- North American production continues to grow, mostly from unconventional resources including: Canadian Oil Sands, oil shales and the GOM
- U.S. refined product exports continue to grow leveraging increasing crude oil supplies with the largest, most sophisticated refinery fleet in the world

Natural Gas

- Supported by low prices and plentiful supplies, markets will grow substantially including: power generation, increases in industrial demand and LNG exports
- In response to growing markets, gas prices will increase; gas production will respond, tapping numerous lean gas plays currently “on the shelf”

Deep Bench





Fundamentals / Supply Appraisal Overview

Tony Chovanec
Vice President

What's Possible – What's Happening Shale Plays: A Literal “Sea Change” in Energy



Staying Power and Long Term Development Horizon

Development continues at an almost unbelievable pace. With low gas prices and highly favorable economics, the focus has rapidly moved to rich gas and oil development

Significant Potential opportunities near EPD assets

- Many plays already identified, with more to come

Niobrara, Mancos, Anadarko (Woodford, Granite Wash, Mississippian) and Marcellus / Utica now common industry terms; new plays still being identified

Shale NGL Supplies will Increase at a Rapid Pace

- Last year's projection – 2015 expect: 2,325–2,500 MBPD (1,030–1,125 MBPD ethane)

*Updated projection – 2015 expect: 2,870–3,030 MBPD (1,235–1,320 MBPD ethane)**

NGL Demand will increase significantly

- Last year's projection – significant switching, debottlenecks and conversions will take place, plus at least one world scale new build

Updated projection – petrochemicals now intensely-focused on the U.S. feedstock advantages. Conversions, switching and debottlenecks will total 250–300 MBPD; and at least five world scale plants being contemplated.

* Updated: now includes Marcellus / Utica ethane

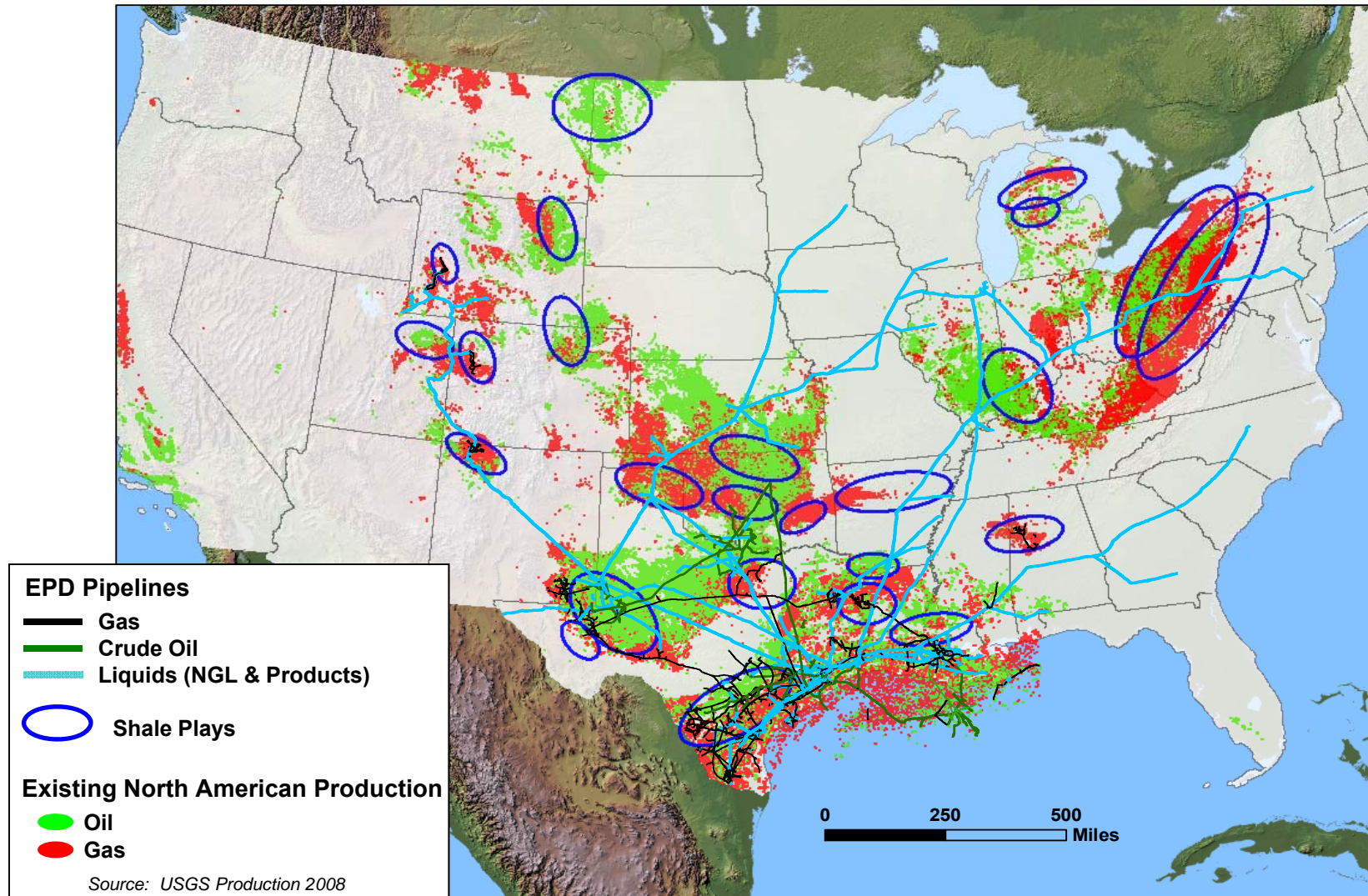
Source: EPD Fundamentals



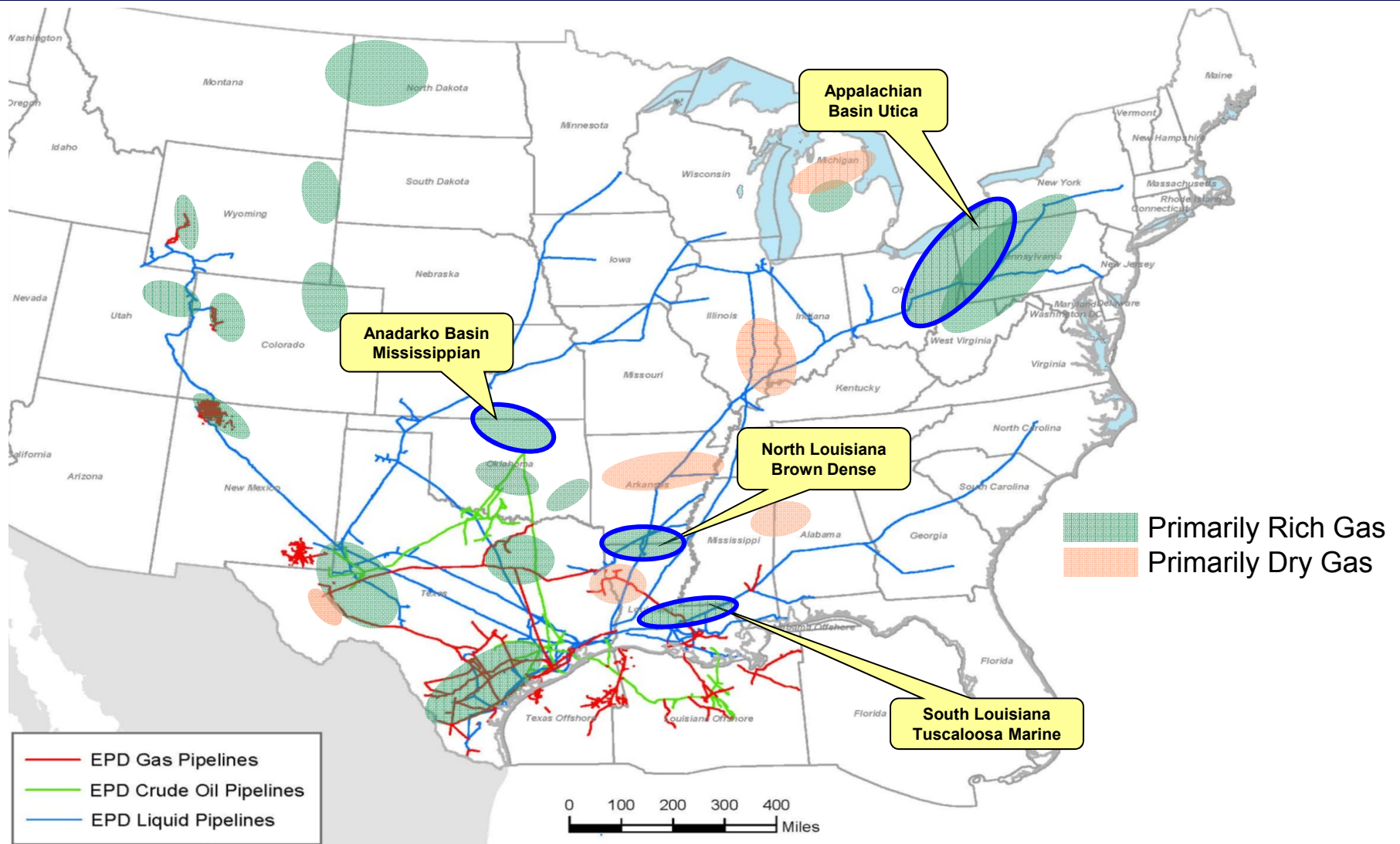
What's Next

Existing Wells and Shale Plays

It's No Coincidence

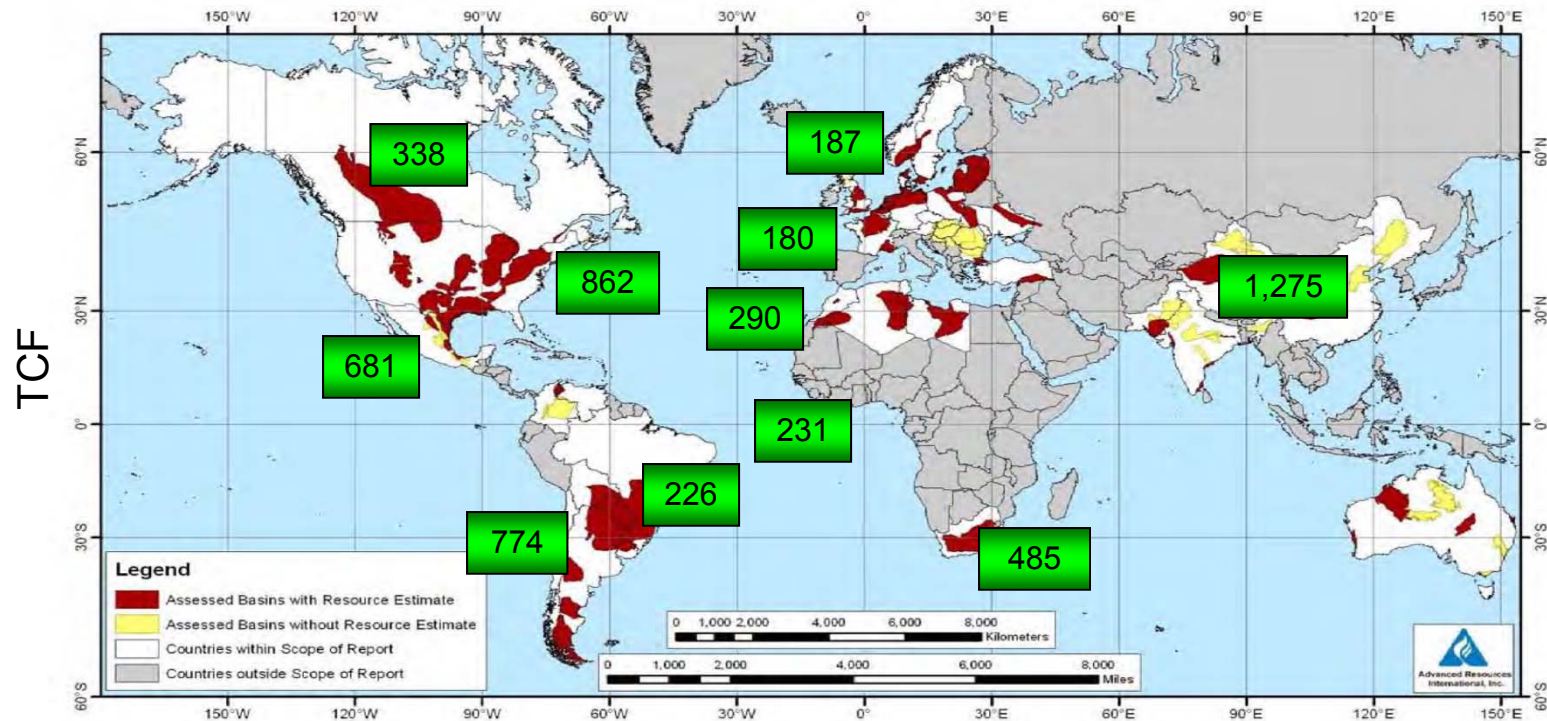


Newest Shale / Non-Conventional Plays



Shales: Potential in Other Countries

Most Lack Private Sector Platform



- North America: U.S., Mexico and Canada
- South America: Argentina and Brazil
- Asia: China identified as having significant shale gas resources
- Europe: France and Poland
- Africa: South Africa, Libya and Algeria

Source: EIA World Gas Resources: An Initial Assessment

Framing the Opportunity

Shale Longevity



- Shale drilling is in early stages in most plays, with extensive additional locations and years of possible drilling
- Technology continues to improve leading to efficiency and lower costs
- A significant number of lean gas plays have now been put “on the shelf”, waiting on new markets and higher prices

Play	Estimated Acres	Remaining Locations	Wells per Year	Potential Years of Drilling
Eagle Ford	10,000,000	50,000	1,500	30
Barnett	4,000,000	25,000 (>18,000 drilled)	1,200	20
Haynesville / Bossier	3,500,000	50,000	1,000	50
Marcellus	20,000,000	125,000+	2,250	60
Utica	13,000,000	50,000	600	80
Mississippian	6,500,000	30,000	600	50

Source: EPD Fundamentals



The Science of Shales

- Hydrocarbons from shale rocks are the source for conventional oil and gas
- We have known about shales and their potential for years but could not extract their hydrocarbons in economic quantities
- Horizontal drilling and fracking now enable hydrocarbon recovery from the natural fractures found in shales

Emerging Opportunities Near EPD Assets



Drilling Play	Marcellus Rich Gas	Utica Rich Gas	Anadarko "Cana" Woodford	Miss. "Chat / Lime"	Tuscaloosa Marine Shale	Permian Avalon Shale, Bone Spring, Wolfcamp	San Juan Mancos	Piceance Mancos Niobrara
Location	PA / WV	OH / WV	OK	OK / KS	LA	NM / TX	NM	CO
Enterprise Assets	ATEX Express	ATEX Express	Red River, MAPL	Seaway, MAPL	Acadian, Louisiana Gas Plants, Dixie	West Texas Gathering, Carlsbad, MAPL, Hobbs	San Juan, Chaco, MAPL, Hobbs	Meeker, MAPL, Hobbs
Products	Rich Gas	Rich Gas & Oil	Lean / Rich Gas & Oil	Rich Gas & Oil	Rich Gas & Oil	Rich Gas & Oil	Lean / Rich Gas & Oil	Lean / Rich Gas
Status	Developing	Appraising	Developing	Developing	Pilot	Developing	Pilot	Pilot
Key Operators	CHK, RRC, CNX, Statoil, Exxon, Noble, EQT, Antero, Shell	CHK, RRC, CVX, DVN, APC, HES, EVEP, CNX, Total, Shell, Exxon	Devon, Cimarex, CLR, QEP, Marathon	Sandridge, CHK, DVN, Eagle, RRC, Shell	Devon, EnCana, EOG, Indigo, Goodrich	Devon, CHK, Anadarko, Cimarex, EOG, COG, Oxy, Energen	EnCana, XTO, Enervest, BP, COP, Black Hills, Barrett, WPX, QEP	EnCana, Antero, Black Hills, Delta, WPX, Laramie

Source: EPD Fundamentals



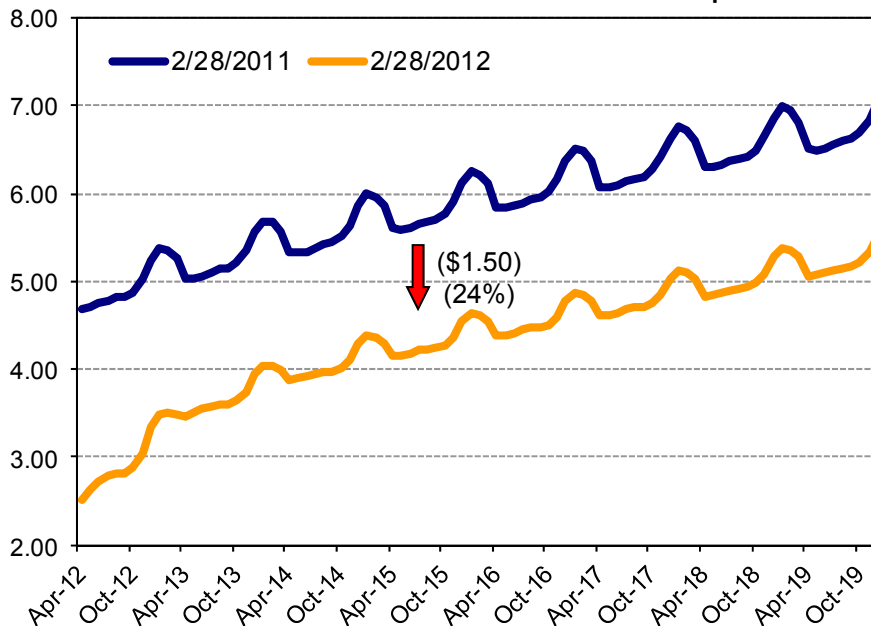
Supply and Demand Fundamentals

What a Difference a Year Makes!

Demand has not kept up but will grow



\$/MMBtu Natural Gas Forward Curve Comparison

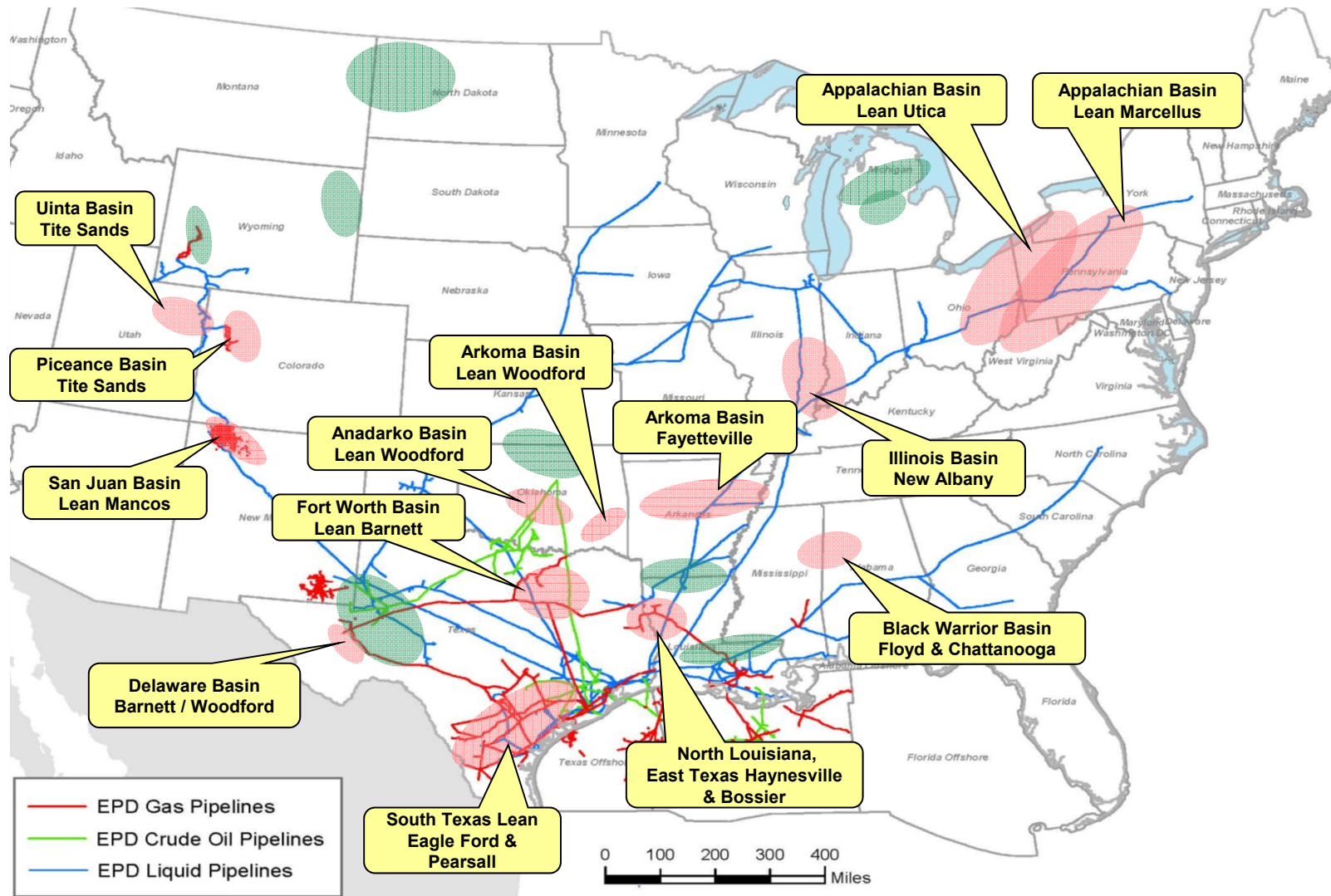


Significant undeveloped lean reserves have been put “On the Shelf”, ready to be developed as price improves and markets grow

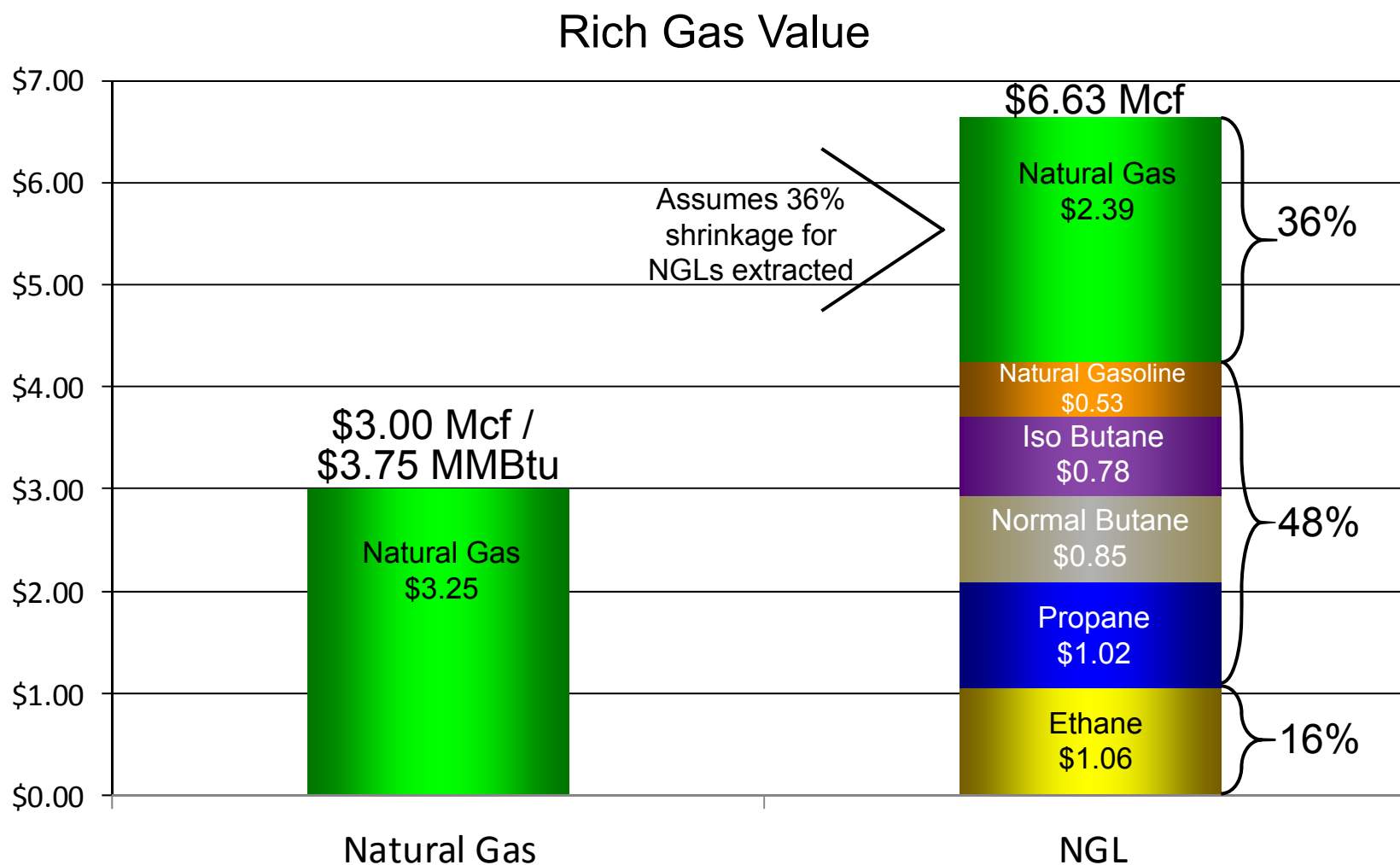
- Largest natural gas demand increases will be for power
 - New power demand will total 7–10 Bcf/d by 2020
 - Gas expected to capture >80% of all new generation demand
- Energy intensive industries (petrochemicals, steel, ammonia, methanol) are expanding; expect >3 Bcf/d increase by 2020
- LNG exports; expect 2–6 Bcf/d beginning 2015+
 - Gas to Liquids projects are contemplated
 - Gas as a motor fuel has some fleet applications

Sources: NYMEX and EPD Fundamentals

Where is Lean Gas “On the Shelf”?



NGLs Key to Profitability



Source: EPD Fundamentals

Average Eagle Ford Rich Gas well with 1,250 MMBtu and 5.5 GPM

EPD Supply Projections for U.S. NGLs and Natural Gas



	Gas (Bcf/d)	NGLs (MBPD)	Ethane (MBPD)	Propane (MBPD)	Butanes (MBPD)	C ₅ + (MBPD)
Current ⁽¹⁾ <i>(December 2011)</i>	69	2,351	1,005	668	381	296
2015	73–75	2,870–3,030	1,235–1,320	810–850	460–480	365–380
Increase	4–6	520–680	230–315	140–180	80–100	70–85
2020	83–86	3,265–3,680	1,430–1,650	915–1,025	515–575	405–440
Increase	14–17	915–1,330	425–640	245–355	135–195	110–145

Note: Net of projected declines; net of ethane exports to Canada

Source: EPD Fundamentals

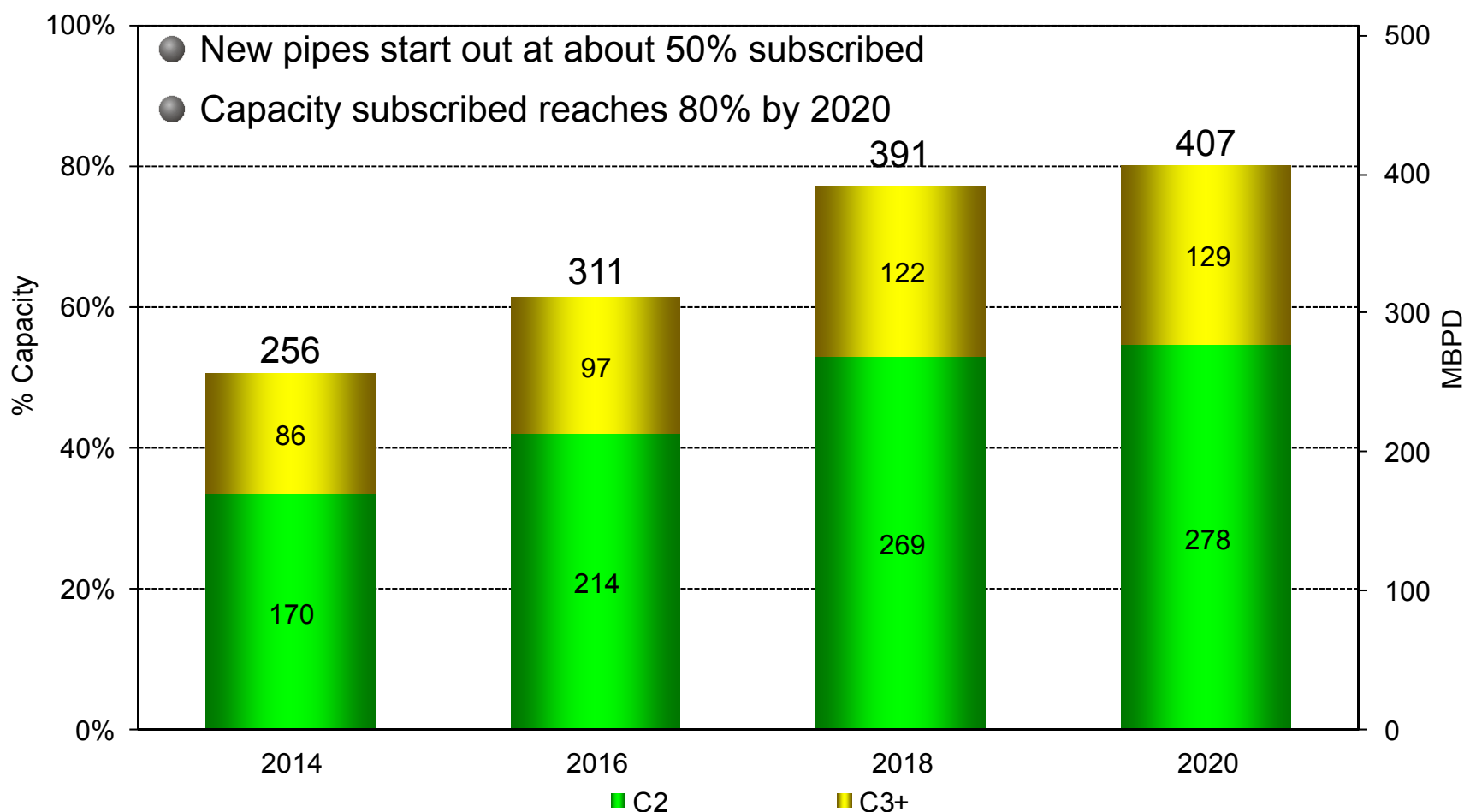
- Largest increases expected from Eagle Ford, Permian, Rockies, Mid-Continent and Marcellus / Utica
- Difference in range will be driven by rate of drilling (rig counts) and uncertainty in NGL content

⁽¹⁾ Primary source for NGLs is Gas Processing

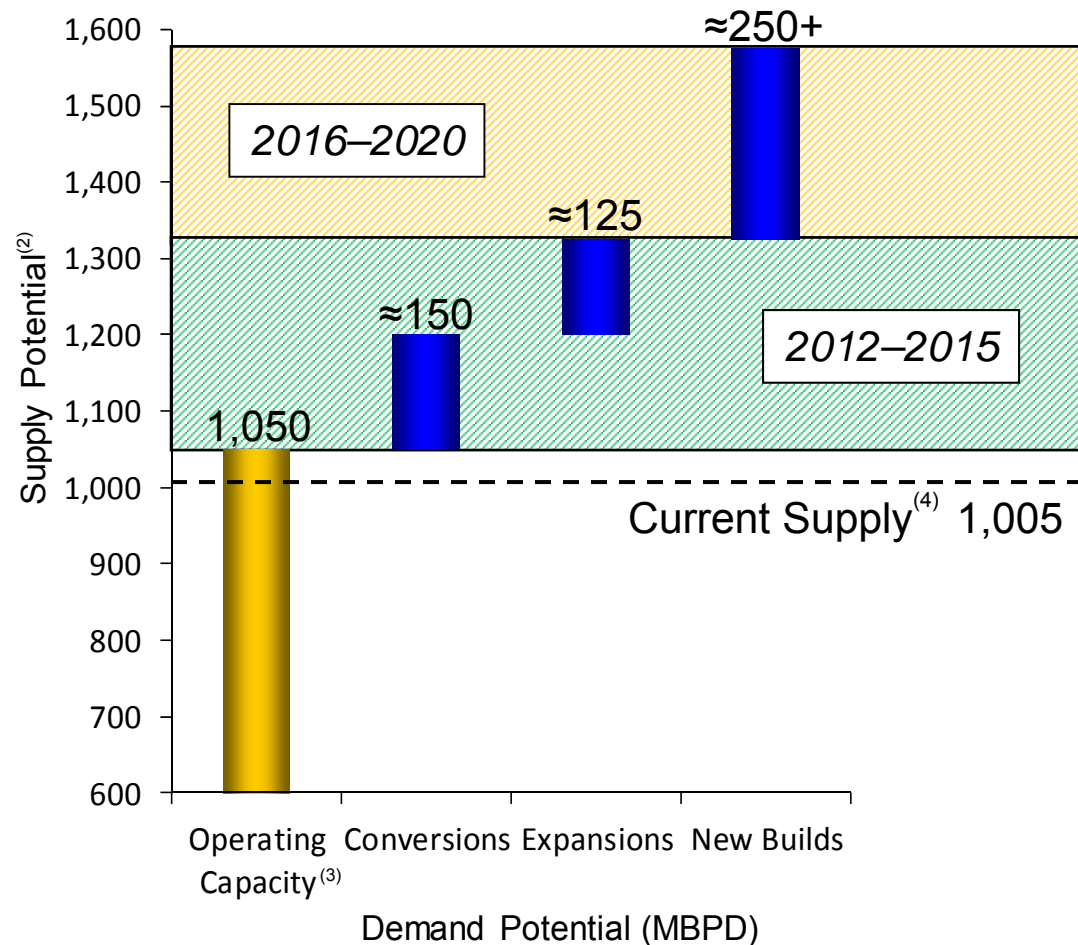
New NGL Pipeline Subscriptions



EPD New Build Capacity and Subscriptions



Ethane Supply / Demand Potential⁽¹⁾



- U.S. Petrochemicals are now cost advantaged to oil-based crackers in other countries
- Significant expansions, restarts, conversions and new builds have been announced (275 MBbls)
- CMAI notes ethylene expansion “talk” at 14–18 billion lbs. (2017 / 2018)
 - ~425–550 MBbls
- Expect ethane market to stay relatively in balance although some periods of excess inventories are possible in 2014 and 2015

⁽¹⁾ Sources: En*Vantage, CMAI, Public Announcements, EPD estimates.

⁽²⁾ Ethane extracted from natural gas processing plants.

⁽³⁾ Estimated to be nameplate capacity.

⁽⁴⁾ Current Ethane production from natural gas processing plants in December 2011 per EIA.

Petrochemical Industry Retooling: Max Ethane for Max Profit

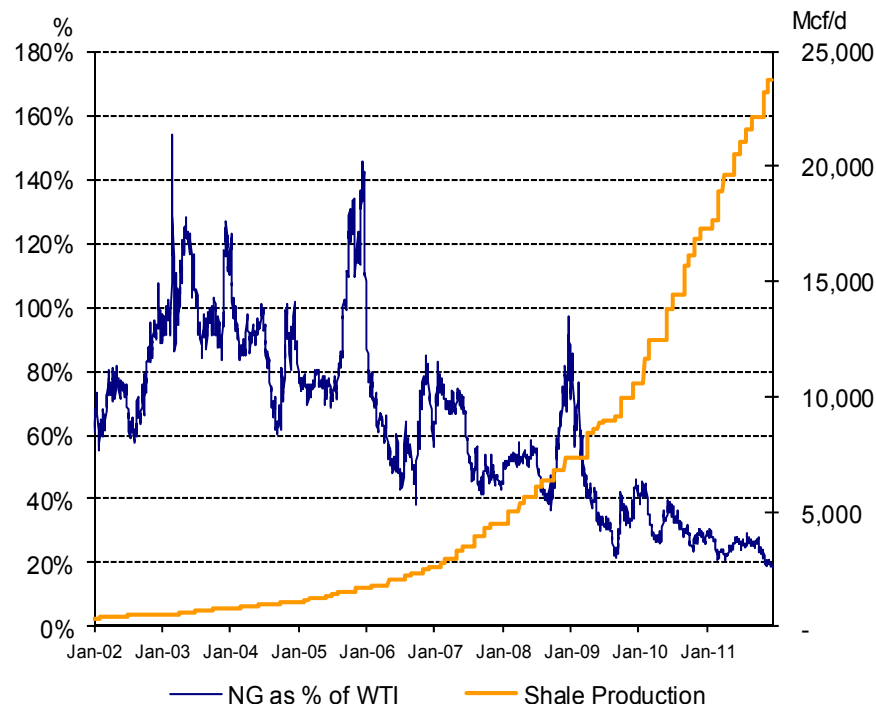


- CP Chem: CEO announces air permits filed for new world-scale cracker, co-located at Cedar Bayou; *Gulf Petrochemicals & Chemicals Association Conference (12/14/11)*
 - 3.3B lbs / year of ethylene, ≈ 90 MBPD C_2
- LyondellBasell: announces over \$500 million in projects to increase ethane consumption, reduce reliance on heavy feeds; *Investor Day (12/8/11)*
 - EBITDA impact of \$250–500 million per year
- Westlake Chemical: announced \$40 million project to modify Calvert City, KY facility to reduce costs and improve operating efficiency (12/5/11)
 - Timing coincides with Marcellus ethane availability via ATEX ethane pipeline
- Dow Chemical: estimating EBITDA upside of \approx \$2 billion / year by 2017, citing U.S. feedstock advantages from higher ethane consumption; *Investor Day (10/4/11)*
- BASF–Total: reports 3 furnace conversions to consume more ethane (estimated 30–40 MBPD) while reducing naphtha consumption; air permits filed for 10th furnace in-service Q4 2013
- Numerous announcements by Dow, Williams, Shell, Sasol, Westlake / INEOS and Lyondell all point to significant increases in ethane cracking

Gas to Crude Gives U.S. Petrochemicals a Significant Advantage

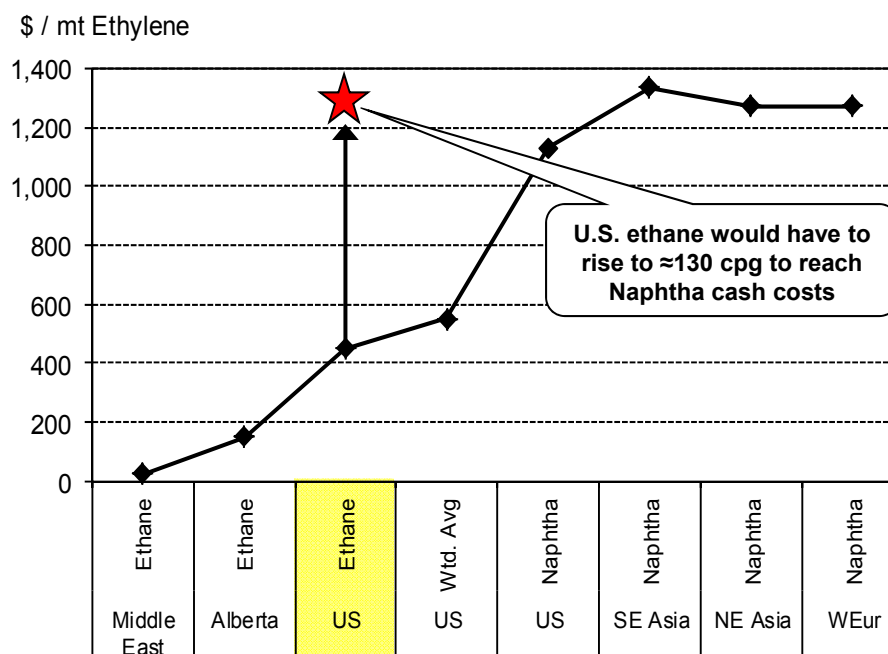


NYMEX Natural Gas Price as a % of Crude



- Low Gas to Crude pricing results in domestic NGLs, especially ethane, providing much cheaper feedstocks for U.S. petrochemical plants than more costly crude oil derivatives
- U.S. ethylene crackers are now among the most competitive in the world

World Indicative Ethylene Cash Costs

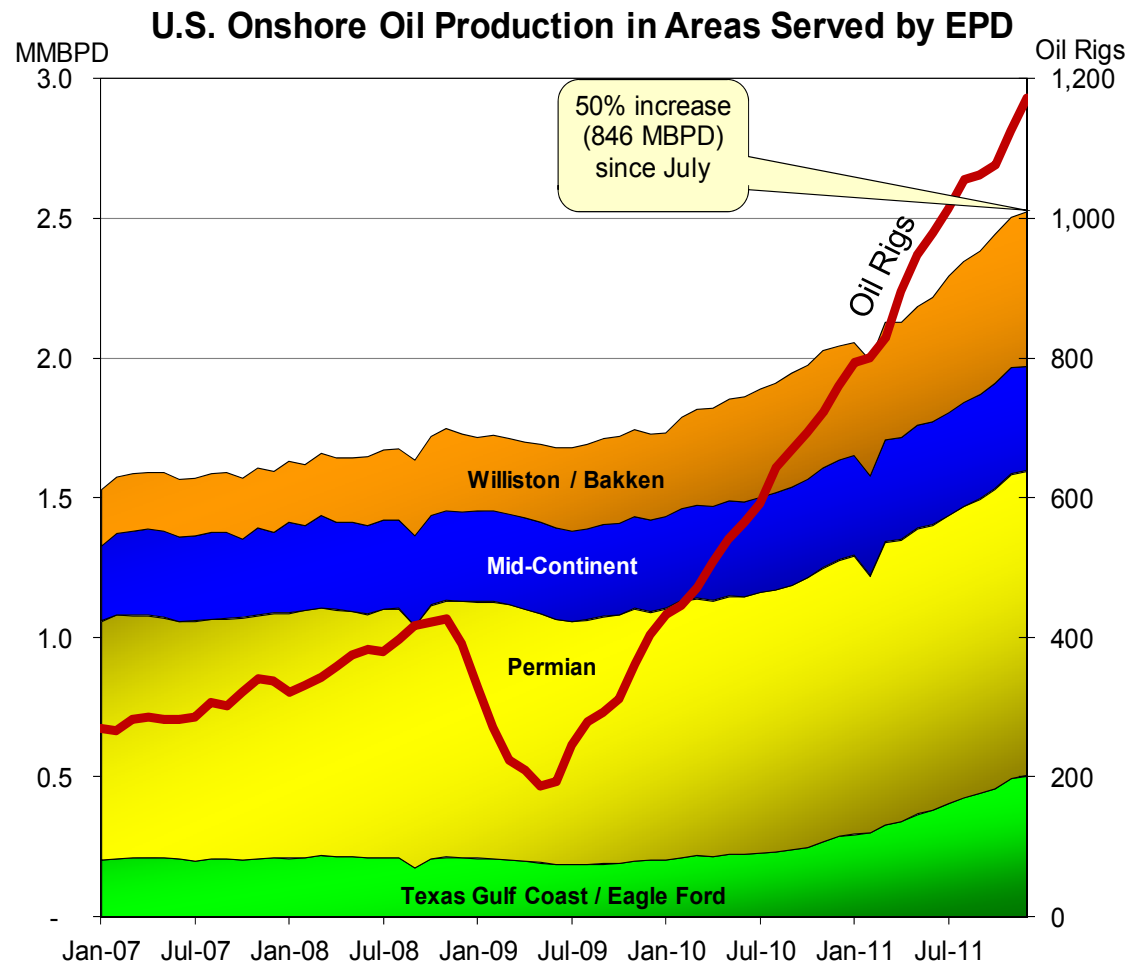


- Middle East and Alberta will be constrained as their excess supply of ethane is limited
- U.S. ethylene equivalent exports for 2011 represents over 20% of total U.S. production

Sources: EPD Fundamentals, EIA and CMAI

Oil Assets Growing, Growing, Growing

EPD Assets Well Positioned



- Unconventional horizontal rig counts growing rapidly
- Onshore oil supplies grew 50% (846 MBPD) in just 2.5 years
- Deepwater Gulf of Mexico poised to grow 400–800 MBPD in the next 5 years!
- BOEM estimates remaining Gulf of Mexico resource at 40 billion barrels of oil

Source: Drilling Info, Baker Hughes

What's Next

Opportunities for EPD



Natural Gas: Falling gas prices will have a long-term impact on supply and demand fundamentals

- Structural market growth in: power generation, industrials and exports. Significant lean reserves exist to support these changes over the long term.

EPD pipeline assets well positioned in the areas expected to see the largest gains: Texas and the Gulf Coast

NGL Supplies: Continue to grow rapidly with intense focus on liquids (NGLs and Oil) supported by wide gas to crude spreads. Marcellus / Utica expected to be substantial and other NGL plays will emerge.

EPD well positioned with extensive NGL pipeline portfolio from the Rockies to Appalachia and four new builds or expansions of NGL pipelines underway

NGL Demand: U.S. feedstocks globally advantaged and demand will continue grow considerably including significant growth in exports and “on purpose” products

EPD integrated assets built to serve customer needs and give them market choices and flow assurance. Recognized leader in LPG export capabilities.

Shale Oil Production: Continued advances in technology for producing non-conventional oil will have a dramatic impact on regional balances flow and global movements

EPD's growing oil pipeline and terminal assets, and product pipeline and terminal assets, and are well situated to serve changing flow patterns, new markets and growing exports.



Propylene and Marine Services

Jerry Cardillo
Senior Vice President

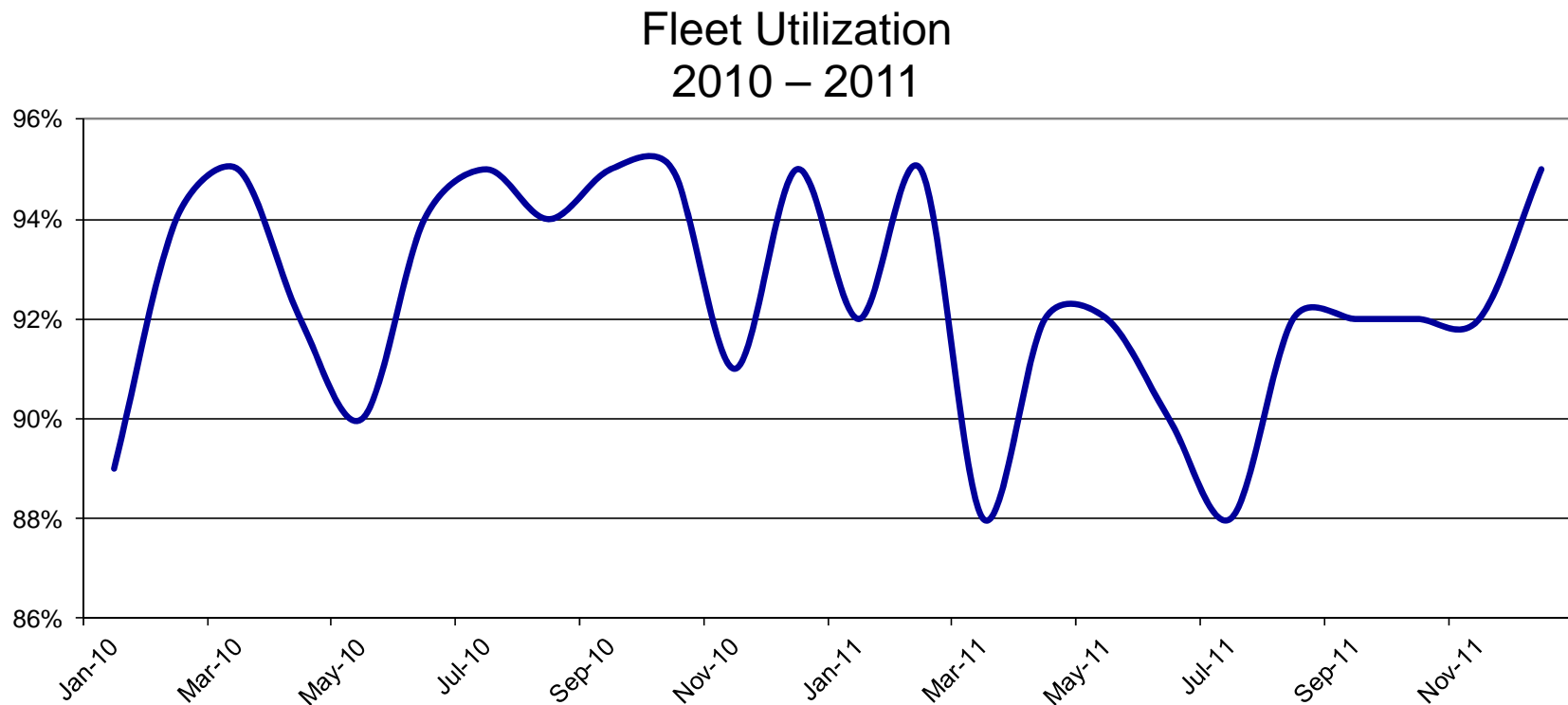
EPD Marine Services



- Providing marine transportation services for upstream oil and downstream refined products and chemicals
- Integrated into the EPD value chain, serving internal demand for movements of crude oil, refined products, NGLs and petrochemicals
- Marine assets to increase to 65 vessels and 136 barges by year end
- Year of optimization and improvement



Demand Continues to be Strong



Inland markets tightened and rates increased over 3.5% (85% of our fleet)

Improving Operational Excellence



- Operational Excellence is a requirement to remain in good standing with customers
 - Sell older assets and continue to upgrade with strategically purchased assets
 - Continue to develop and expand the LPG fleet
 - Received approval to work for Sea River (ExxonMobil) as well as all other majors



Maintenance and Repair A Busy and Safe 2011



EPD operates its own barge dry dock and ship yard at Houma, Louisiana, adding a critical element of quality control

- Houma Ship Yard Safety:

- 122,282 man hours
- No recordable incidents

Total Cargo Transfers	10,755
Total Barrels Transported	89,793,142
Number of Employees	535
Total Marine Crew Man Hours	2,702,100



A Measured Growth Strategy



- Continue to integrate Marine Services business with existing EPD assets and commodity portfolio
 - Crude oil, refined products, NGLs, petrochemicals
- Continue to upgrade fleet, including delivery of LPG
 - Added 4 LPG barges in 2011 / 2012



Total barge adds 2011 / 2012 = 15

Total tug adds 2011 / 2012 = 10



Propylene

EPD Propylene: The Balance Between Refining and Chemicals



- Cracker economics are driving demand for splitter-produced propylene
- Refining economics continue to support a robust merchant refinery-grade propylene (“RGP”) market
- EPD’s propylene business is unique to the rest of the industry because of the strategic assets and connectivity to the refining and chemical industry
- EPD is able to leverage our asset base to capitalize on opportunities across the propylene value chain in both the domestic and international markets

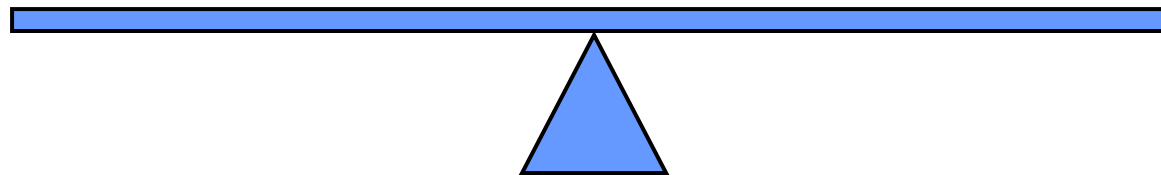
Refineries



EPD Splitters



Chemical Plants



The Rebalancing of the Propylene Market with On Purpose Technologies



- U.S. propylene demand remains steady at around 33 billion pounds per year
- Price advantaged ethane continues to drive cracker operators to shift lighter
 - Cracker produced propylene dropped 3.4 billion pounds from 2006–2011
 - Cracker produced propylene is forecast to decrease 2.4 billion pounds from 2011 to 2012
- Increased splitter produced and on purpose propylene production has offset the drop from crackers
- On purpose propylene accounted for about 4.6% of total supply in 2011 and is forecast to expand to about 9.6% by 2016

Refineries



EPD Splitters



On Purpose



Chemical Plants

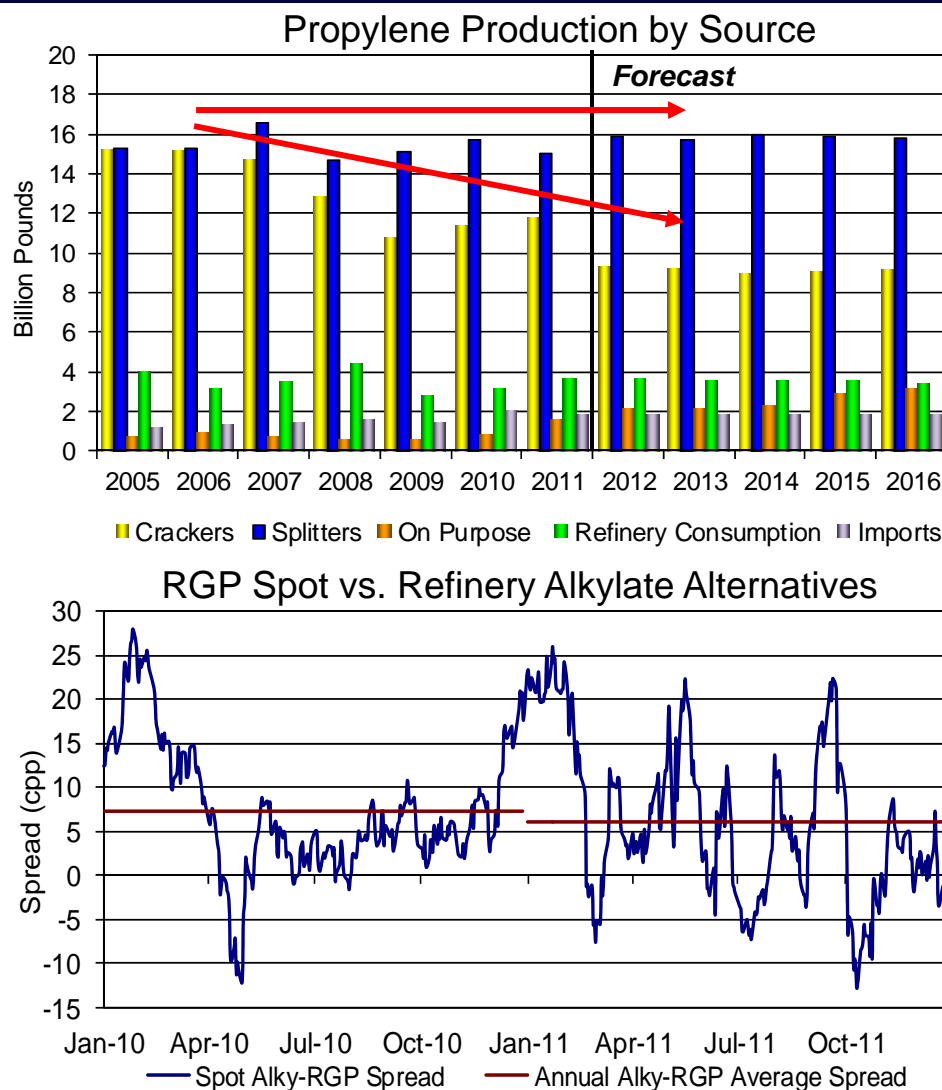


Source: CMAI

Cracker and Refinery Propylene Fundamentals



- Shift to higher margin ethane cracking continues with significantly reduced propylene production from crackers
- Splitter produced propylene supply remains steady accounting for 48% of total supply from 2012, up from 42% in 2005
- Refinery production of RGP was balanced
 - 2011 spot RGP prices averaged 6.1 cents per pound above alkylate production economics
- Overall refiners received significant incentive to sell propylene in the merchant market

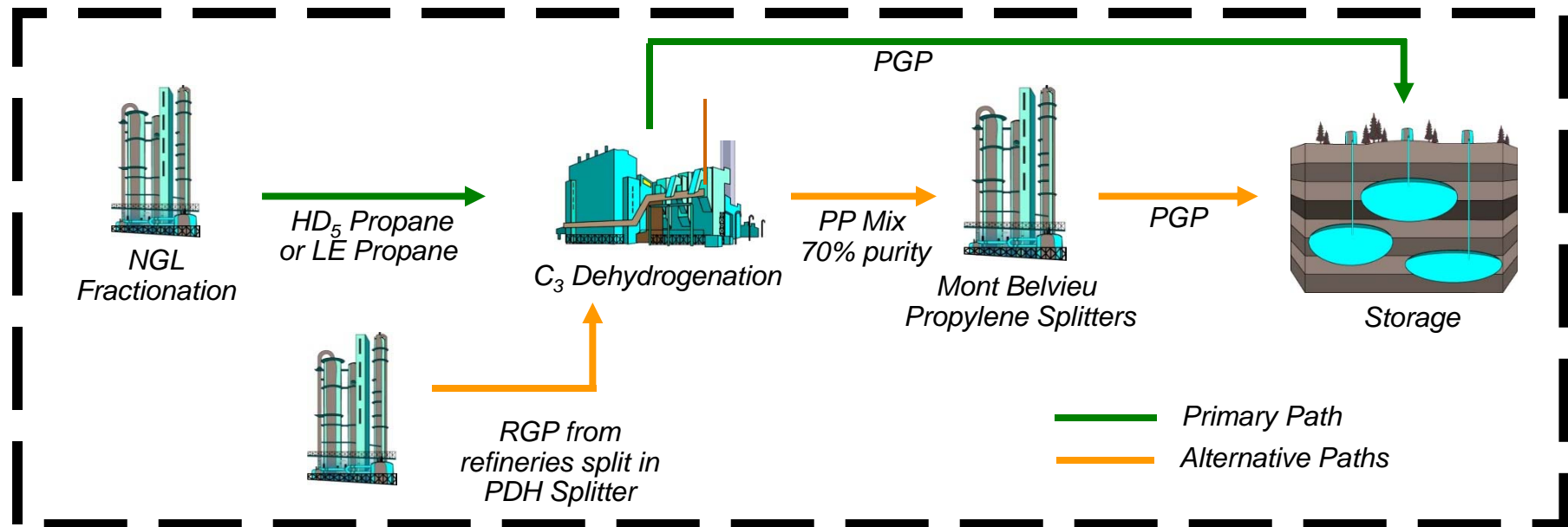


Sources: CMAI, EIA

EPD Propane Dehydrogenation (“PDH”) Advantage



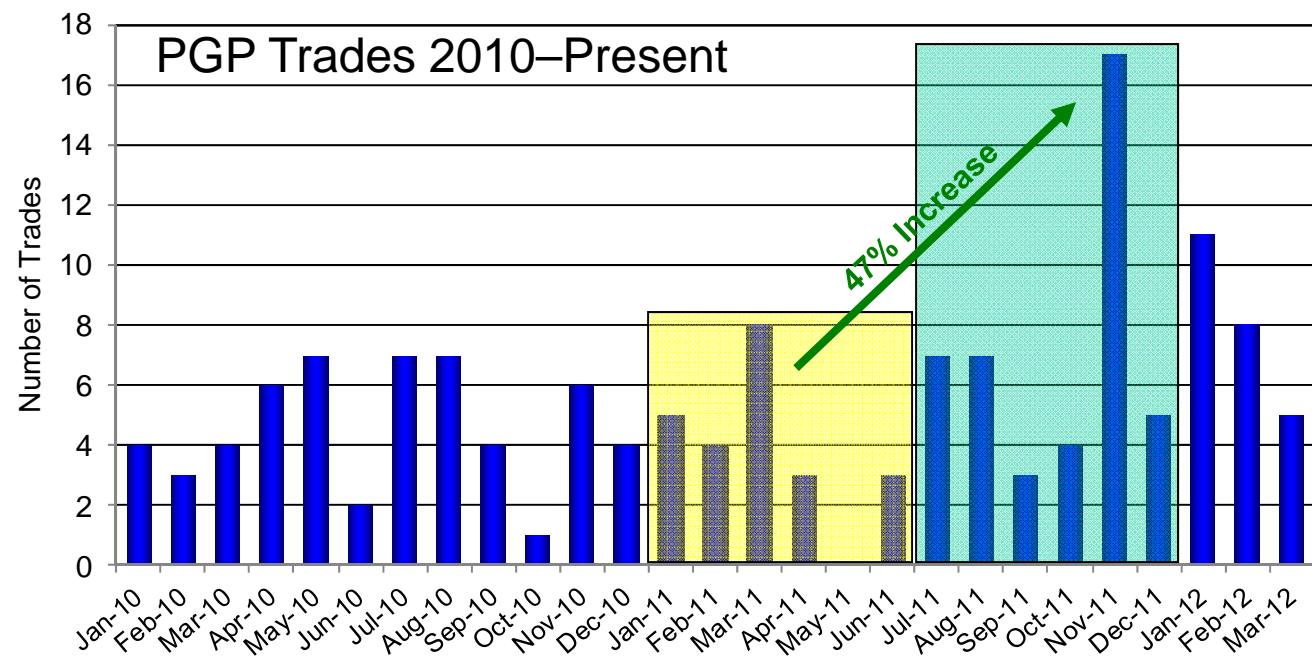
- EPD is exploring a project in this space on a fee service basis
 - Has the HD₅ propane supply and excellent connectivity
 - Has the polymer-grade propylene (“PGP”) distribution and infrastructure
 - Has the ability to backstop PDH downtime with existing splitters



Mont Belvieu PGP Hub: An Evolving Market



- EPD existing PGP wells in Mont Belvieu are leased to multiple parties to facilitate physical and financial trading
- Number of hub participants grew from 5 at the beginning of 2011 to a total of 15 today
- Number of spot PGP transactions increased from 23 in 1H 2011 to 43 in 2H 2011



Source: Petrochem Wire

Connectivity and Flexibility Remain Key to Our Success in Propylene



- RGP gathering system receives material from 57 facilities across North America by pipeline, vessels, barge, rail and truck
 - Increased RGP barge unloading capabilities at Oiltanking Houston, LP
 - Invested in system reliability, connecting legacy RGP gathering pipeline systems
- PGP delivery system is one of the most extensive in the U.S.
 - We are now connected to 18 downstream propylene consumers
 - Dedicated PGP export facility – relief valve for U.S. propylene supply
- PGP splitter expansion on track for 1Q 2013 completion
 - 500 million pound expansion of Splitter IV
- PGP trading hub continues to expand supporting a new focus on term forward priced transactions

What's Possible



- PGP Hub growth
- Splitter expansion completion
- On purpose propylene is in the mix
 - EPD is well-positioned to participate



Crude Oil and Offshore Business

Mark Hurley
Senior Vice President



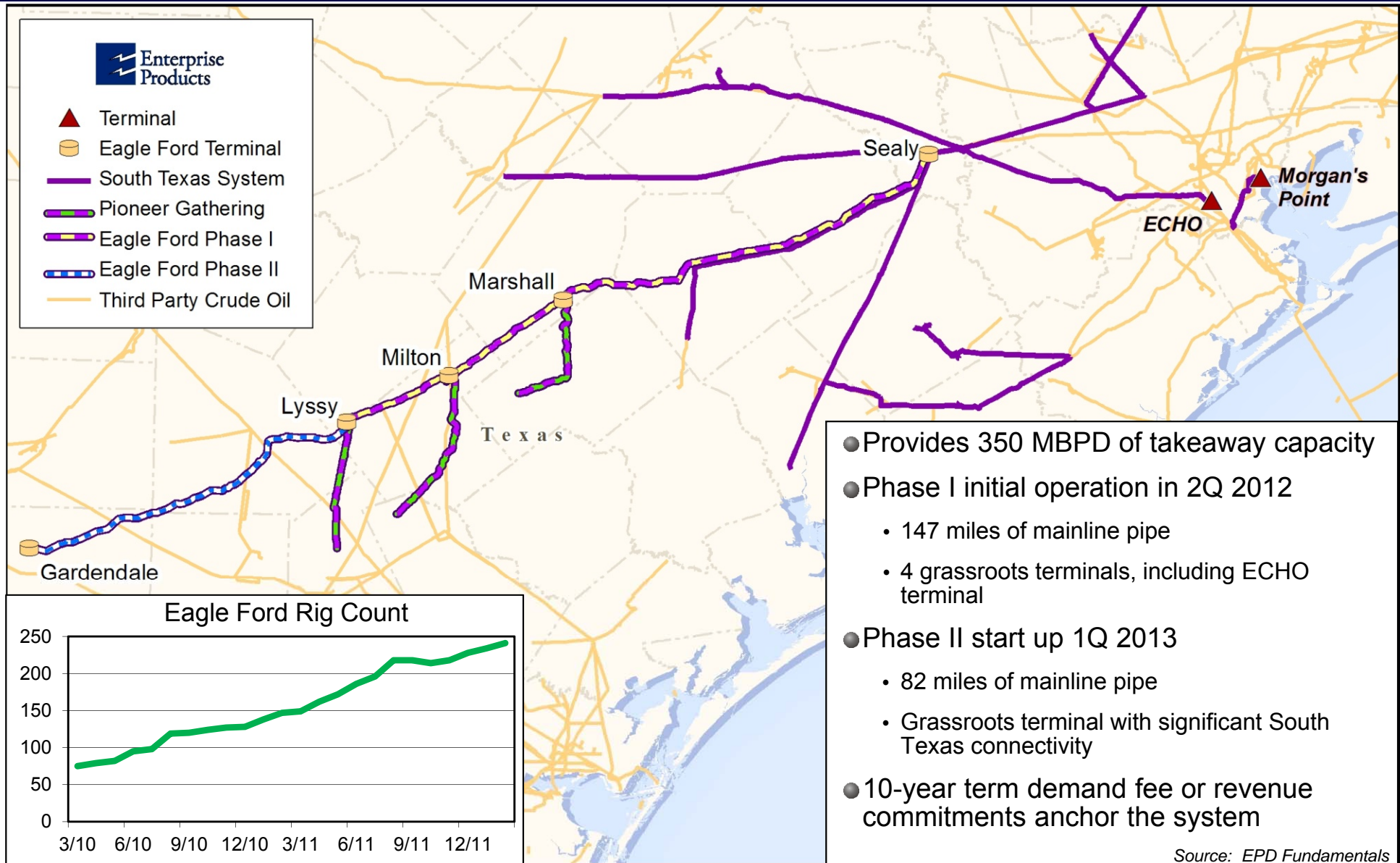
*What we considered
“possible” in 2011,
has become
REALITY in 2012!*

The 2011 Possibilities...



- Significant volume growth in South Texas, West Texas, Rockies and Gulf of Mexico
 - Eagle Ford
 - West Texas
 - Keathley Canyon – Gulf of Mexico
- A major crude oil hub in Houston
 - ECHO Terminal
- Substantial growth in marketing business to fill EPD assets
 - Increased purchases of crude oil leases by nearly 30%
- Projects to take advantage of basis among Cushing, West Texas, South Texas and Louisiana markets
 - Morgan's Point marine terminal
 - Seaway Pipeline reversal

Eagle Ford Crude Oil Pipelines

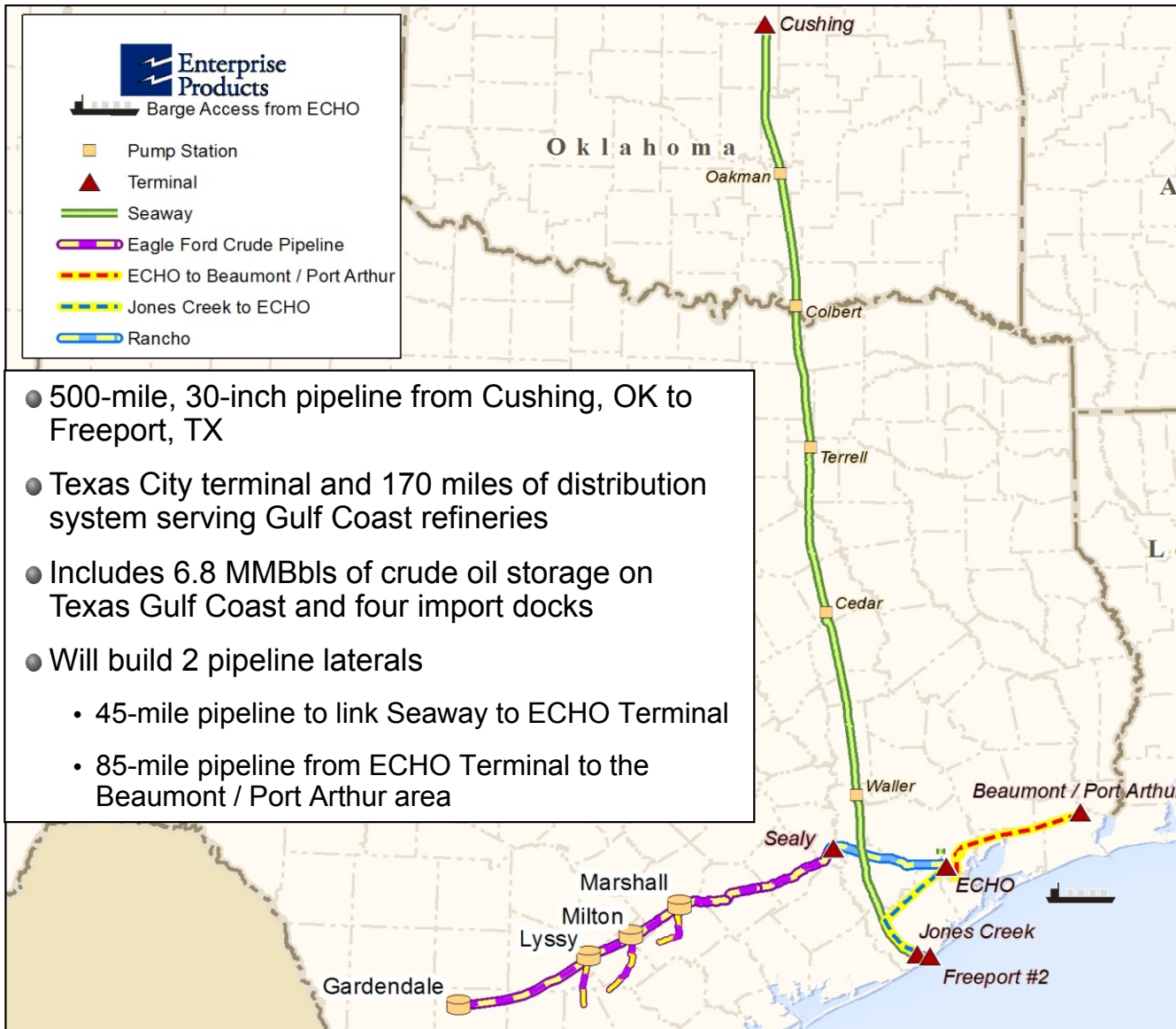


Additional Eagle Ford Opportunities



- 75% of anchor shippers desire additional committed capacity
- Additional revenue associated with existing project:
 - New shippers seek 35–40 MBPD of committed volume
 - 35–50 MBPD of additional walk up volume
- EPD pipeline assets complemented with a large crude truck fleet
 - Third party truck unload fees at Eagle Ford terminals
- Potential expansion of system to 540 MBPD with limited capital requirements

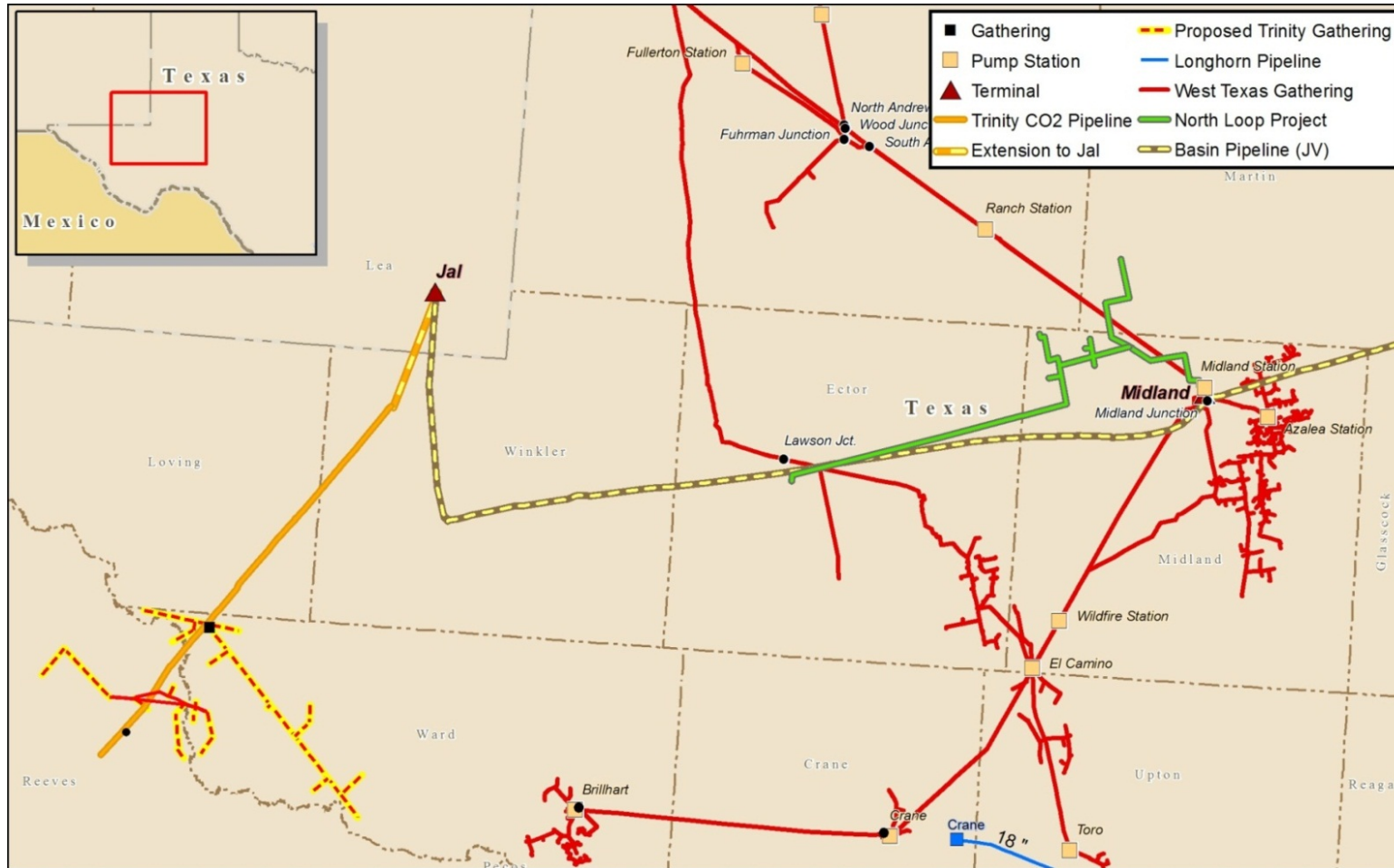
Reversal of Seaway Crude Oil Pipeline Relieves Cushing Bottleneck Starting in 2012



- EPD / ENB 50 / 50 JV; agreed to reverse flow south to Gulf Coast refining markets
- Provides Gulf Coast access to Mid-Continent, Bakken and Canadian producers
- Capacity will be as much as 400 MBPD in mixed service by early 2013
 - Will begin flowing as much as 150 MBPD in 2Q 2012
- ≈\$800 million investment to reverse flow including lateral to ECHO terminal and from ECHO to Beaumont / Port Arthur
- Announced Open Season for Beaumont / Port Arthur pipeline

(1) Includes only pipelines owned by Seaway

West Texas



● Trinity Project

- New construction that increases throughput on ECPL Basin space
- Includes truck and gathering systems
- 53 MBPD capacity

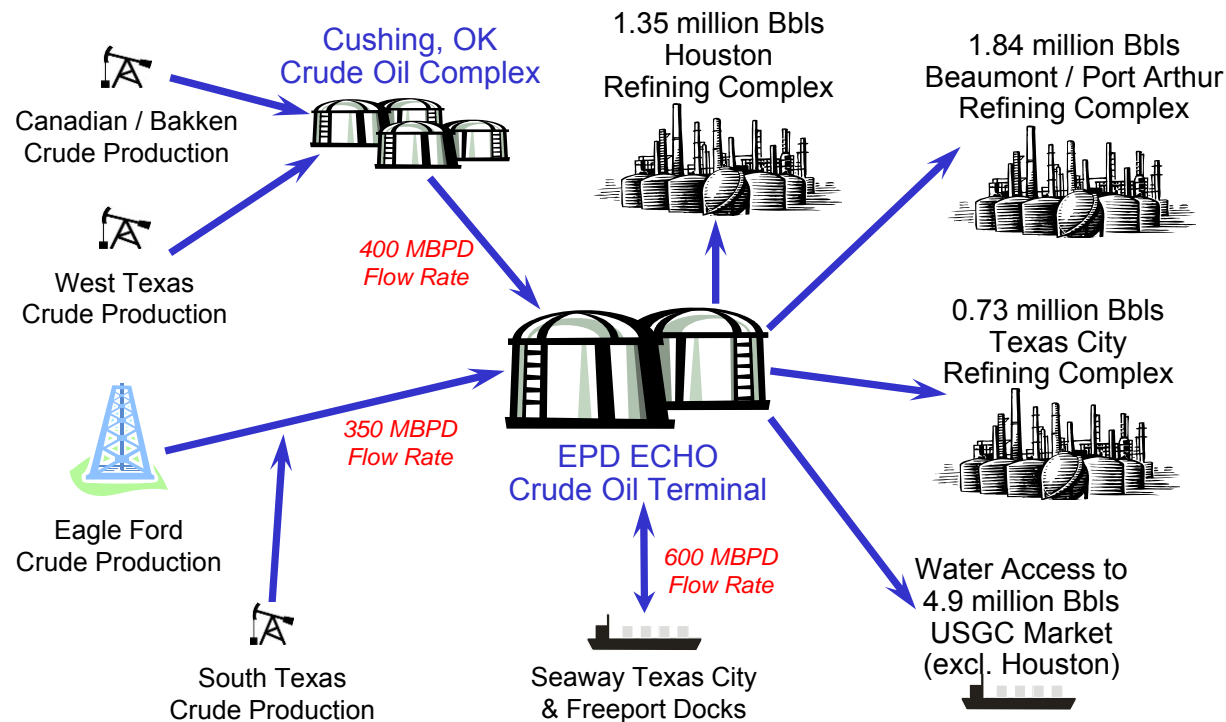
● North Loop

- Connects two strategic legs of the West Texas / Midland System together
- Allows the capture of organic growth from local production

● Value in Longhorn reversal

- Additional marketing opportunities
- Incremental transportation revenues

Houston ECHO Terminal



- ECHO Terminal will connect Eagle Ford, Bakken, WTI, Mid-Continent, West Texas, Gulf of Mexico and foreign production with Houston area refineries (2.1 MMBPD) and Beaumont Port Arthur Refineries (1.8 MMBPD)
- Build out to 6 MMBbls of storage
- 2013 NYMEX pricing point for the Houston market
- Pipeline operational storage and space for 3rd party merchant storage
- Significant marketing opportunities

Houston ECHO Terminal

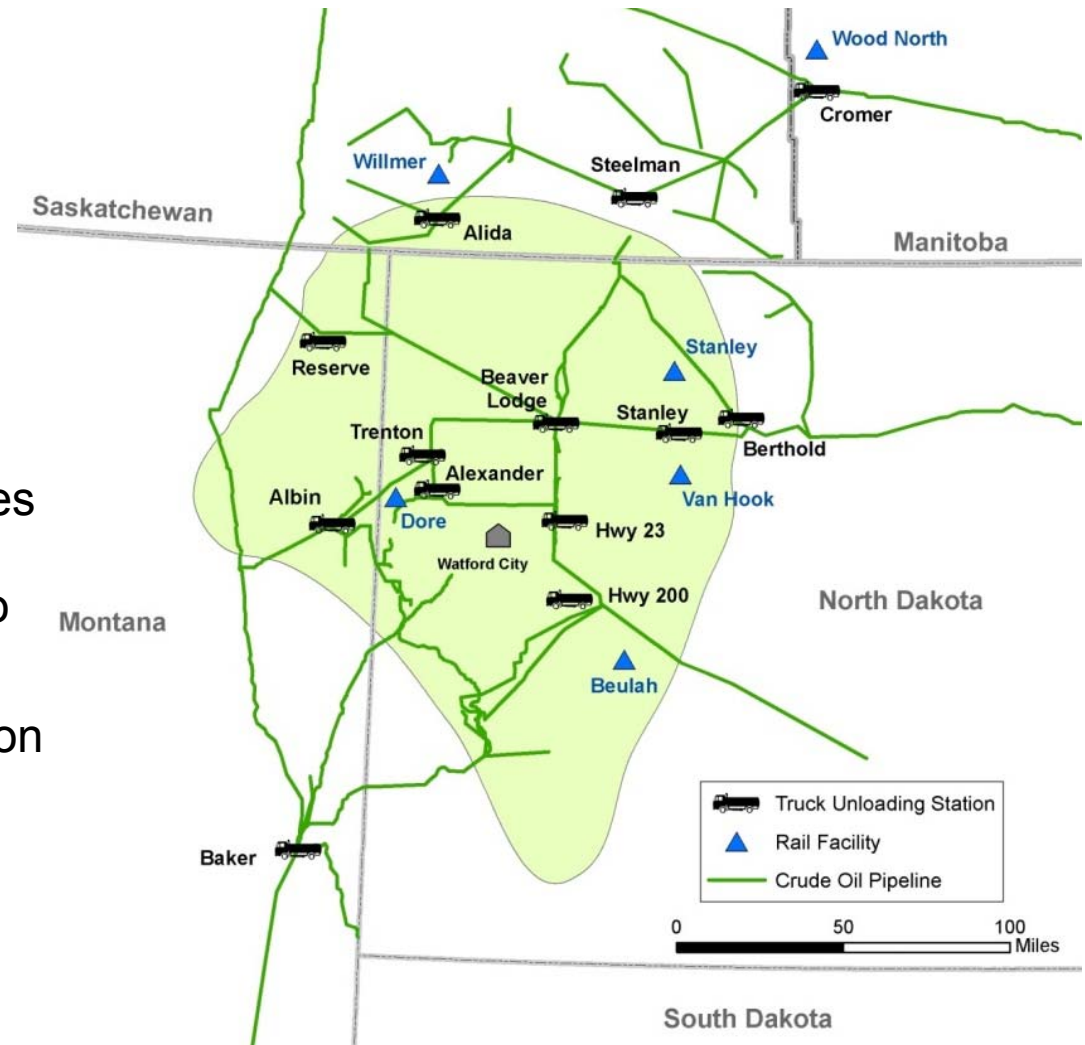
Expandable to 6 MMBbls of Storage



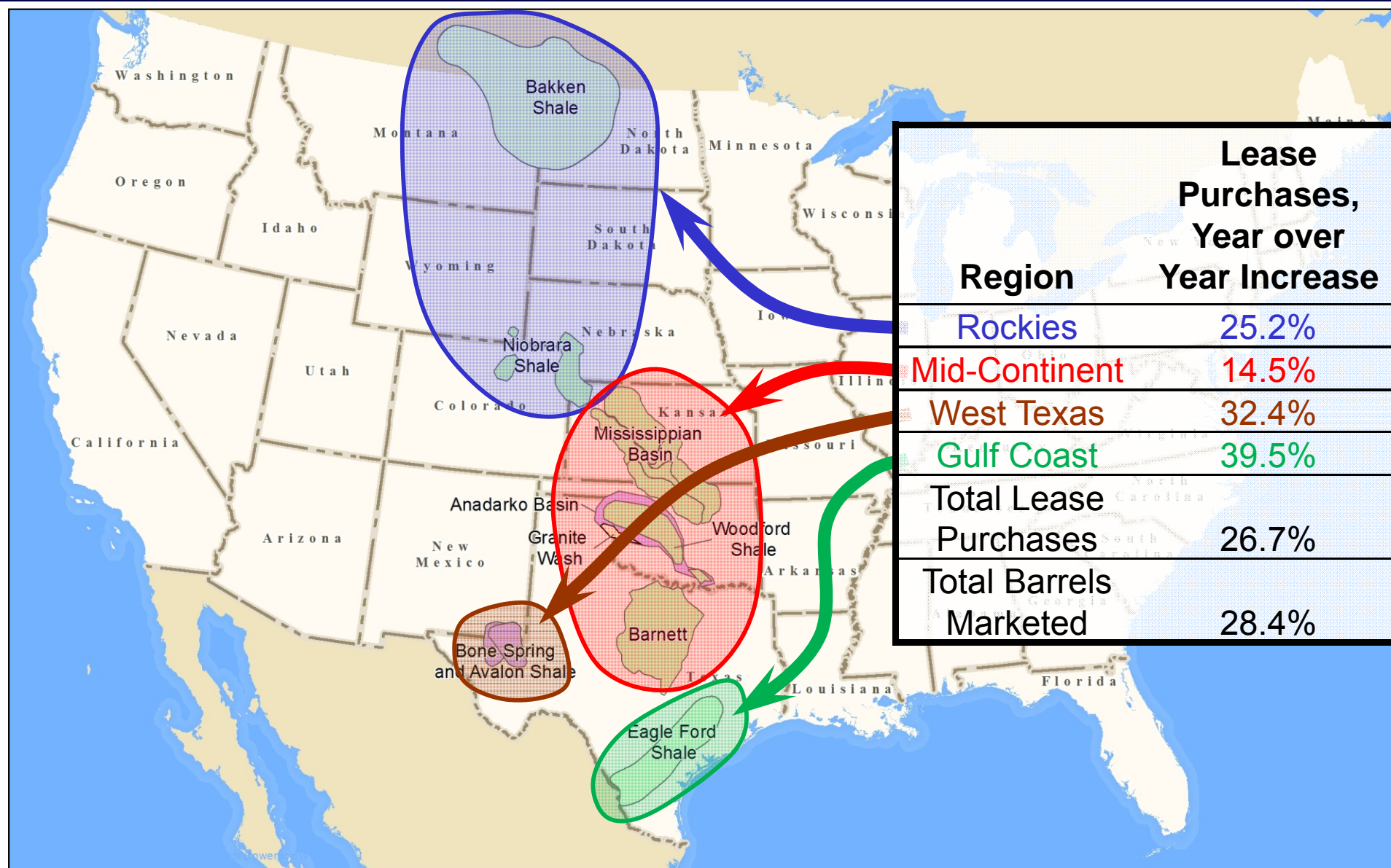
Presence in Bakken



- Williston Basin production has reached >50 MBPD
- Growth is substantially fed by success in the Bakken and Three Forks formations
- EPD marketing growth is currently supported by 65 trucks; projected to add additional trucks by year end
- EPD's investment in infrastructure includes unloading stations and housing for employees in Watford City, ND in order to attract and retain high quality employees
- EPD is in active pursuit of new construction crude oil gathering opportunities



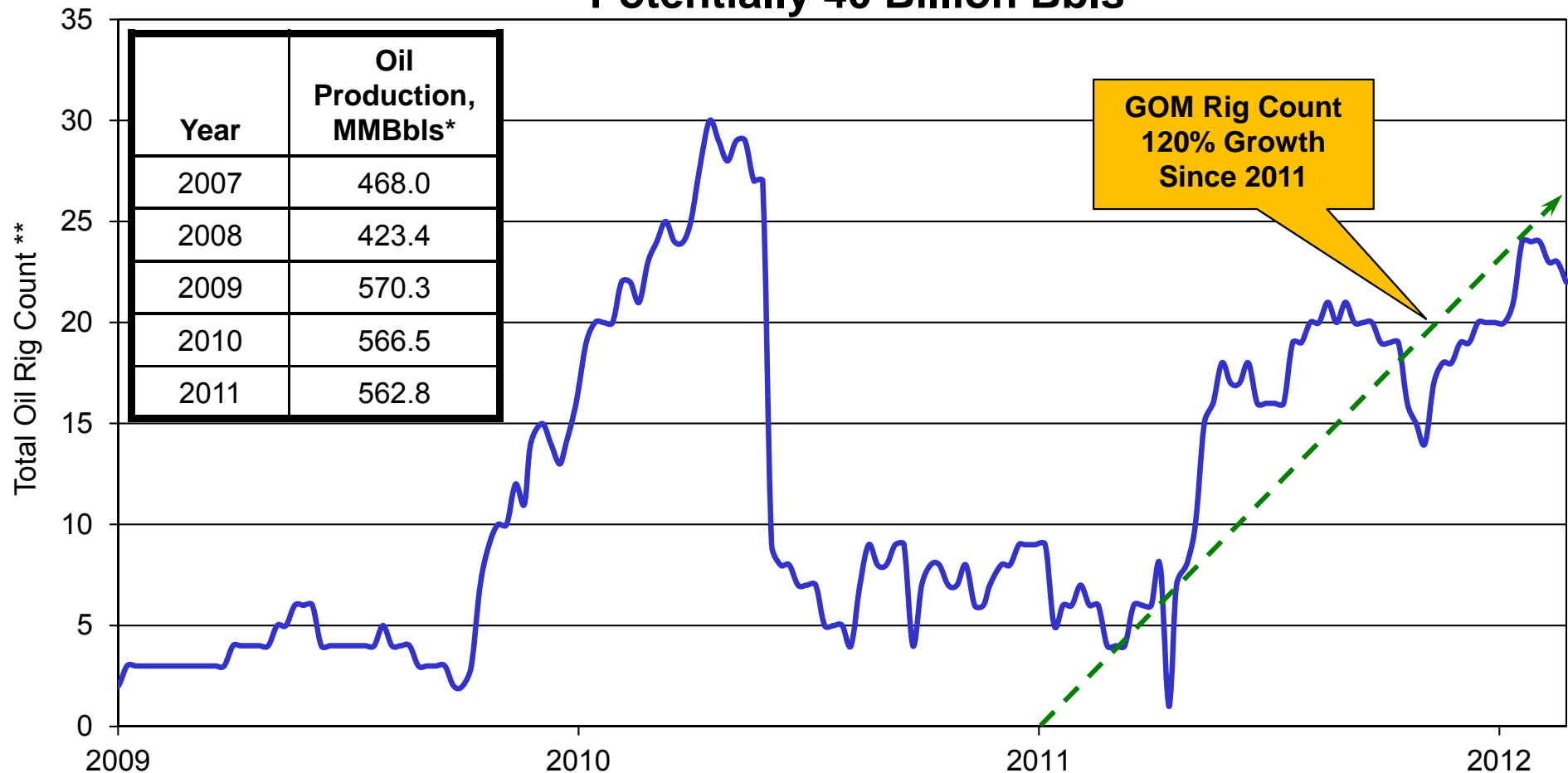
Crude Oil Marketing Growth



Gulf of Mexico Production Expectation



BOEM Assessment of Undiscovered, Technically
Recoverable Oil and Gas Resources
Potentially 40 Billion Bbls



* HPDI Production Data

** Baker Hughes 02/24/12

EPD Assets – Gulf of Mexico



2012: A Year for Execution and Continuing the Transformation



Shale Oil production is altering the landscape in the U.S., and EPD is uniquely positioned to capitalize

- Industry-leading footprint in Eagle Ford, strong presence in West Texas, expanding business in Bakken area
- Seaway reversal a key part of rebalancing U.S. crude oil flows
- ECHO terminal provides valuable connectivity on the Gulf Coast, both for our customers and EPD
- Continued growth in marketing business, utilizing EPD assets
- Gulf of Mexico Offshore production expanding



Onshore Natural Gas Pipeline Services and Marketing

Chris Skoog
Senior Vice President

What's Possible, What's Happening



What's Possible (March 2011)

- Acadian Haynesville completion 4Q 2011
- Spreads across Texas expected to stay low off 2008 highs
- Storage values expected to decrease due to overbuild of capacity
- Shale development, rich gas plays drive supply growth
- Prices expected to be in the \$4.00–\$6.00 range the next few years

What's Happening

- Pipeline in full service as of November 1, 2011
- Waha to Houston Ship Channel spreads remained in the single digits on yearly average
- Storage lease capacity is getting renewed at more than 25% off 2011 prices
- Supply is over 64 Bcf/d up over 6.5 Bcf/d from last year
- Prices are now in the sub \$3.00 range due to lack of weather and over supply

So, What's Next

Natural Gas Industry Current Landscape



- **Rich Shale gas** plays continue to be the driving force in maintaining supply curve
- **Storage values will continue to decrease** due to excess capacity and increased production and lower volatility
- **Infrastructure projects** expected to balance supply and demand **on regionalized basis**
- **Significant gas-fired electric generation** will be added
- Imports declining, **infrastructure now being developed to export gas**
- **Rebirth of industrial consumption** of natural gas due to low prices (fertilizers, steel, petrochemicals)

Gas Marketing's Role



- Marketing around assets **increases utilization of pipelines**
- Gas Marketing margins are very skinny; **integration** with EPD assets is key
- **Ensure** the gas **moves away** from our **processing plants** (gas is a byproduct at these margins)
- **Generate over \$130 million** in transport and storage fees for EPD assets
- Focused on **capturing** incremental **supplies** and new **markets** for our pipelines
- **Disciplined** approach with **strict** adherence to company controls and policies

Onshore Natural Gas Pipeline Services Capital Invested

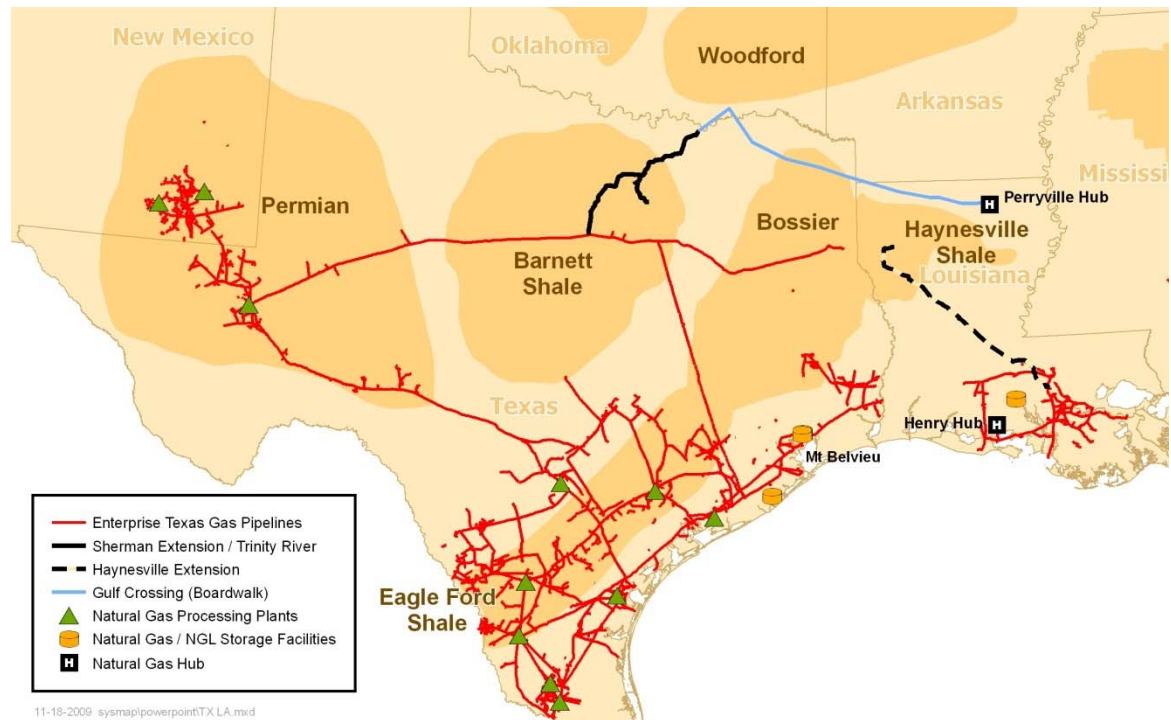


- Last four years, EPD invested \$5.2 billion and expects to invest approximately \$200 million over the next four months
- Pipeline projects are all backed by 10-year agreements with fixed demand charges at the 99%+ level
- **Focus has been on capturing fee based portion of the value chain**

EPD Natural Gas Pipeline Systems

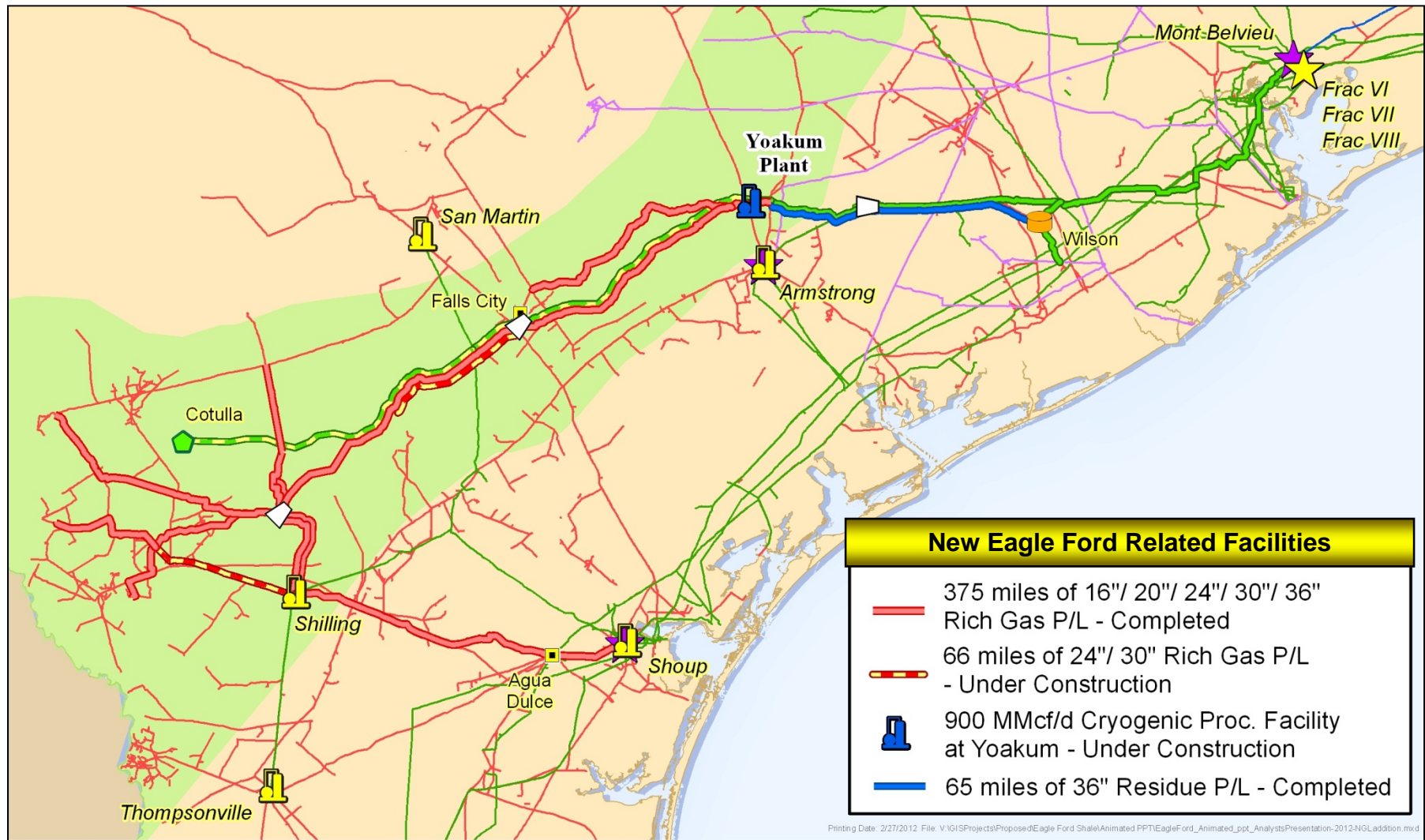


- 4.9 Bcf/d of subscribed capacity in Texas
- 70% of capacity subscribed by third parties; majority are producers, utilities and power plants
- Sherman Extension contracted for over 1 Bcf/d pipeline on system and off system
- EPD's Waha to Houston Ship Channel exposure is limited to under 0.3 Bcf/d firm
- Acadian Haynesville supported by 1.6 Bcf/d of firm contracts



- Acadian legacy tied to 1.2 Bcf/d of commercial and industrial load
- Well situated along Gulf Coast to supply the rebirth of industrial load and exporting of natural gas

Eagle Ford Shale – Natural Gas



Enterprise Texas Pipeline

Portfolio Summary

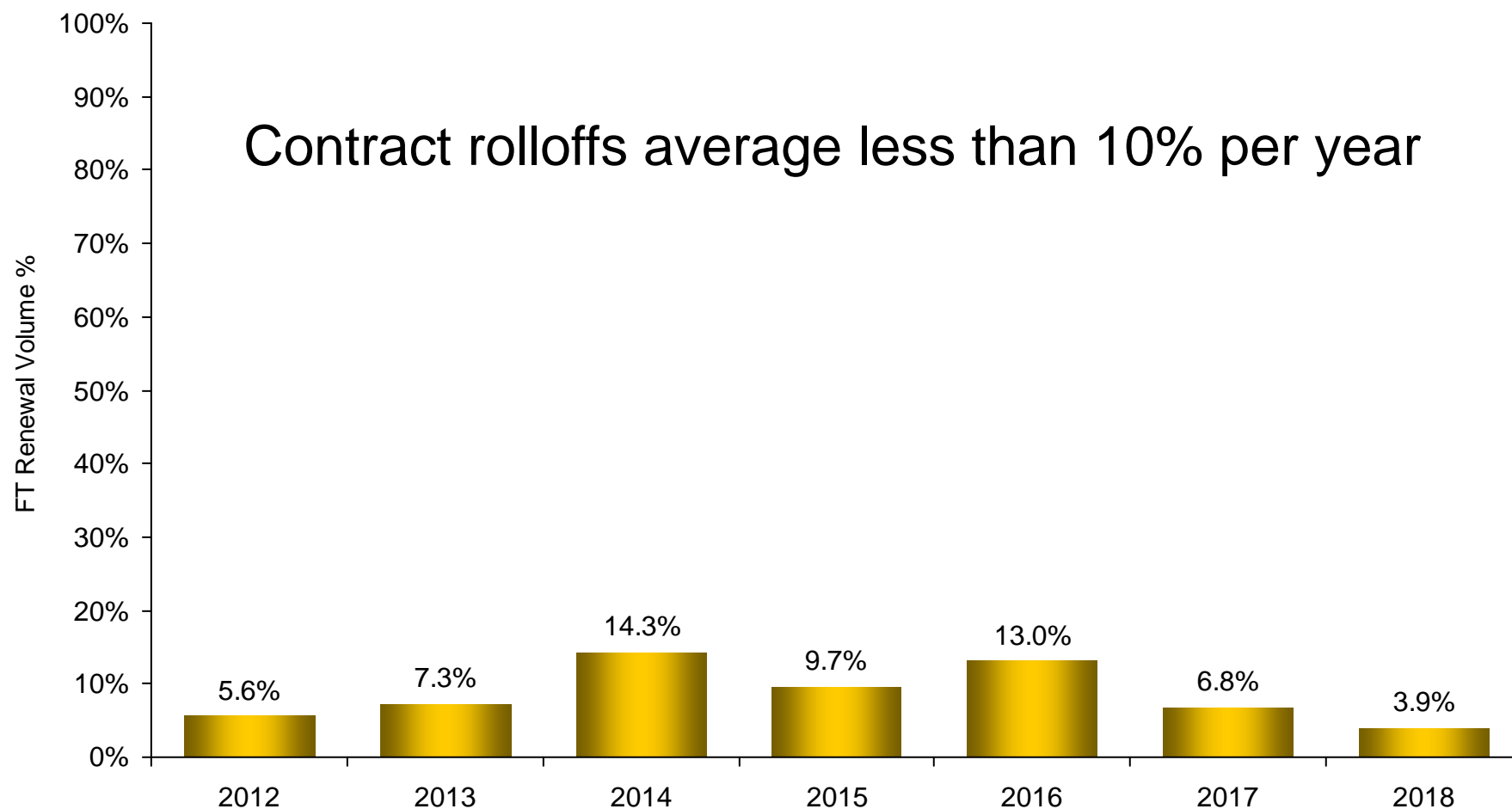


	2011		2012E			
Service	Revenue (\$MM)	Throughput M MMBtu/d	Revenue (\$MM)	Throughput M MMBtu/d	Change in Revenue (\$MM)	% Change
FT-Demand	\$187	4,906 (M D Q)	\$243	4,928 (M D Q)	\$56	30.0%
FT-Com	\$29	2,134	\$25	2,949	(\$4)	-14.0%
IT-Com	\$58	1,438	\$45	1,041	(\$13)	-21.7%
Other*	\$19	N/M	\$19	N/M	(\$0)	-1.1%
Total	\$293	N/M	\$332	N/M	\$39	13.4%

Other Revenue = Hub Service, Park / Lend, Meter Fees, Treating, Gathering, Compression Fees and Condensate Sales
N/M = Not Meaningful

Enterprise Texas Pipeline

Firm Transport Annual Renewals



Louisiana Natural Gas Assets

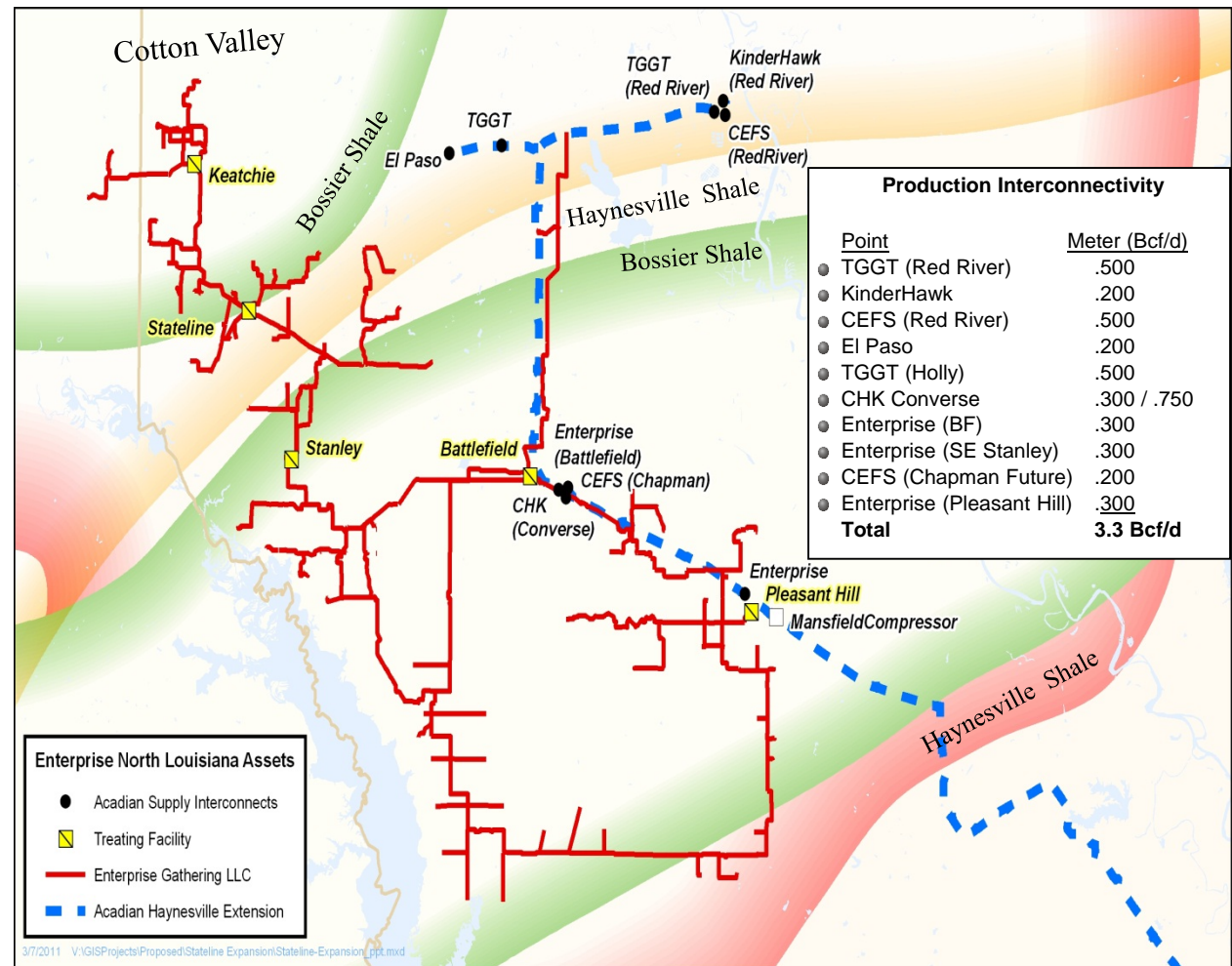
North Louisiana Gathering



Treating, Blending, Dehydration and Gathering Services

Focus on Providing Producer Services

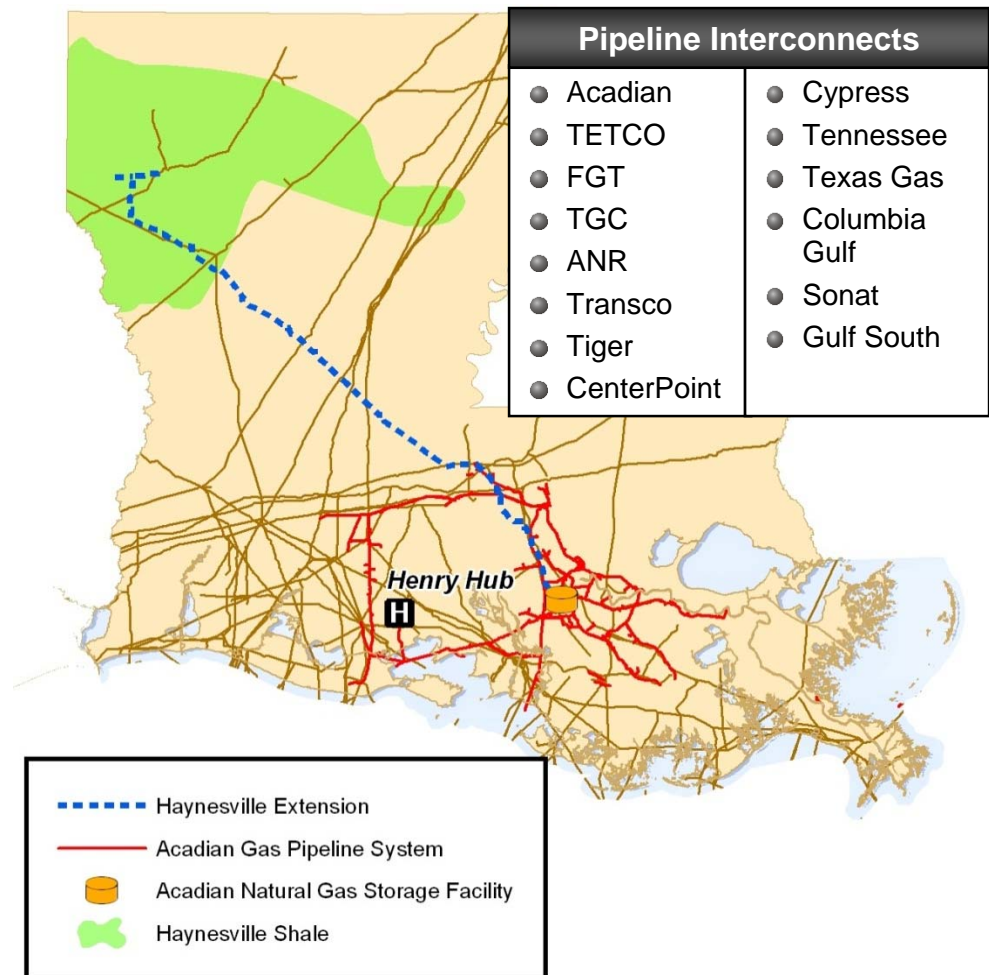
- 1.2 Bcf/d CO₂ Treating
- 600 MMcf/d 500 PPM H₂S Treating
- 5 active rigs drilling in EPD footprint
- Over 7,000 remaining undrilled locations throughout EPD's 400,000 acre gathering area



Acadian Haynesville Extension Incremental Business and Optimization



- Acadian Haynesville Extension and increase in equity gas, affords Acadian:
 - WACOG improvement
 - Increased legacy system capacity (deliverability)
 - Provides greater gas supply strength
- Existing Business
 - >\$190 million/year reservation charges
 - >60,000 MMBtu/d of demand already added to Acadian Legacy end-user market
- New Markets
 - Mainline: targeting 150,000 MMBtu/d new end-user load
 - River Corridor: targeting 100,000 MMBtu/d of sales / transport to customers next 18 months
 - Upside: access to >600,000 MMBtu/d additional load



Expectations Going Forward?



- Eagle Ford production continues to grow
- West to East spreads across Texas remain low
- Storage values stay low for at least the next two years until excess production declines or demand by power generators increase
- Natural gas prices struggle in \$2.50 to \$3.50 range for next 18 months
- Market for natural gas will grow at a faster pace at these pricing levels
 - Power generation 7–10 Bcf/d
 - LNG export 2–6 Bcf/d
 - Industrial / other 3–5 Bcf/d

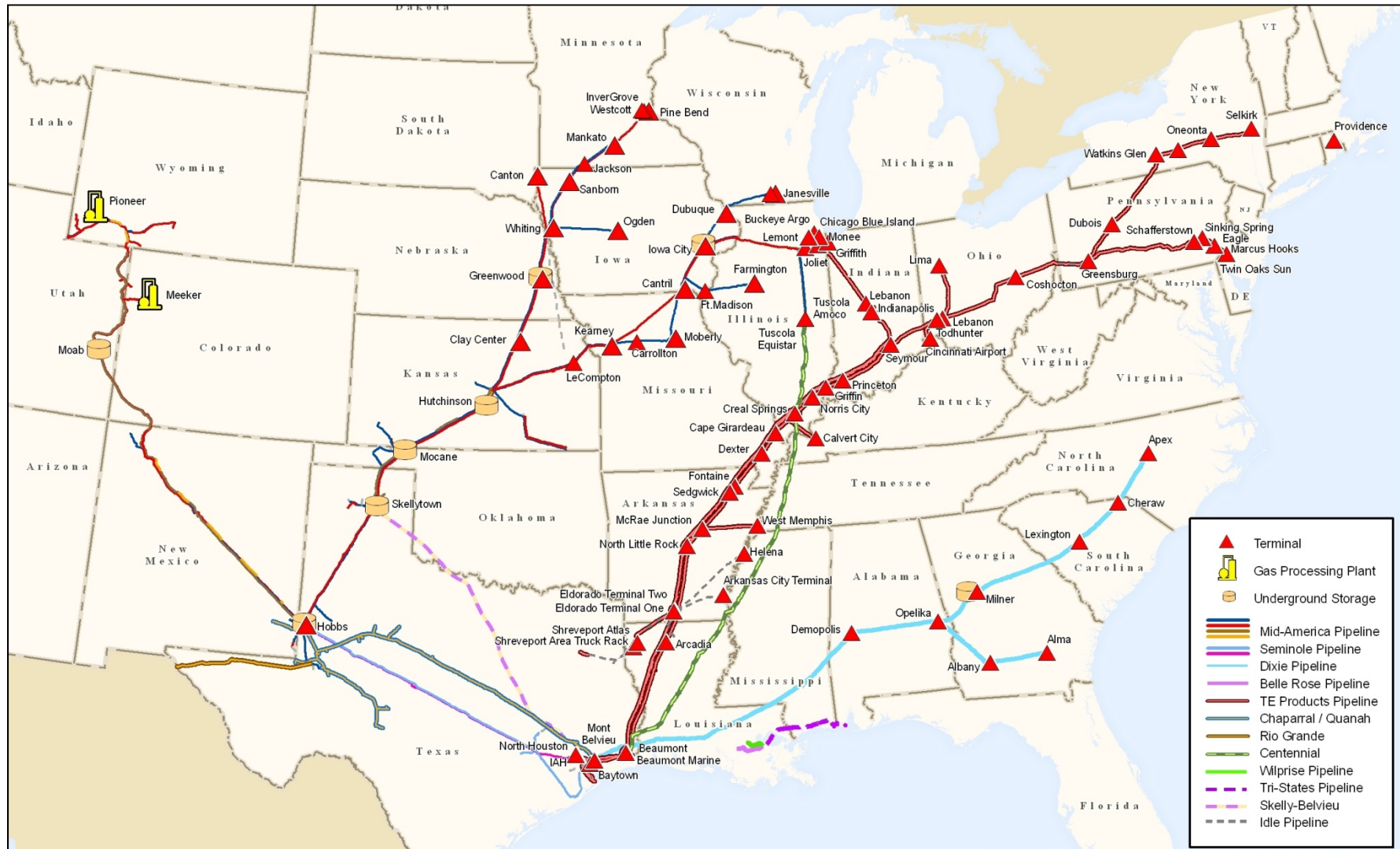
**EPD natural gas assets are well positioned to
take advantage of the rebirth of industrial load,
power generation and the exporting of natural gas**



FERC Regulated Onshore Pipelines

Jim Collingsworth
Senior Vice President

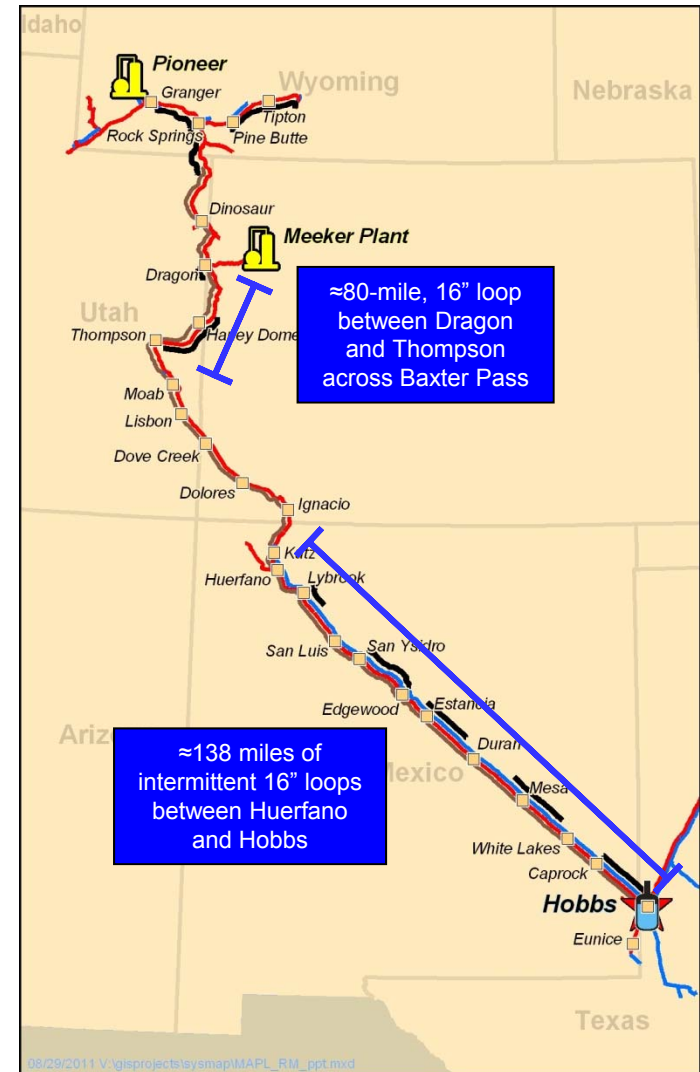
EPD's FERC Regulated Onshore Assets



Yet Another Rocky Mountain Expansion



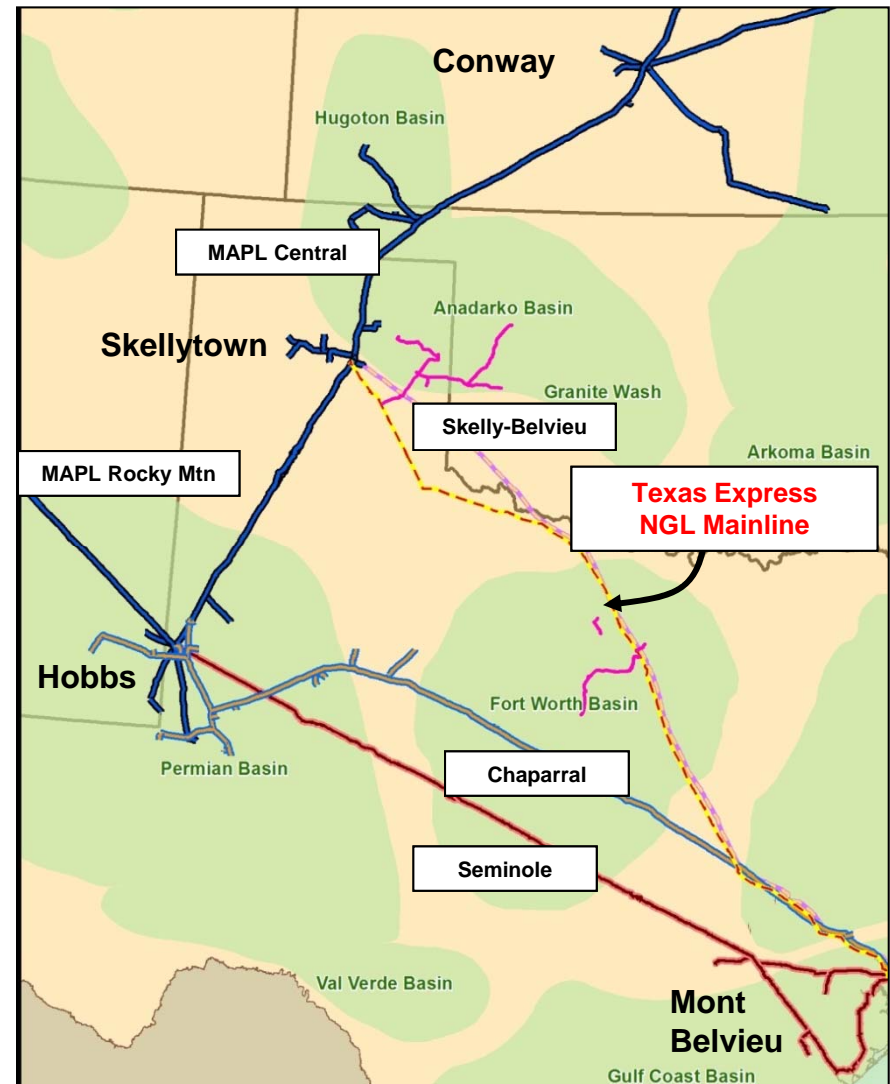
- From 225 MBPD in 2002, we increased to 275 MBPD in 2007; and now to 340 MBPD by 3Q 2014
- Anchored by 10-year take-or-pay transportation agreements at 13.5 cents per gallon, escalated by FERC indexing and fuel component
- ≈218 miles of 16" pipeline and modifications to ≈18 of 21 pump stations
- Expansion volumes will feed other EPD assets and can feed Texas Express NGL Pipeline
- What you must remember, EPD is a builder of systems not a collector of assets



Texas Express NGL Mainline



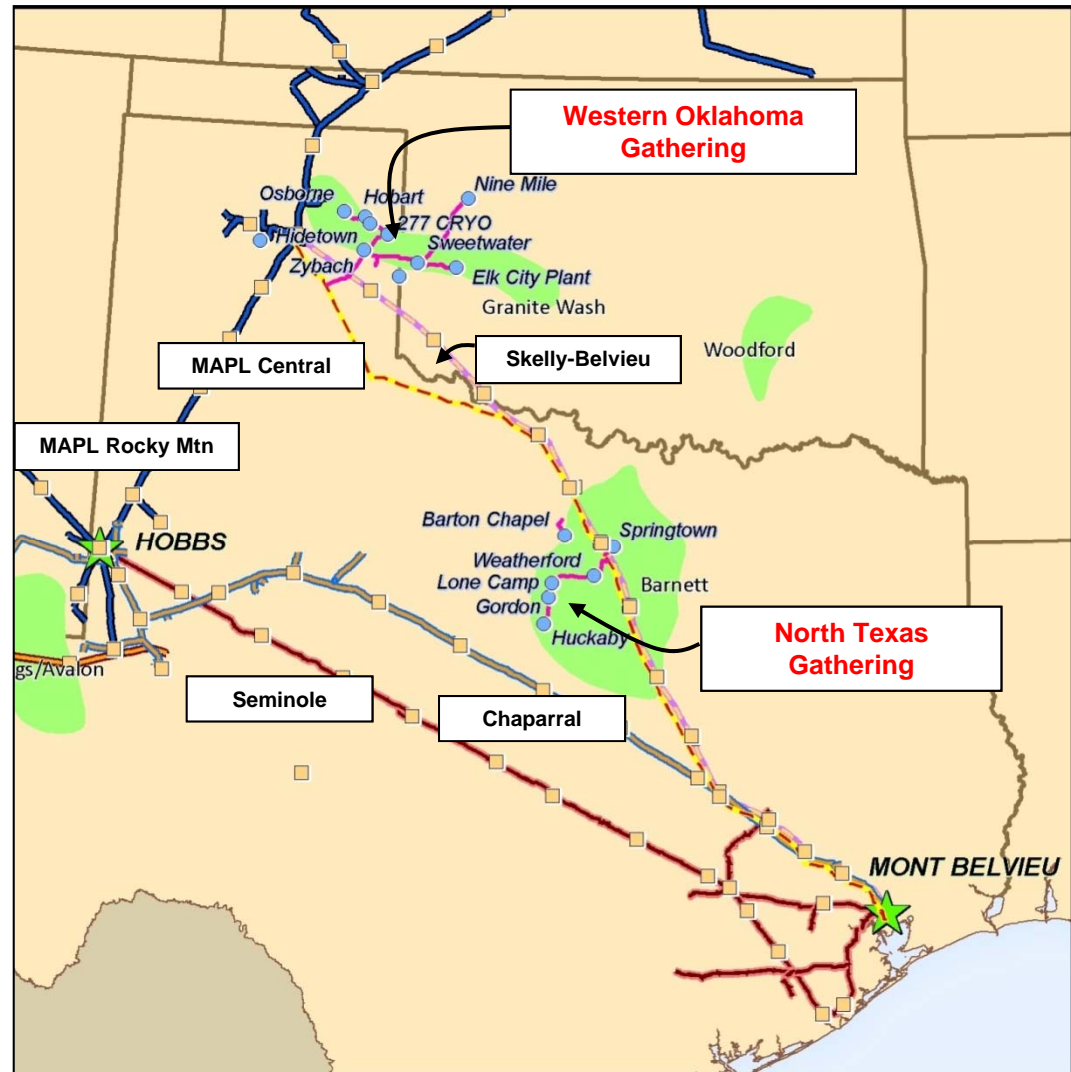
- Joint venture between EPD (45%), Enbridge (35%) and Anadarko (20%)
- EPD will design, construct and operate 580 miles of new 20" pipe from Skellytown to Mont Belvieu
- Anchored by 232 MBPD of 10-year take-or-pay contracts, with 15-year plant dedication, at a transport fee of 4.5 cents per gallon escalated by FERC indexing
- Expected in-service date: 2Q 2013
- Fed by EPD's MAPL system and feeds EPD storage and fractionation assets in Mont Belvieu



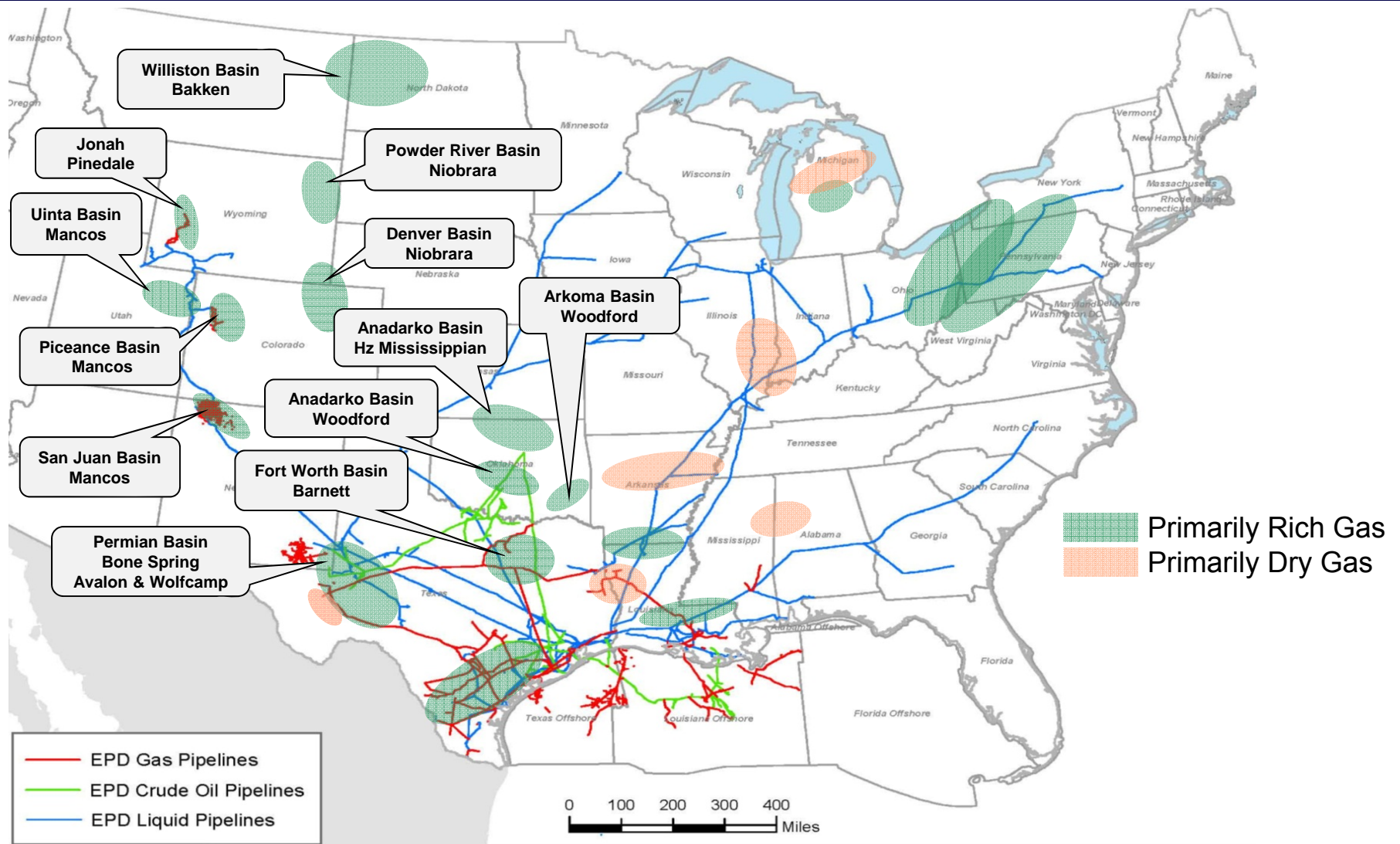
Texas Express NGL Gathering Systems



- Joint venture between Enterprise (45%), Enbridge (35%) and Anadarko (20%)
- Enbridge will design, construct and operate two gathering systems anchored by 10-year take-or-pay contracts, with 15-year plant dedication, at 2.0 cents per gallon escalated by FERC indexing
- Scope of work:
 - Western Oklahoma gathering consists of ≈210 miles of 6", 8", 10" and 12" pipeline connected to 10 different plants with a capacity of 125 MBPD
 - North Texas gathering consists of ≈80 miles of 6" and 8" pipe connected to 5 different plants with a capacity of ≈24 MBPD
- Expected in-service date: 2Q 2013

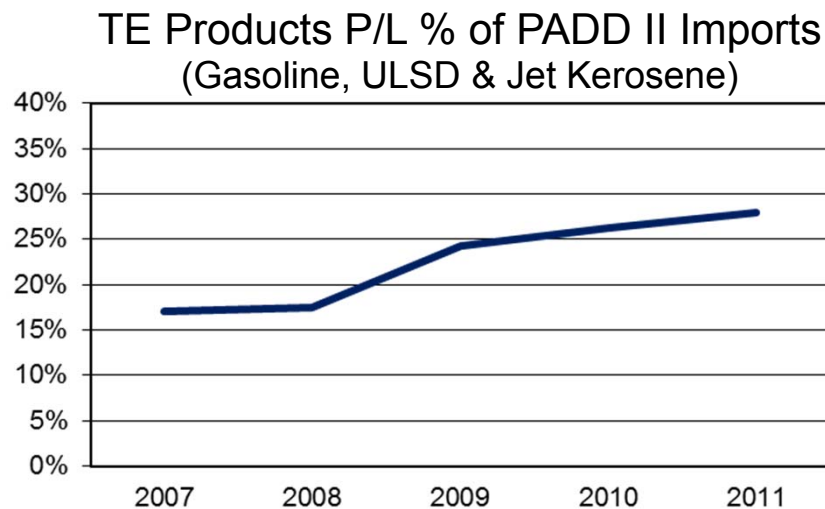
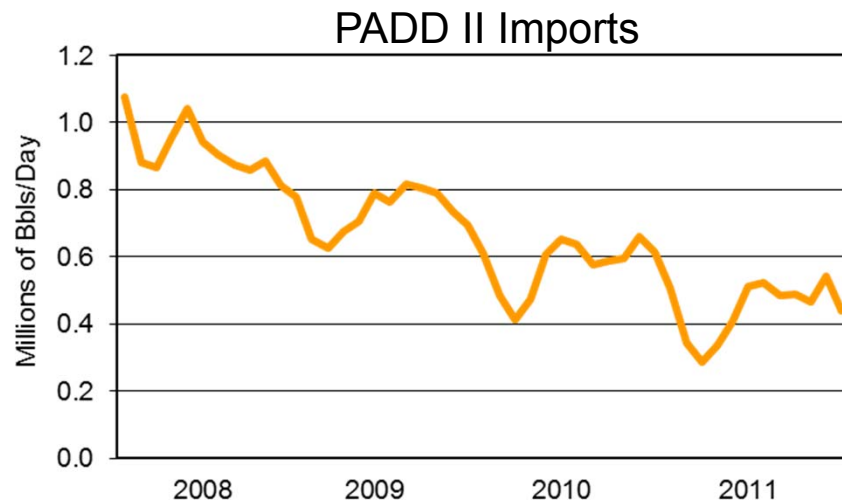


What's Next or What's Possible



EPD's TE Products Pipeline

The Midwest Refiner Rises Again



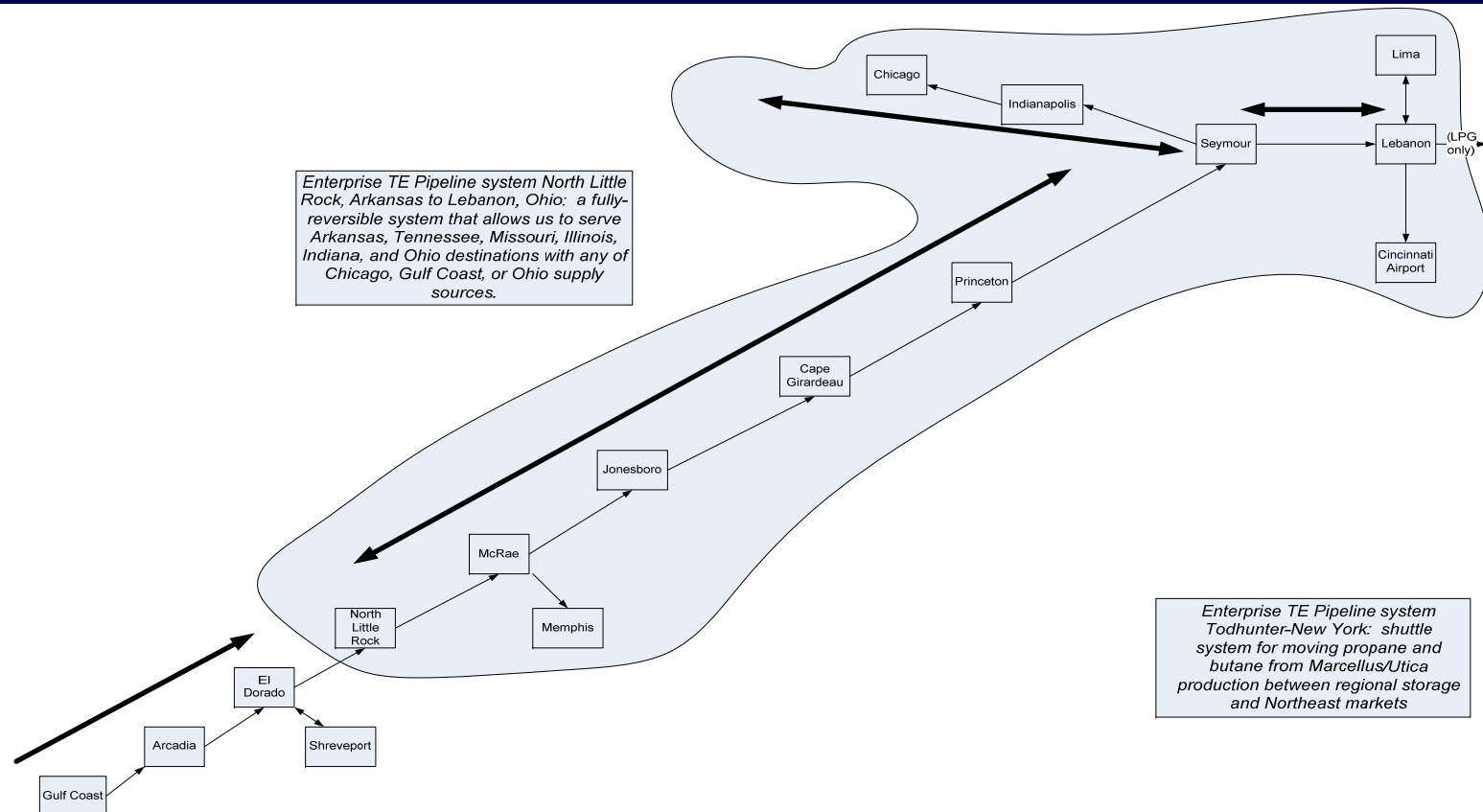
● TE Products Pipeline is being assaulted on two fronts:

- Demand destruction, combined with the culmination of several substantial heavy-oil reconfigurations / expansions by Midwest refineries, have led to sharp drops in demand for refined-product imports from the Gulf Coast into the Midwest
- Gulf Coast product values are increasingly supported by strong Northeast and export markets, especially with the recent shutdowns of Hovensa and Philadelphia-area refiners

● Chicago values have transitioned from a premium to Gulf Coast values to a discount, declining to 50–60 cents/gallon under Gulf Coast values: yet Midwest refiners still enjoying excellent crack spreads

● However, **TE Products Pipeline is suffering less impact than other PADD II importers**

What's Next Adjusting Flow to the New Realities



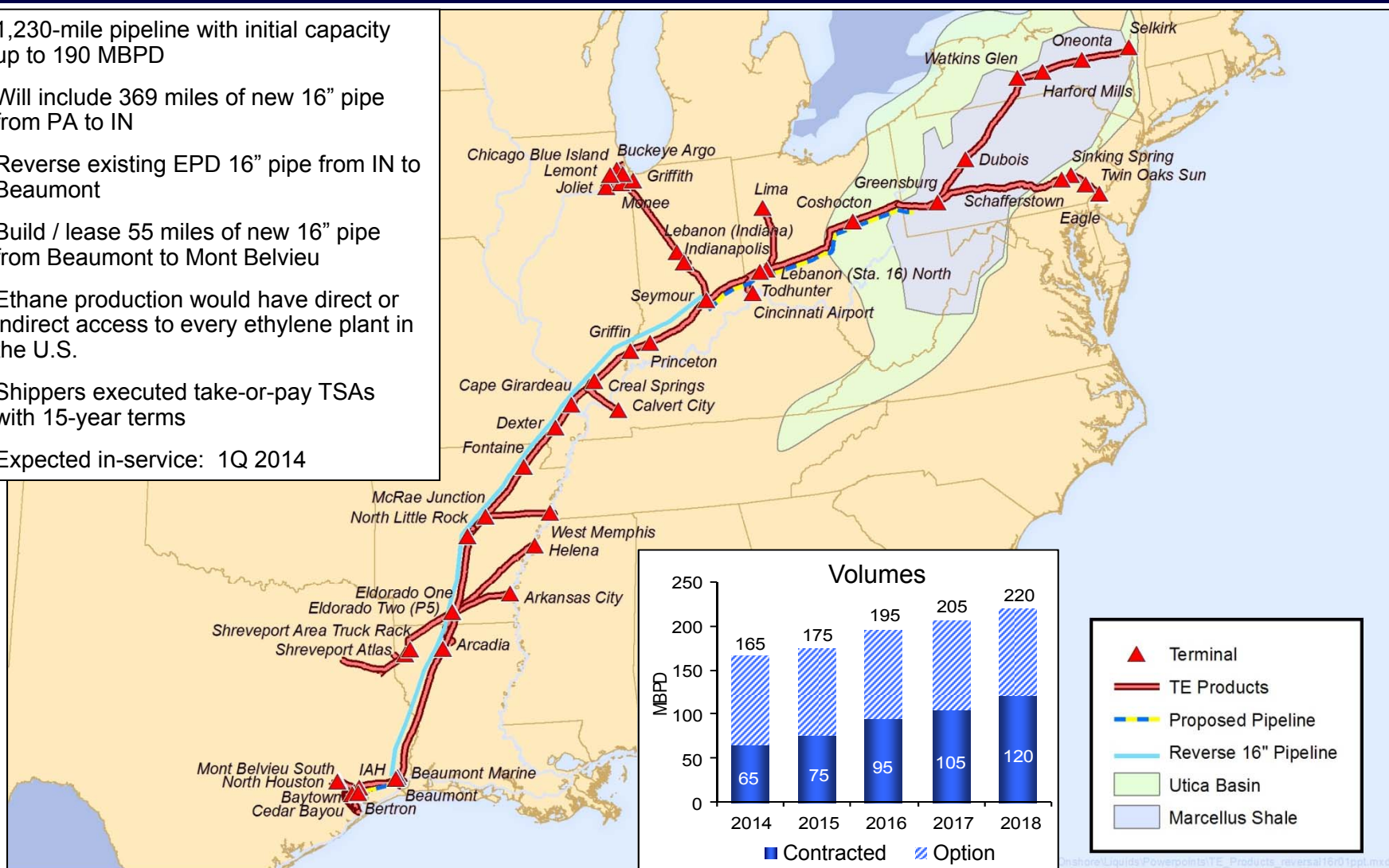
- Reconfiguring pumps gives us a fully-reversible system stretching from Arkansas to Ohio
- Flexibility to serve our destinations with a Gulf Coast, Chicago or Ohio barrel as market differentials shift – a capability no other pipeline enjoys

Appalachia to Texas (ATEX) Express P/L

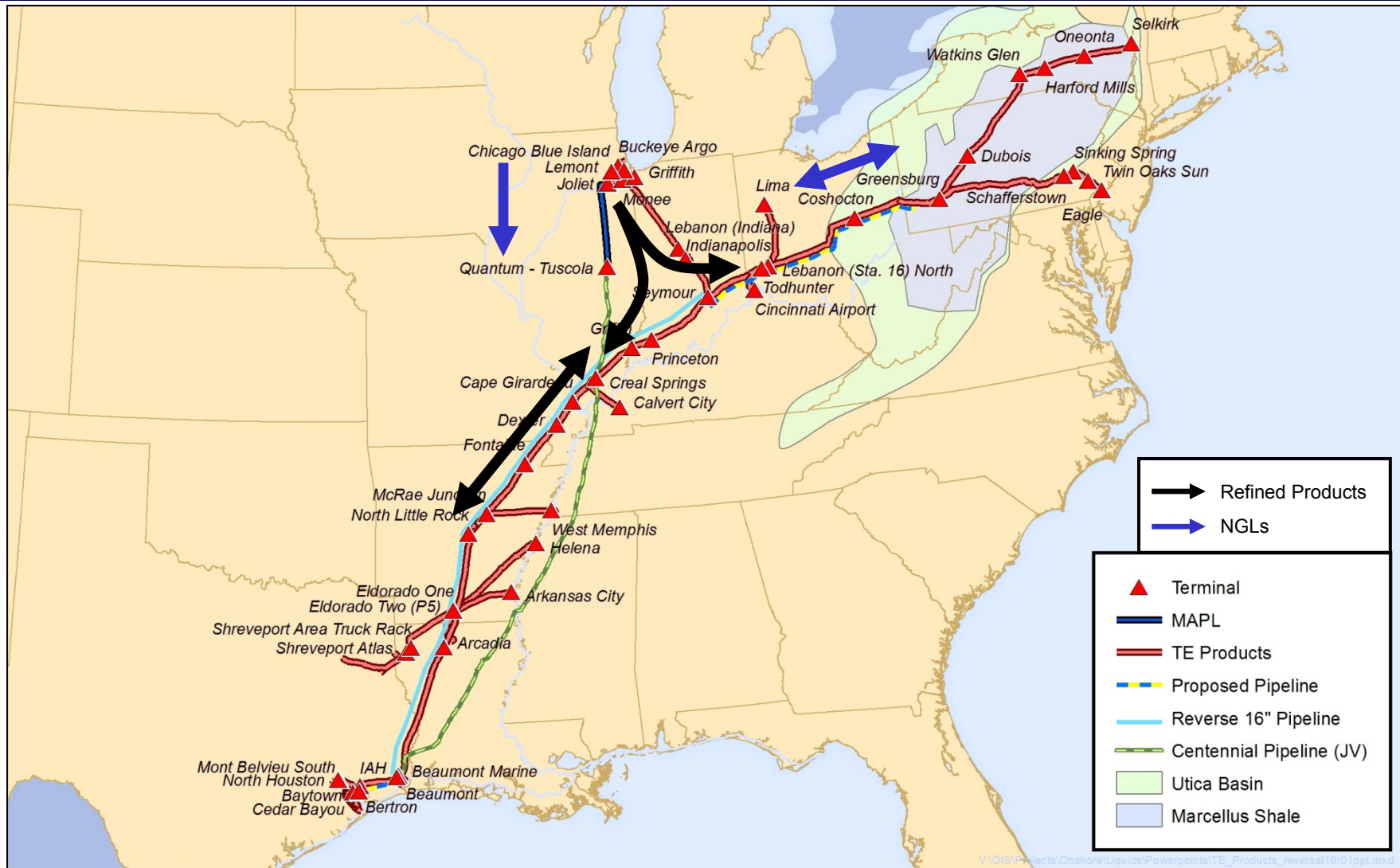
Transport Ethane from Marcellus / Utica Shale



- 1,230-mile pipeline with initial capacity up to 190 MBPD
- Will include 369 miles of new 16" pipe from PA to IN
- Reverse existing EPD 16" pipe from IN to Beaumont
- Build / lease 55 miles of new 16" pipe from Beaumont to Mont Belvieu
- Ethane production would have direct or indirect access to every ethylene plant in the U.S.
- Shippers executed take-or-pay TSAs with 15-year terms
- Expected in-service: 1Q 2014



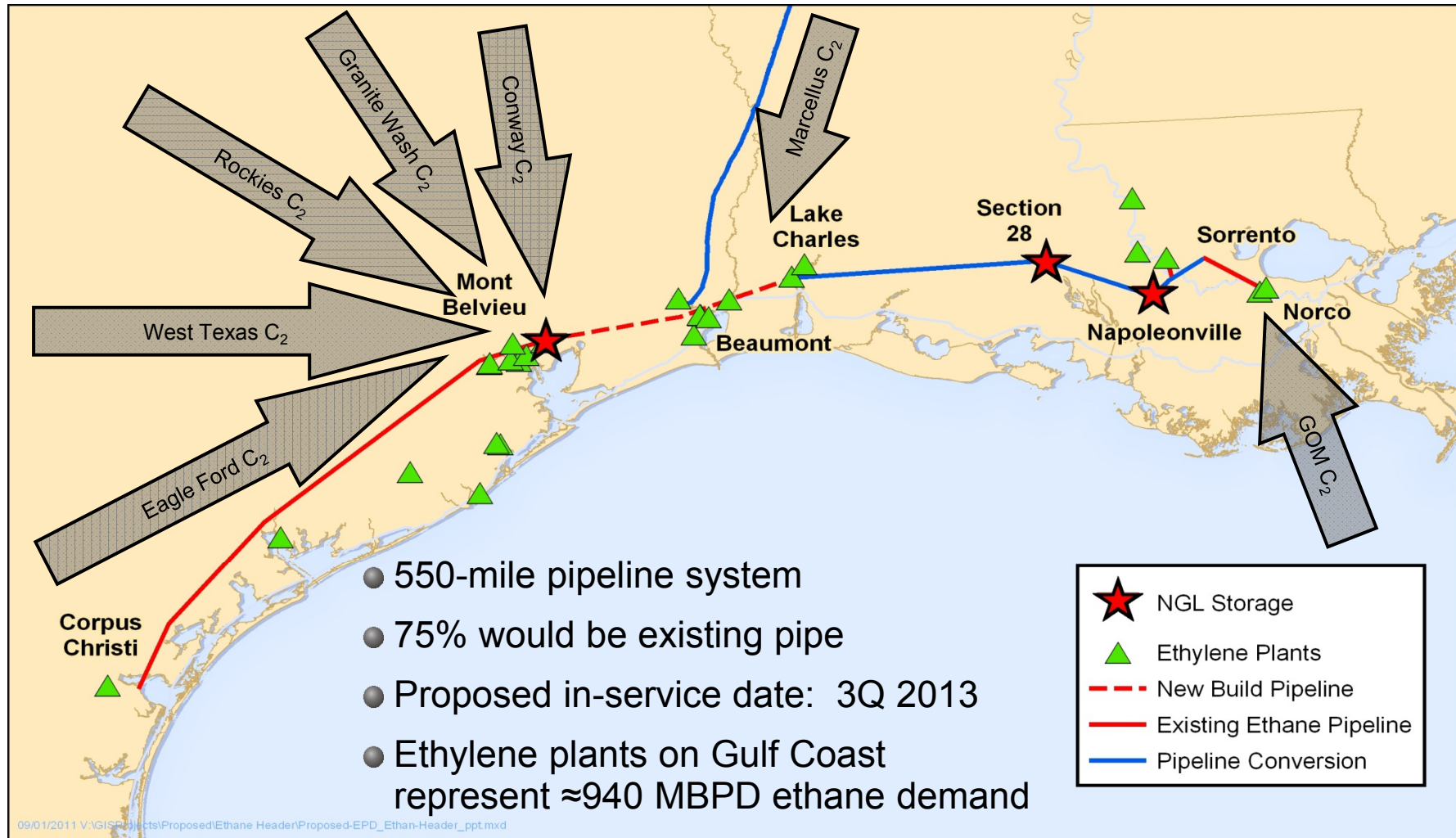
What's Next or What's Possible



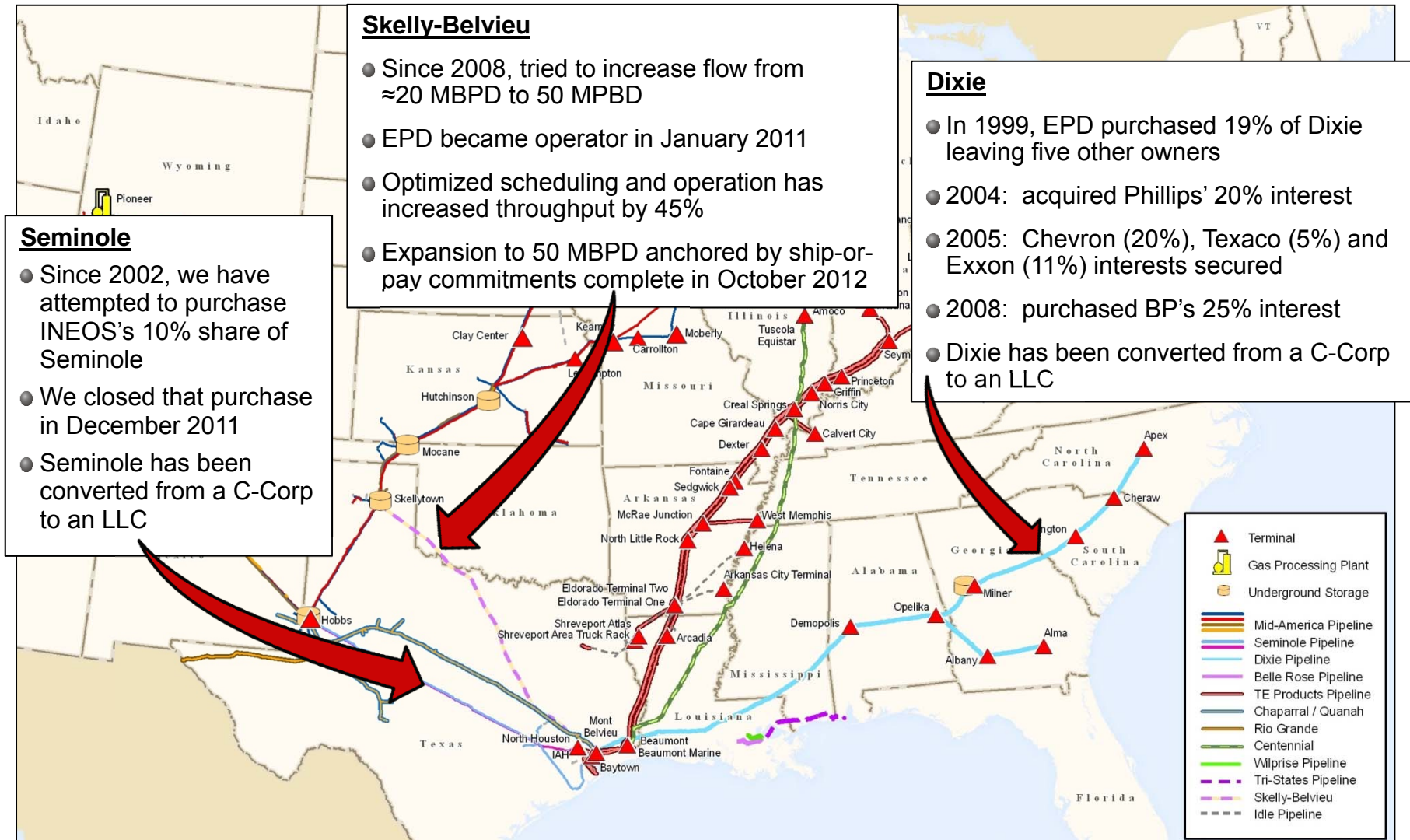
Proposed Ethane Header System



Link Gulf Coast Petrochemical Industry to EPD's Distribution System



Persistence is in EPD's DNA





Unregulated NGL Business

Tom Zulim
Senior Vice President

Unregulated NGL Business



- Building value chains
 - Rocky Mountains
 - Eagle Ford
- Continued NGL production growth
 - Asset presence in burgeoning shale plays
- Growing downstream opportunity
 - Mont Belvieu Fractionation
 - Terminals
- What's possible – facility expansion
 - Growing production drives downstream growth

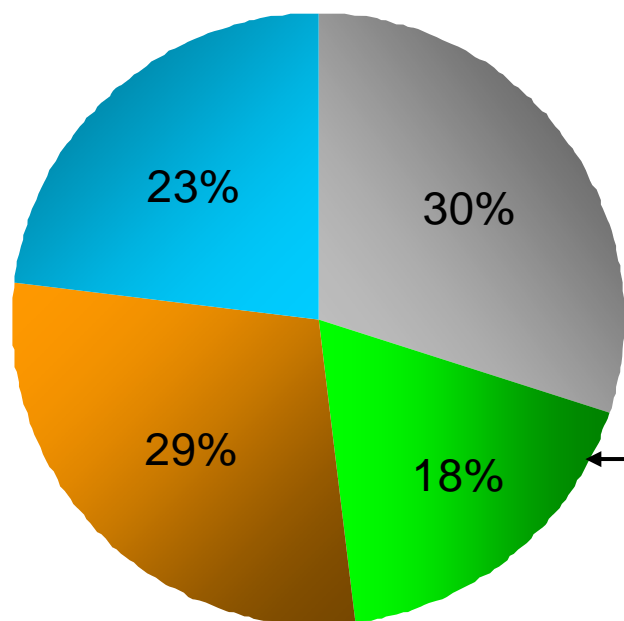
EPD Gas Processing Contract Mix



Excludes Yoakum

77% of contract portfolio is fee-based and percent-of-proceeds

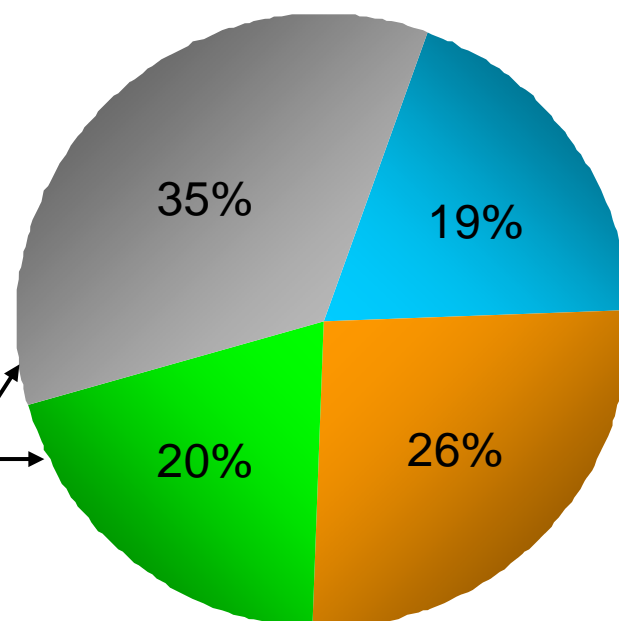
Inlet Gas – 5.7 Bcf/day



Includes Yoakum

81% of contract portfolio is fee-based and percent-of-proceeds

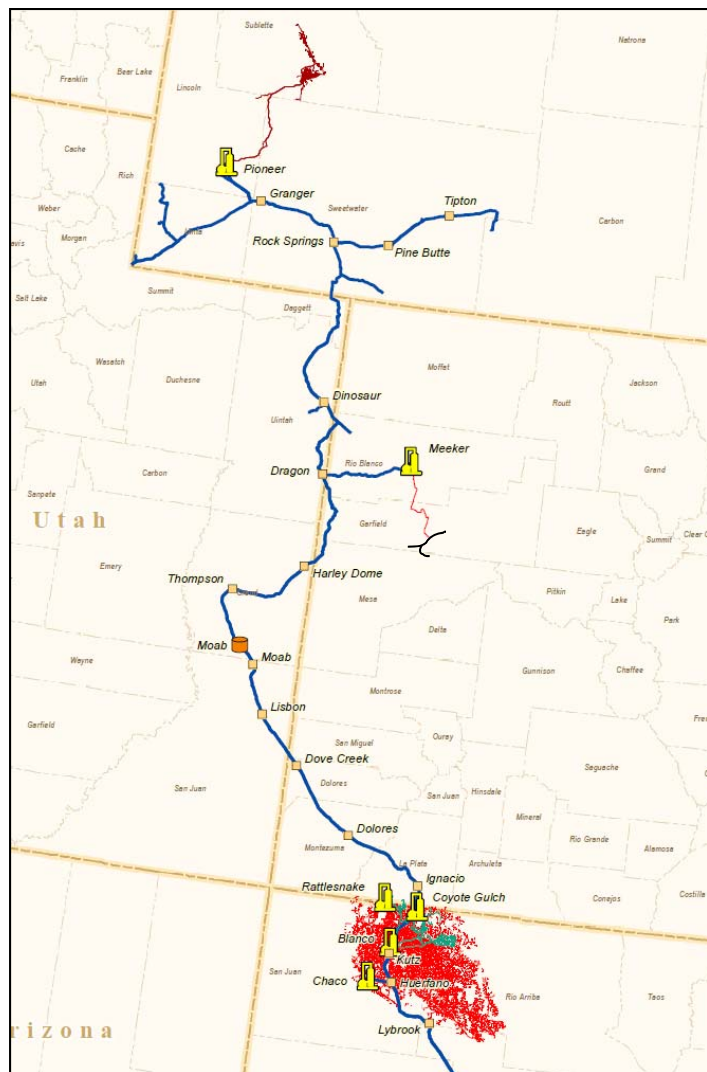
Inlet Gas – 6.4 Bcf/day



- Fee
- Fee+Margin
- %-of-Proceeds / NGLs
- Keepwhole

Updated March 2012

Western Franchise Generating Barrels and Fees



- Western Gathering and Processing operating at 90% of processing capacity
- Continues to feed 125 MBPD of NGLs into downstream infrastructure

Jonah / Pinedale (WY)

- Pioneer cryo is processing 600 MMcf/d (80% capacity) and maintains 85% ethane recovery (mid-2011 project)
- Generates 27.5 MBPD of margin and downstream fee opportunities
- Plant expected to be full again by the end of 2013

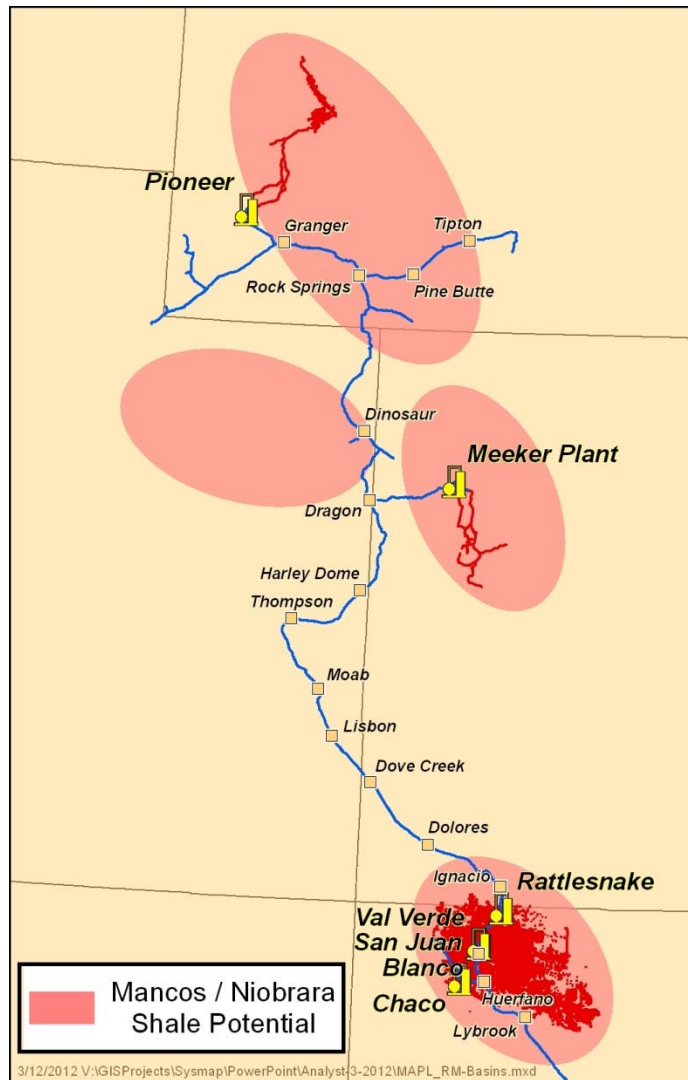
Piceance (CO)

- Meeker cryo is processing 1,475 MMcf/d (98% capacity)
- Generates 65.5 MBPD of margin and downstream fee opportunities
- Mancos / Niobrara shale is being developed

San Juan (NM)

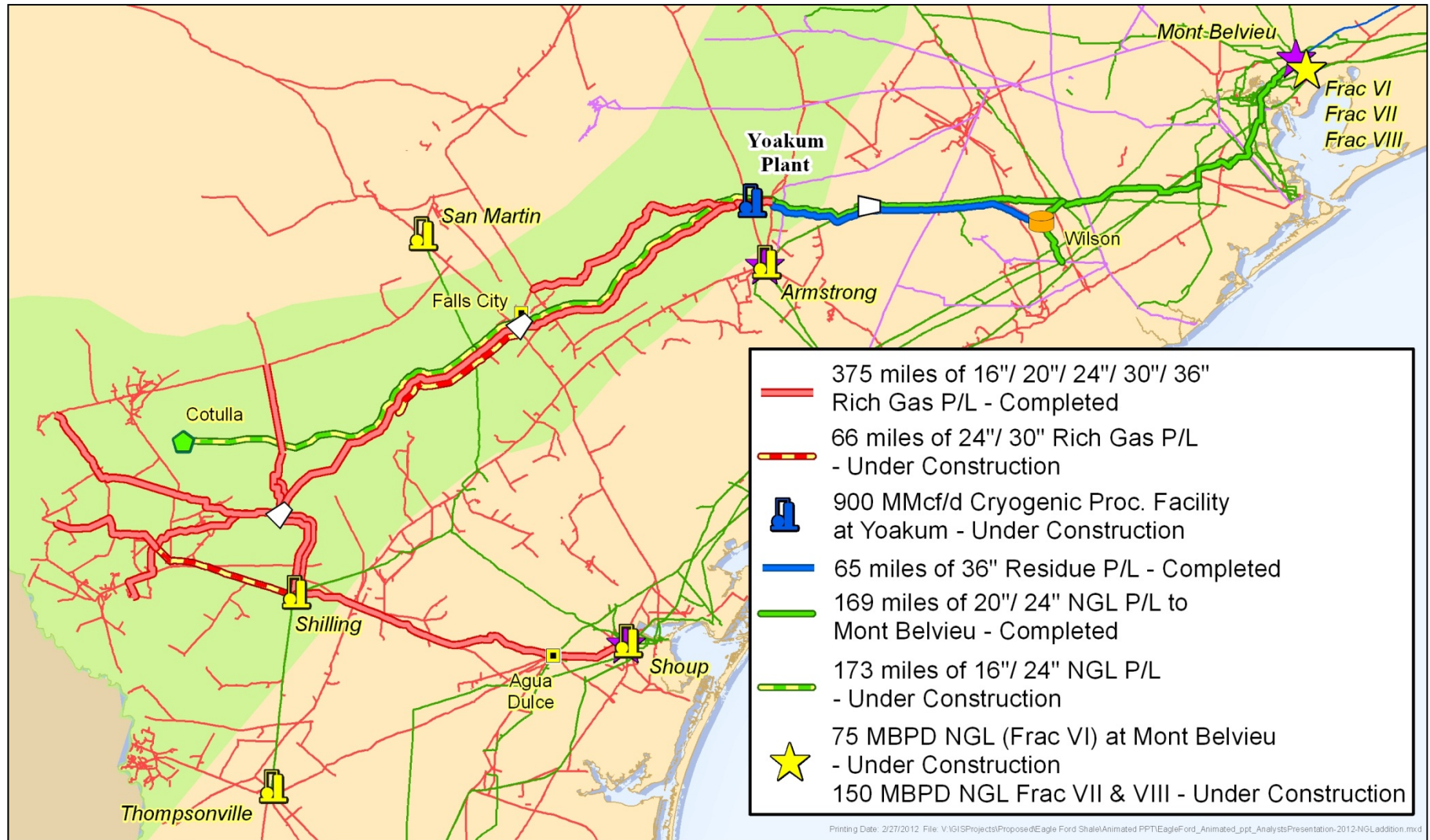
- Chaco cryo is processing 500 MMcf/d (83% capacity)
- Generates 39 MBPD of margin and downstream fee opportunities
- Mancos shale is being developed

Impacts of Reduced Rig Counts and Potential from Emerging Plays



- Producers continue to “do more (production) with less (rigs)”
- NGL netbacks are an ever increasing driver in rig count
- Jonah / Pinedale / Piceance are areas where larger producers do not generally receive significant NGL benefit
 - Minimal reductions from take-in-kind producers (receiving 100% of NGL)
 - EPD has and continues to work with producers to shift NGL netback to encourage new drilling
- San Juan producers generally receive majority of the NGL benefit
 - Mancos shale is much more attractive (few contractual changes necessary)
 - Assets already in place to handle liquids and lower pressures
 - EPD is forecasting an increase in drilling for 2012
- Natural shift from keepwhole margins to fee-based revenues within existing asset capacity
- **New shale opportunities (Mancos and Niobrara) expected to offset “tight gas” reductions over time**

Eagle Ford Shale Natural Gas and NGLs



Eagle Ford Continued Growth

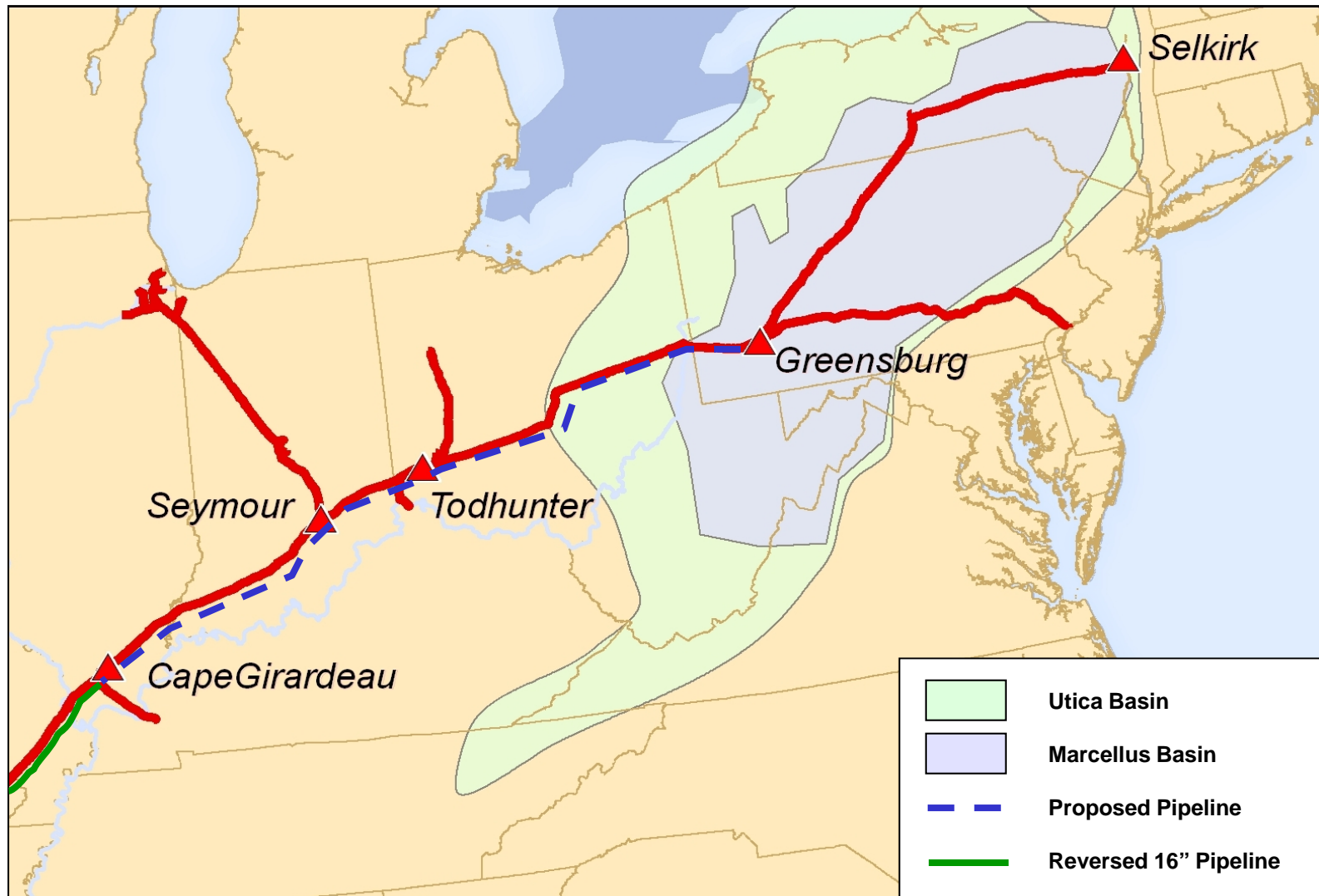


Yoakum Plant

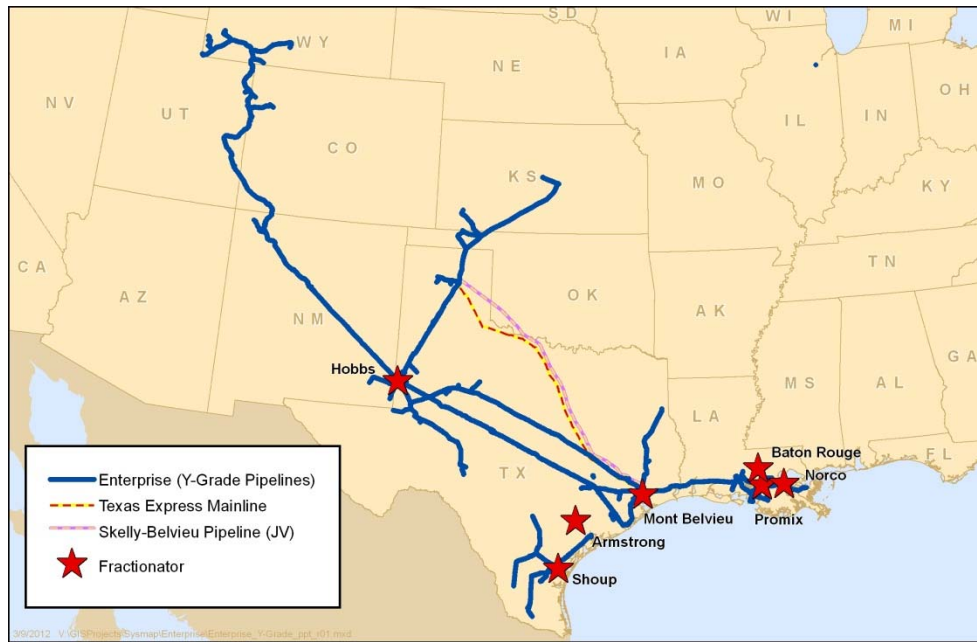
- Long-term production outlook from the Eagle Ford continues to grow; producer activity is ramping up
- EPD has executed contracts for over 900 MMcf/d of new supply
- Very cost effective to expand the current project to add another 300 MMcf/d of capacity
- Ongoing efforts with numerous producers to baseload another expansion

ATEX – Utica's Ethane Solution

What's Next for Natural Gas and NGLs?

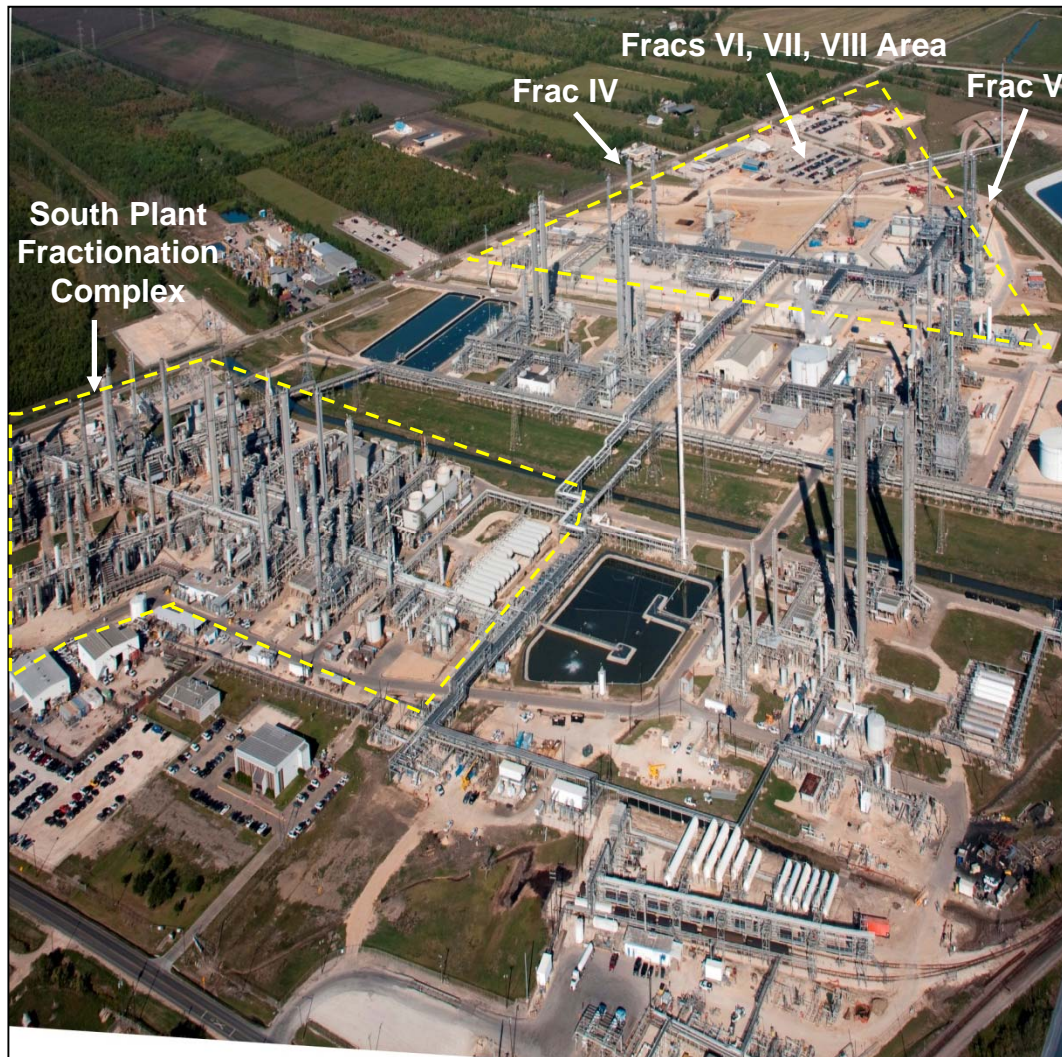


New NGL Production Drives EPD Value Creation



- New gathering and processing projects feed EPD value chain providing incremental opportunities for asset and marketing value creation
- NGL production from EPD gas processing plants adds value to EPD-owned pipelines, fractionation, storage and terminalling
- EPD system creates numerous marketing opportunities to create additional value for unitholders
 - Marketing of EPD equity NGL production
 - Storage optimization
 - Location arbitrage, etc.
- Gas plant NGLs flow in an EPD-owned Y-grade “header” to a network of fractionators
- EPD pipelines, storage and terminalling assets provide customers with unparalleled access to U.S. refining and petrochemical markets

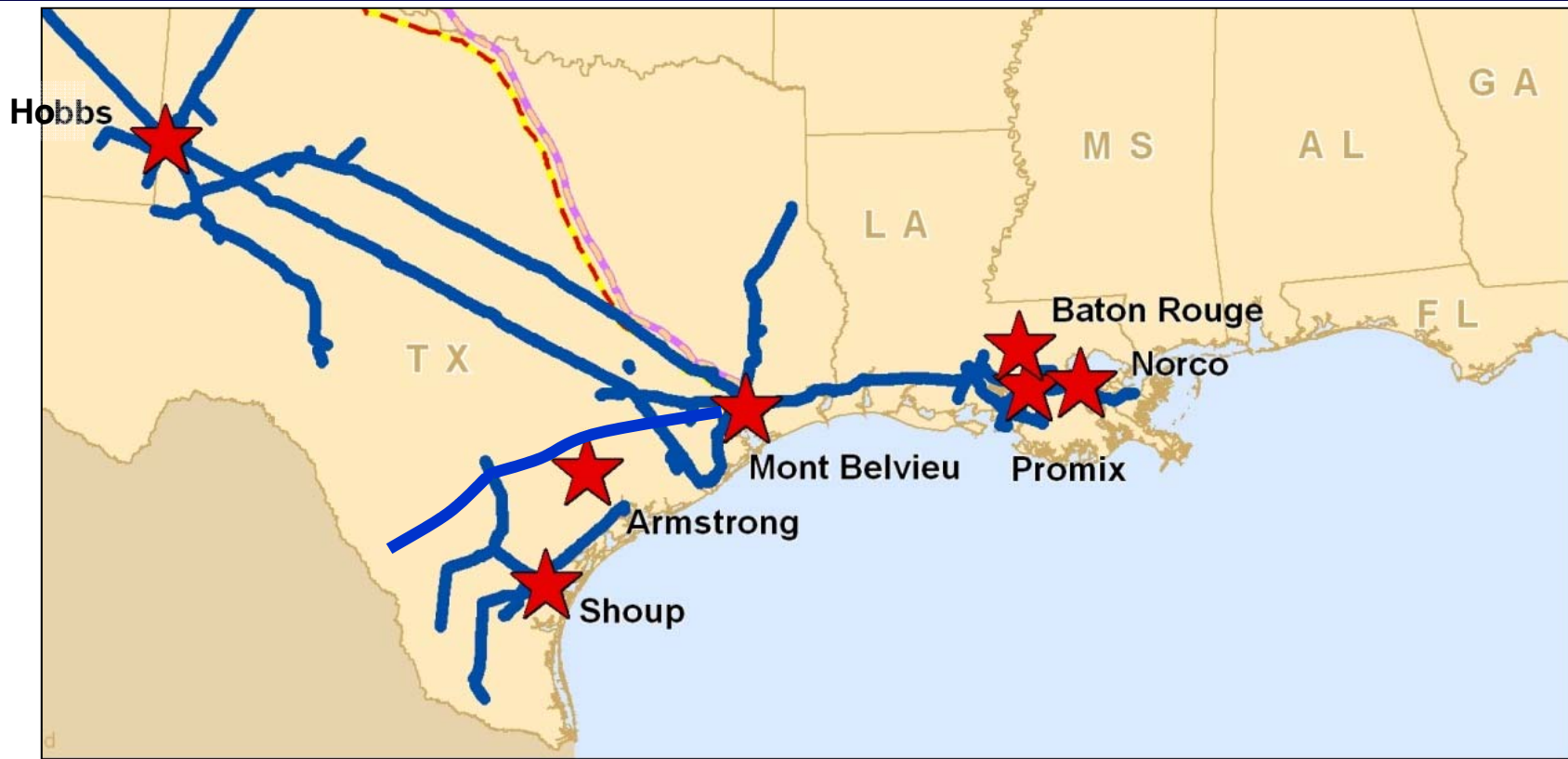
NGL Fractionation: Continued Growth



Mont Belvieu (“MTBV”) NGL frac capacity

- Current nameplate frac capacity: 380 MBPD
 - MTBV Frac V completed October 2011
- Nameplate frac capacity growing to 615 MBPD by 4Q 2013
 - MTBV Frac VI: 75 MBPD November 2012
 - MTBV WTX 1: 10 MBPD 1Q 2013
 - MTBV Frac VII: 75 MBPD 3Q 2013
 - MTBV Frac VIII: 75 MBPD 4Q 2013

EPD's Integrated NGL Fractionation Complex – 1,095 MBPD



Nameplate Capacity

- Mont Belvieu: 615 MBPD
- Hobbs: 75 MBPD
- South Texas: 100 MBPD
- Louisiana: 305 MBPD
- **Total capacity: 1,095 MBPD**

West Storage Rebuild



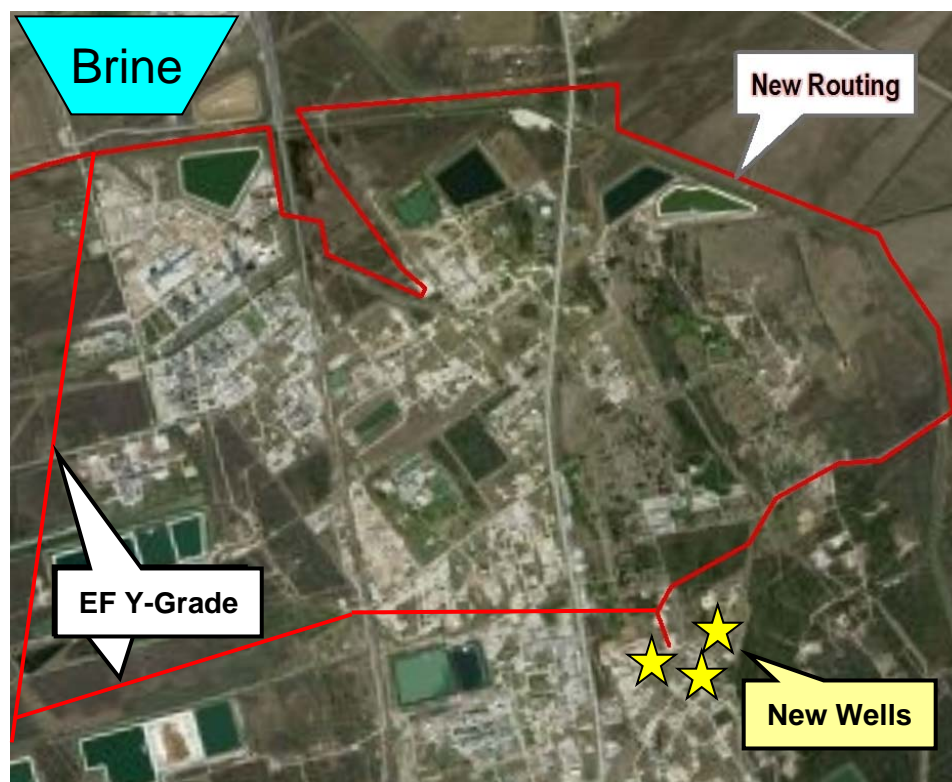
- Completely on-line 3Q 2012
- Multiple wells already in service
- Enhanced operational flexibility and reliability
 - All hydrocarbon piping above ground
 - Custody meter for each pipeline
 - Pipeline bridge over railroad
- Latest in safety features
 - All pipelines have automated shutdown at fence line
 - New firewater system



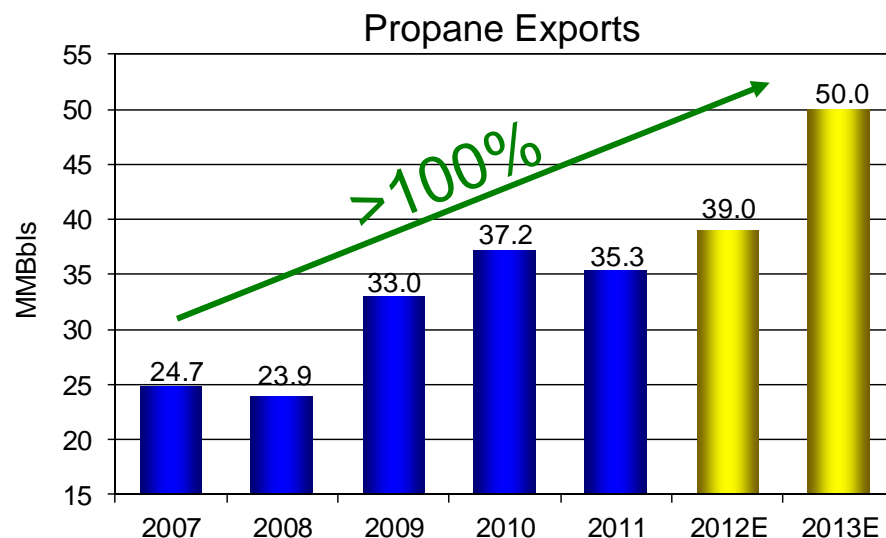
Mont Belvieu Infrastructure



- Additional \$200 million in infrastructure spending
 - 3 new NGL wells with...
 - 28 MMBbls storage capacity
 - 600 MBPD throughput capacity
 - 32 miles of new pipe between fracs and storage
 - Will handle 5 purity products and Y-grade
 - 850 MBPD throughput capacity
 - New routing around MTBV
- Over 700 acres for future brine expansion



NGL Export / Import Terminal



- Premier facility on Gulf Coast
- Expansion on track for 4Q 2012

Capacity (MMBbls/year)	<u>Current</u>	<u>Future</u>
Large Ship Propane:	37	65
Total NGL:	50	85

- Supply of export grade C₃ is secure



What's Next



- EPD continues to create and expand new NGL value chains
- Assets are well positioned for more opportunities with newly developing shale plays
- Gathering and processing opportunities naturally lead to other value chain development opportunities – fractionation, transportation, storage and terminalling
- Downstream development and EPD's asset base lead to marketing opportunities – storage, export and location arbitrage



NGL, C₄ Olefins and Refined Products Marketing Business

Lynn Bourdon
Senior Vice President

2012: Advantage Enterprise



- Shale Gale makes landfall

- U.S. energy industry is being transformed with new production and associated liquids from shale gas
- EPD system is well positioned as shale plays continue to be developed
- The “go light” model is being embraced by the Petrochemical industry

- NGL Marketing

- Strategy focus continues to produce results
- NGL export opportunities remain strong with continued interest through 2017

- Butane / C₄ Olefins value chain

- MTBE fundamentals solid for 2012
- Diversification into High Purity Isobutylene reduces exposure to fuels market
- On purpose C₄ Olefin production

- Refined Products business

- Throughput is growing as economy recovers
- Business is on track to replicate NGL business
- Growing U.S. Gulf Coast exports are creating opportunities

Marketing's Role and Core Beliefs

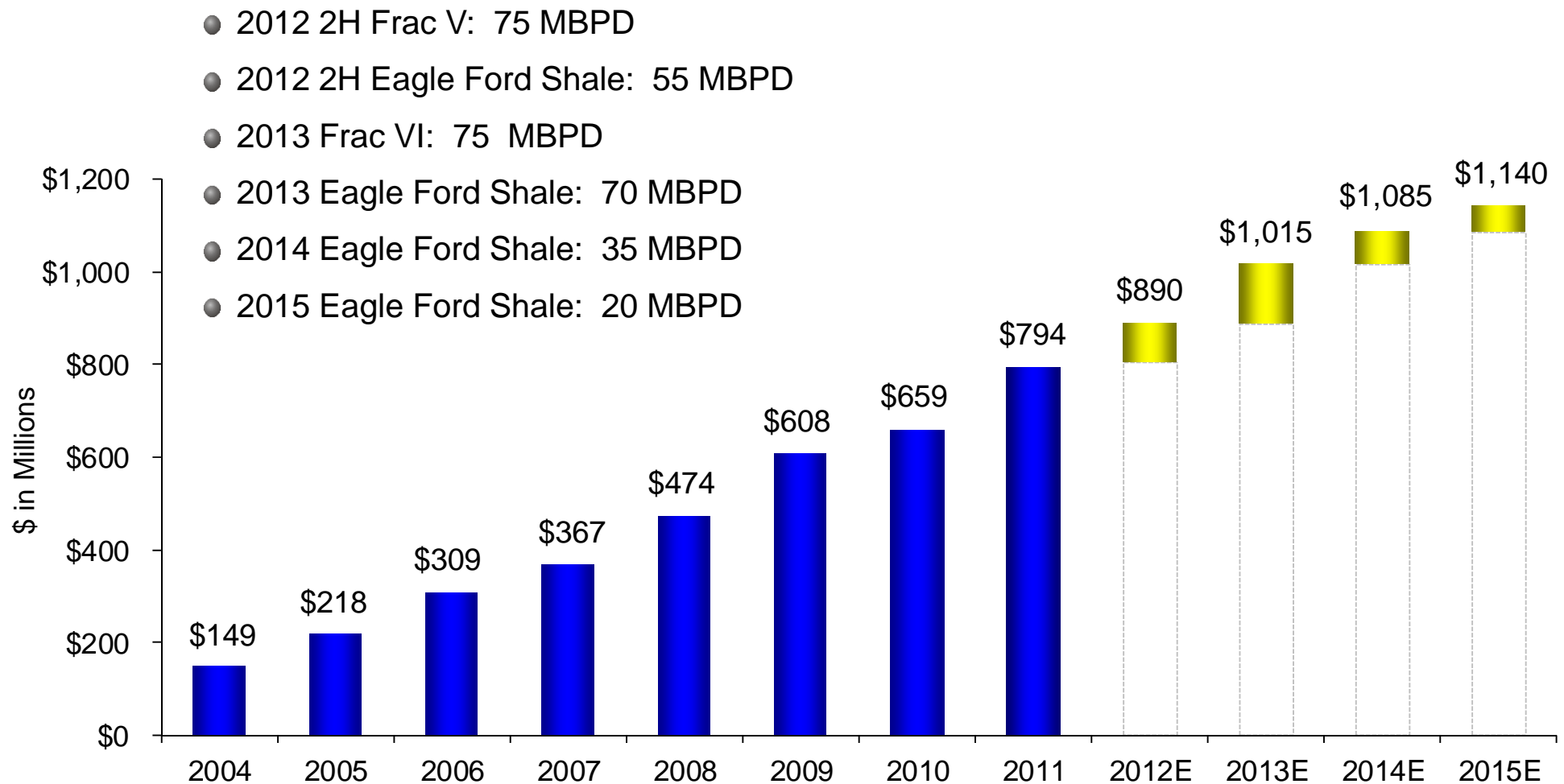


- Active marketing around assets enhances value primarily by maximizing utilization
- Volume control creates opportunity – more volume control leads to more opportunity
- Buy it for LESS than you sell it!

Marketing Strategies and Linkage with Assets Drive Value



Fees Paid by Marketing to EPD Assets



What is a Marketing Strategy?

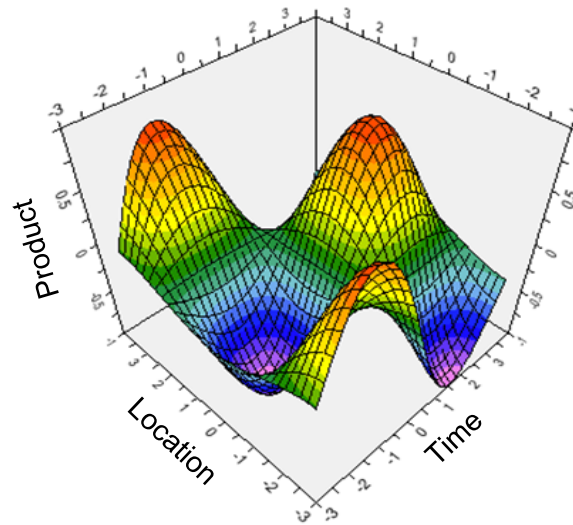


- Specific activity around EPD asset capability
- Provides focus on series of activities that capture value from the system
- Designed to ensure linkage of assets to maximize utilization and margins
- Ensures transactional discipline for Marketing Group in an otherwise chaotic environment

Value Creation NGL Marketing Strategies



- EPD system allows marketing to act and think about opportunities with a multi-dimensional view
- Connectivity between producers and end users allows EPD to provide more than fee based services by creating market related opportunities throughout the system
- Marketing focuses on utilizing inherent options and flexibility in the EPD Asset System to generate fee income
 - Storage
 - Pipelines
 - Import / Export Facilities
 - Terminal Facilities
 - Isom Units
 - Deflourinators
 - Fractionators
 - Contracts
- Focused and disciplined approach with strict adherence to company controls and policies
 - Flat book policy, predominantly physical

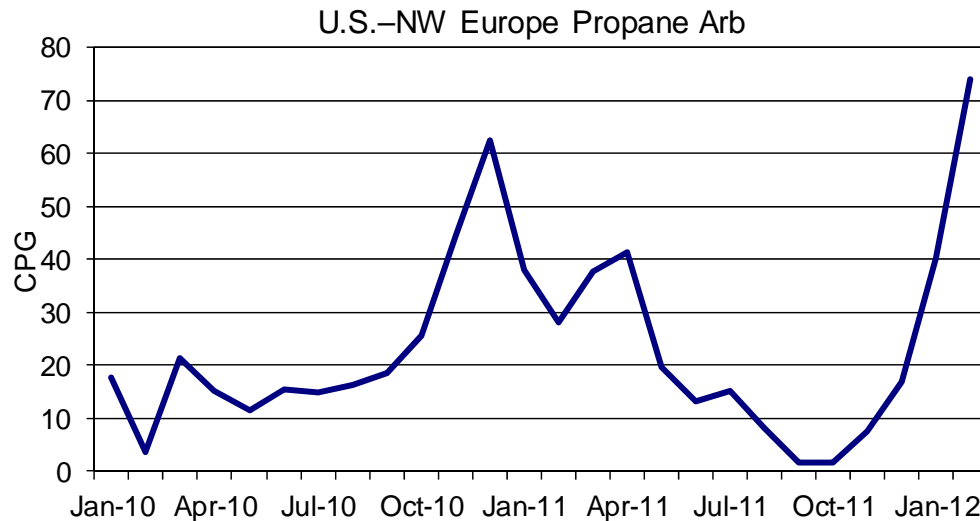


Marketing Links Multiple Assets to Capture Value



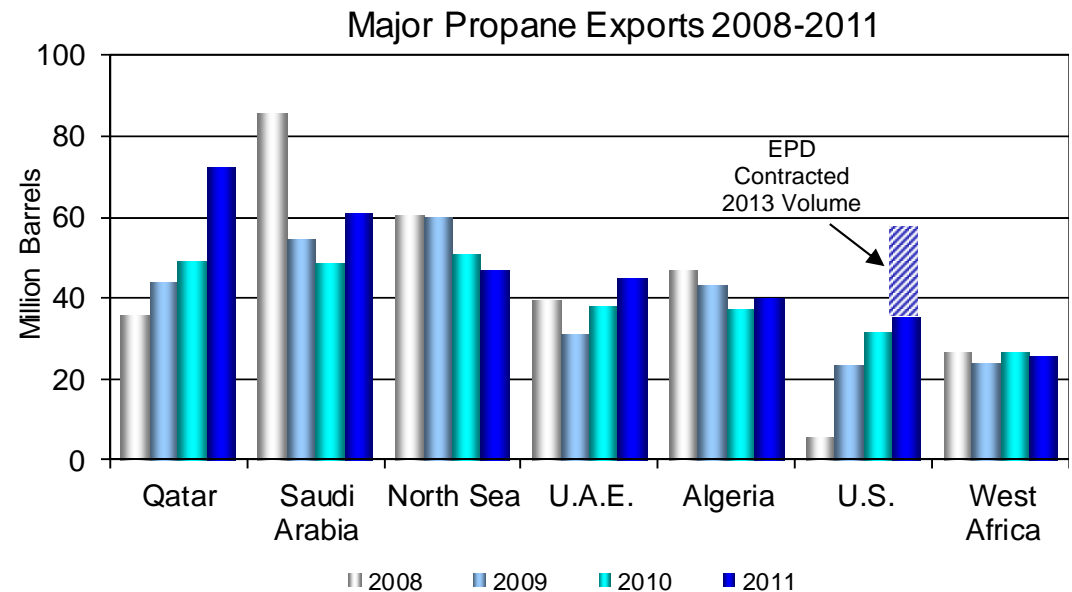
Marketing Strategy	Storage	Pipe	DIBs	Isoms	Deflour	Frac & Splitters	Rail	Barge	Truck	Terminal
Time	✓									
Basis	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Regional	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Export / Import	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Wholesale	✓	✓					✓		✓	✓
Product Upgrade	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

LPG Exports Continue at Unprecedented Pace



- EPD has the only U.S. facility that can export fully refrigerated LPG cargos
- The U.S. is now almost 9% of total global exports and could be the second or third largest exporter in 2013
- EPD has received export commitments through 2017 → 252 cargos booked

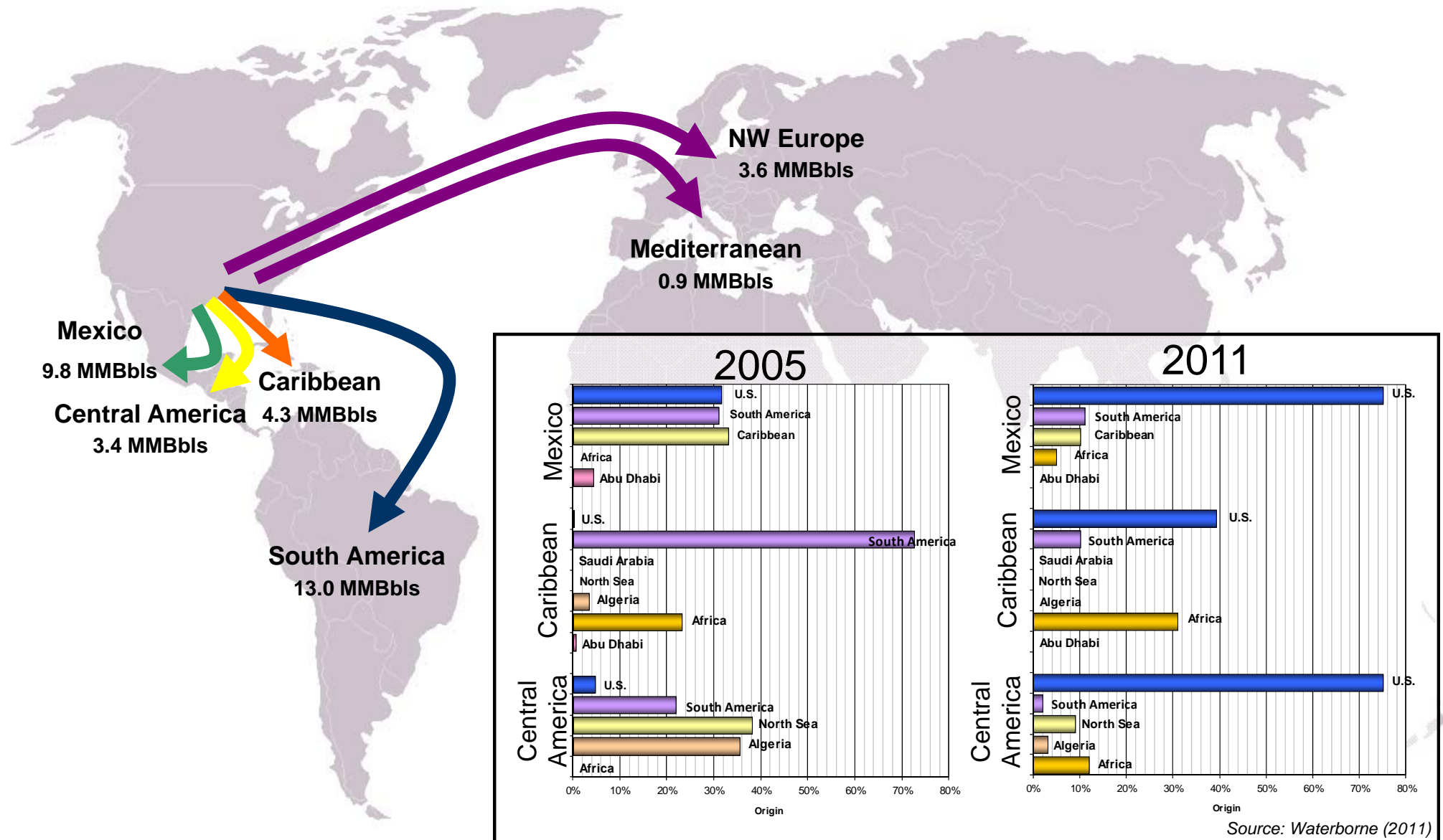
- Gas to crude spread has a global impact driving NW Europe, Far East and Mideast naphtha crackers to maximize LPG feedstocks
- Mideast crackers are consuming indigenous LPG supply suppressing typical LPG export volumes
- Domestic NGL growth and ethylene cracker ethane feedslate result in propane availability for exports



Sources: Argus and Waterborne

U.S. Propane Export Destinations

EPD Accounts for 92% of U.S. Exports in 2011



2012 Gas Processing Hedge Portfolio



Percent Hedged

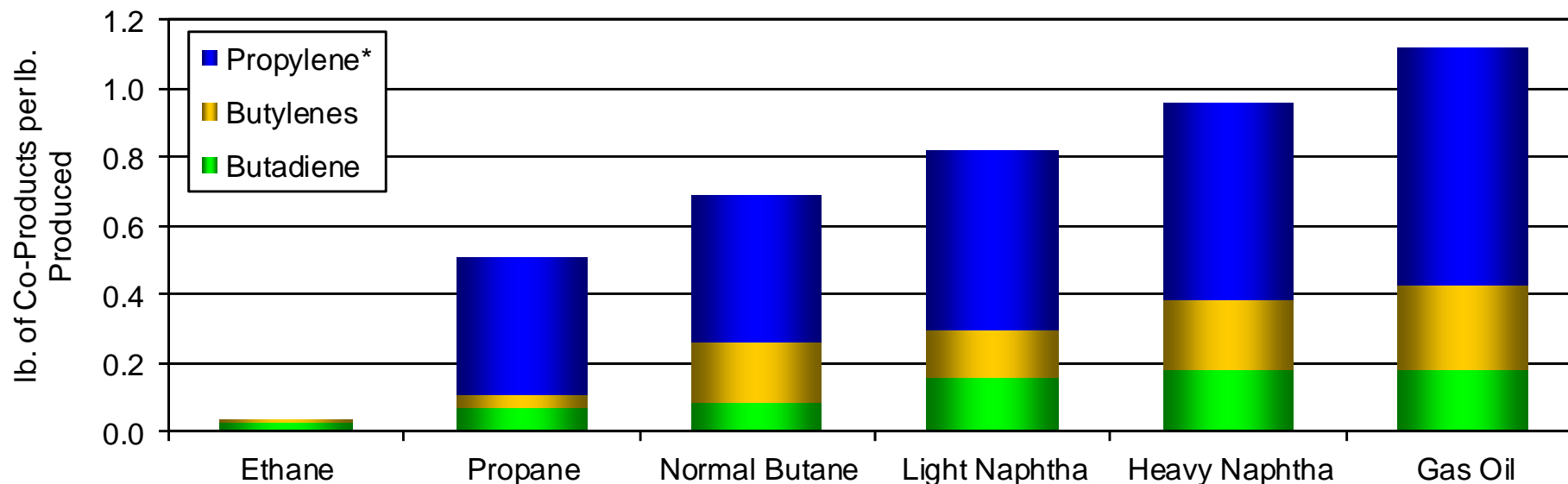
	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	2012
Propane Plus	73%	72%	73%	73%
Ethane	51%	0%	0%	31%

- More aggressive in 2012 than 2011 driven by a wide Gas to Crude ratio, significant consumer turnarounds, weather exposure
- Expect Ethane demand to increase in the second half of 2012

Ethylene Crackers Maximizing Use of NGLs Results in Fewer Co-Products



Co-Products Produced by Feedstocks



- Lighter feedstocks yield less co-products especially isobutylene and butadiene
- Total production of C₄ Olefins is expected to decrease as crackers continue the shift to lighter feeds
- Although demand is expected to be relatively flat, the supply–demand gap is expected to continue to grow

* Polymer Grade Propylene

C₄ Value Chain – Fuels and Chemicals

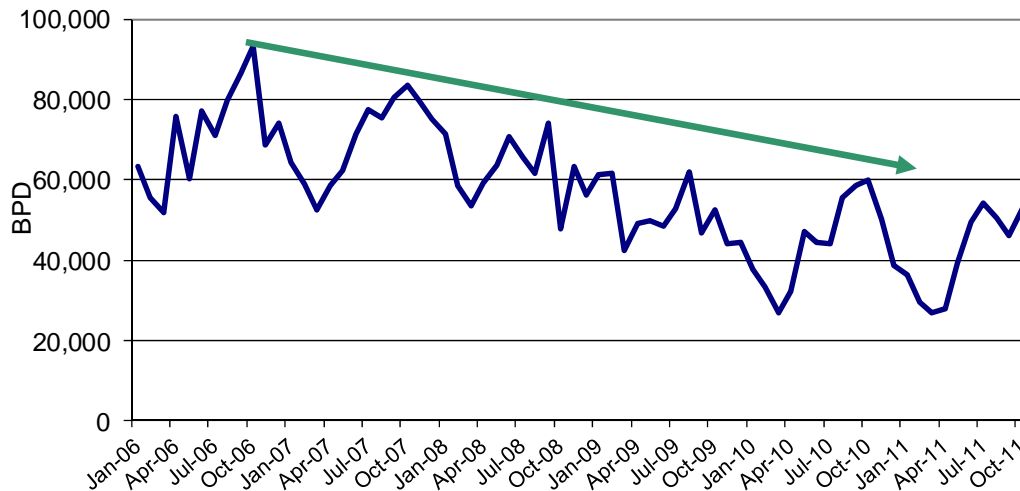


- Extension of Butane value chain ensures utilization and margins for our assets
- Octane Enhancement
 - Market conditions continue to support a shift to produce a combination of MTBE and isobutylene mix
 - All MTBE sales are for export, FOB U.S. Gulf Coast
 - 82% of 2012 forecasted MTBE production is hedged, above 2011 margins
- High Purity Isobutylene
 - Acquired in 4Q 2010 to reduce EPD's equity NGL's exposure to fuels market
 - Feedstock flexibility adds to margin upside making investment highly accretive
 - Specialty market provides steady margin value uplift over fuels market
 - Maximum contract volume increased 58% from 110 million lbs. per year ("ppy") in 2011 to 174 million ppy in 2012

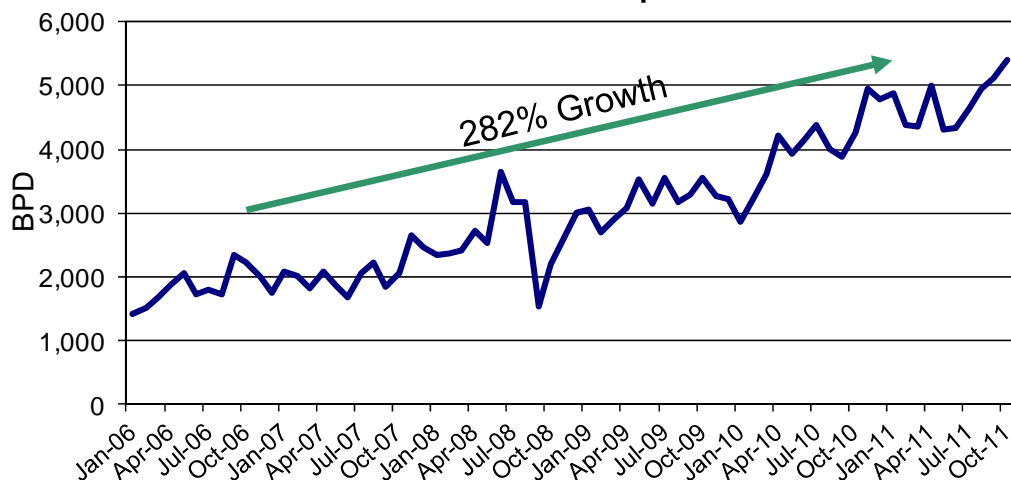
A Changing Refined Products Market



PADD III to PADD II Transfers



PADD III Exports



- U.S. refinery capacity is evolving to meet growing Canadian and domestic crude oil supply
 - Total refining capacity in PADD II has slightly increased with improvements and expansions at Marathon Detroit, BP Whiting, Husky Lima and COP Woodriver
 - Northeast capacity quickly declining
- PADD II refinery capacity has increased 65 MBPD* in incremental capacity
 - Refineries have increased sour conversions by 610 MBPD* as Mid-Continent refineries leverage cheaper Canadian crude
- PADD III refinery capacity has increased by 530 MBPD** since 2009

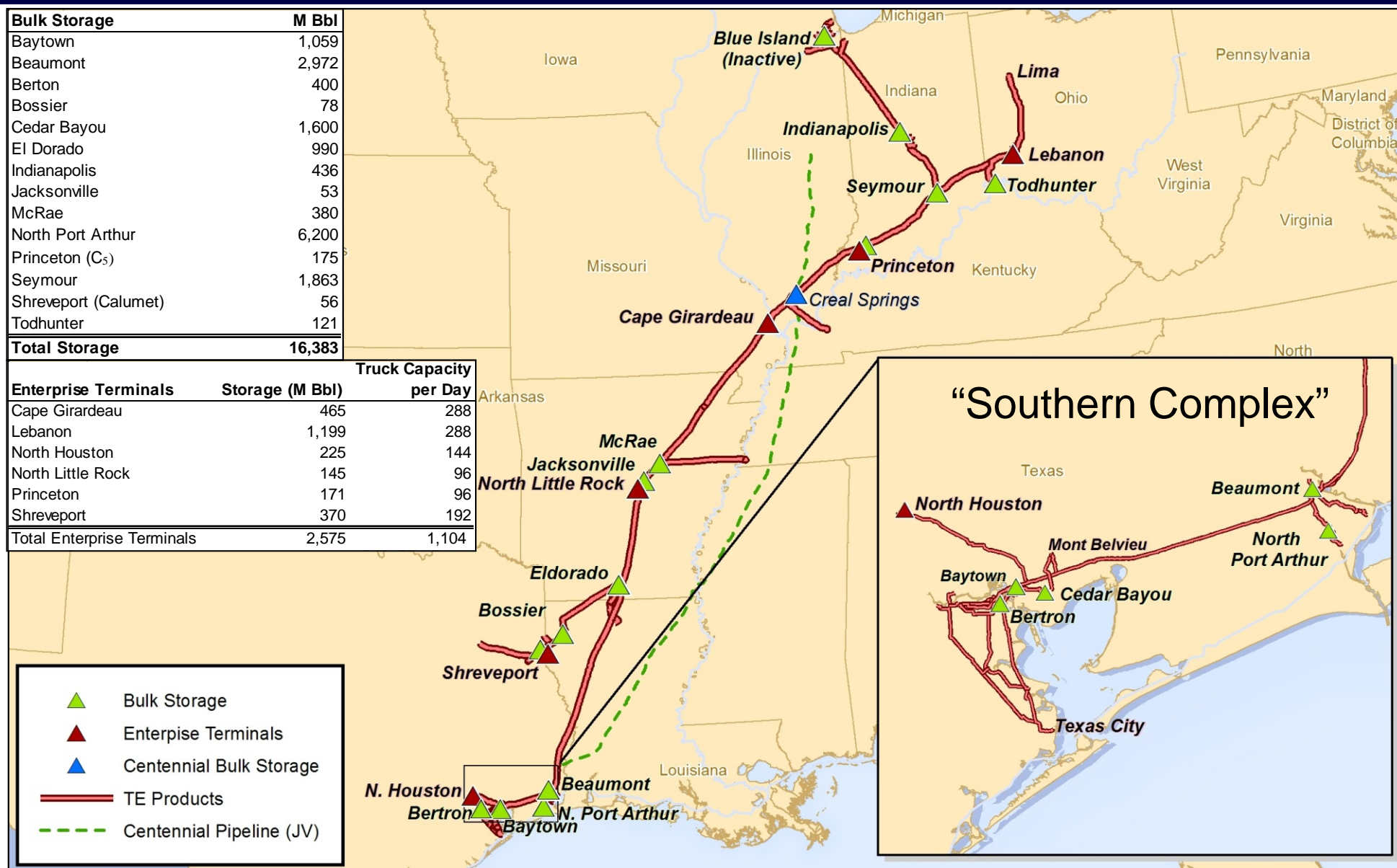
*2011 CAPP Study
**As per the EIA, includes the expected Motiva Port Arthur startup

Enterprise Refined Products System



Bulk Storage	M Bbl
Baytown	1,059
Beaumont	2,972
Berton	400
Bossier	78
Cedar Bayou	1,600
El Dorado	990
Indianapolis	436
Jacksonville	53
McRae	380
North Port Arthur	6,200
Princeton (C ₅)	175
Seymour	1,863
Shreveport (Calumet)	56
Todhunter	121
Total Storage	16,383

Enterprise Terminals	Storage (M Bbl)	Truck Capacity per Day
Cape Girardeau	465	288
Lebanon	1,199	288
North Houston	225	144
North Little Rock	145	96
Princeton	171	96
Shreveport	370	192
Total Enterprise Terminals	2,575	1,104



Linking and Levering the Refined Products Business



- EPD continues to make investments that both integrate the former TEPPCO assets and improve their competitiveness in a changing environment
- The business has **expanded**
 - Full operation of North Port Arthur products terminal under long-term agreement with local refiner
 - Restarted the North Little Rock Terminal
 - Outbound connectivity to all 3 major pipelines supplied from Gulf Coast
 - Ethanol blending capabilities at Lebanon, OH, Princeton, IN and Little Rock, AR
 - Connectivity to major terminal facility along Houston Ship Channel from Genco system
- Strategic investment allows EPD to **realize gains** and **improve connectivity** from the TEPPCO assets
 - Terminal throughput volumes increase 24% in 2011 over 2010
 - Intrastate throughput volumes increase 102% in 2011 over 2010
- **Successful integration** of supply for two river product terminals
 - Links transportation assets, ensure asset utilization and volume control

What's Possible & What's Next



- NGL Marketing
 - EPD exports will continue to grow
 - Focused on supply and demand
- Butane / C₄ Olefins
 - Continue diversification strategy for butylenes
 - On purpose C₄ Olefin production (Butadiene)???
- Refined Products
 - Create southern complex capable of receiving, storing, and re-delivering volume to the desired outlet, pipeline or water
 - Leverage existing platform



Safety Focus and Enhanced Risk Reduction

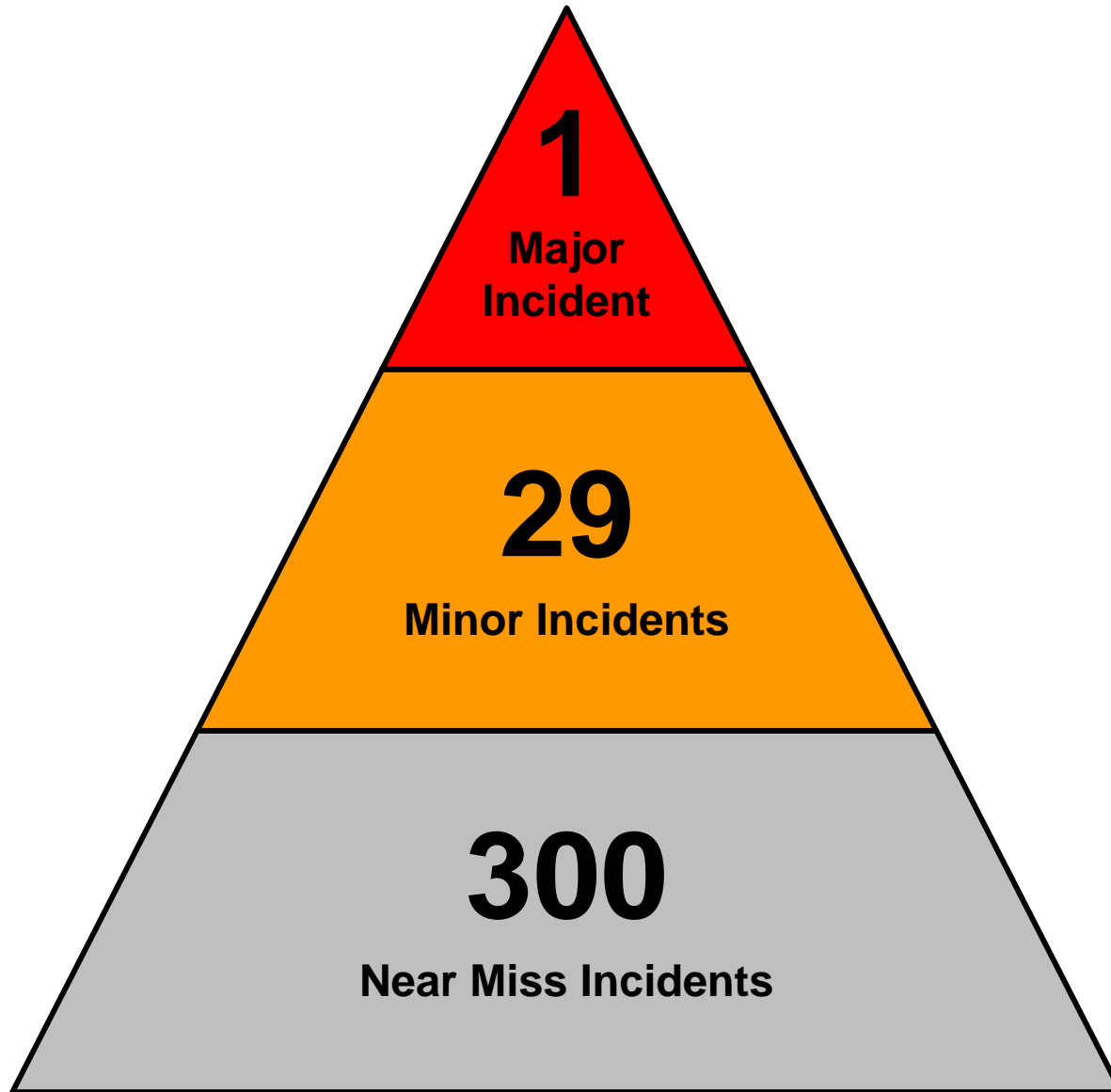
Ivan Zirbes
Senior Director

Why Focus on Safety and Risk?



- It's the right thing to do
- We have obligations to:
 - Provide a safe workplace for our personnel and contractors
 - Protect the communities that are in proximity to our operations
 - Safeguard our assets and maintain business continuity for our investors
 - Maintain reliable services to our customers
- A safe operation is a reliable operation
- In 2011, we enhanced our focus on high risk areas to develop an efficient and effective approach to increasing safety and reducing risk

Old Risk Program



And 1 major incident

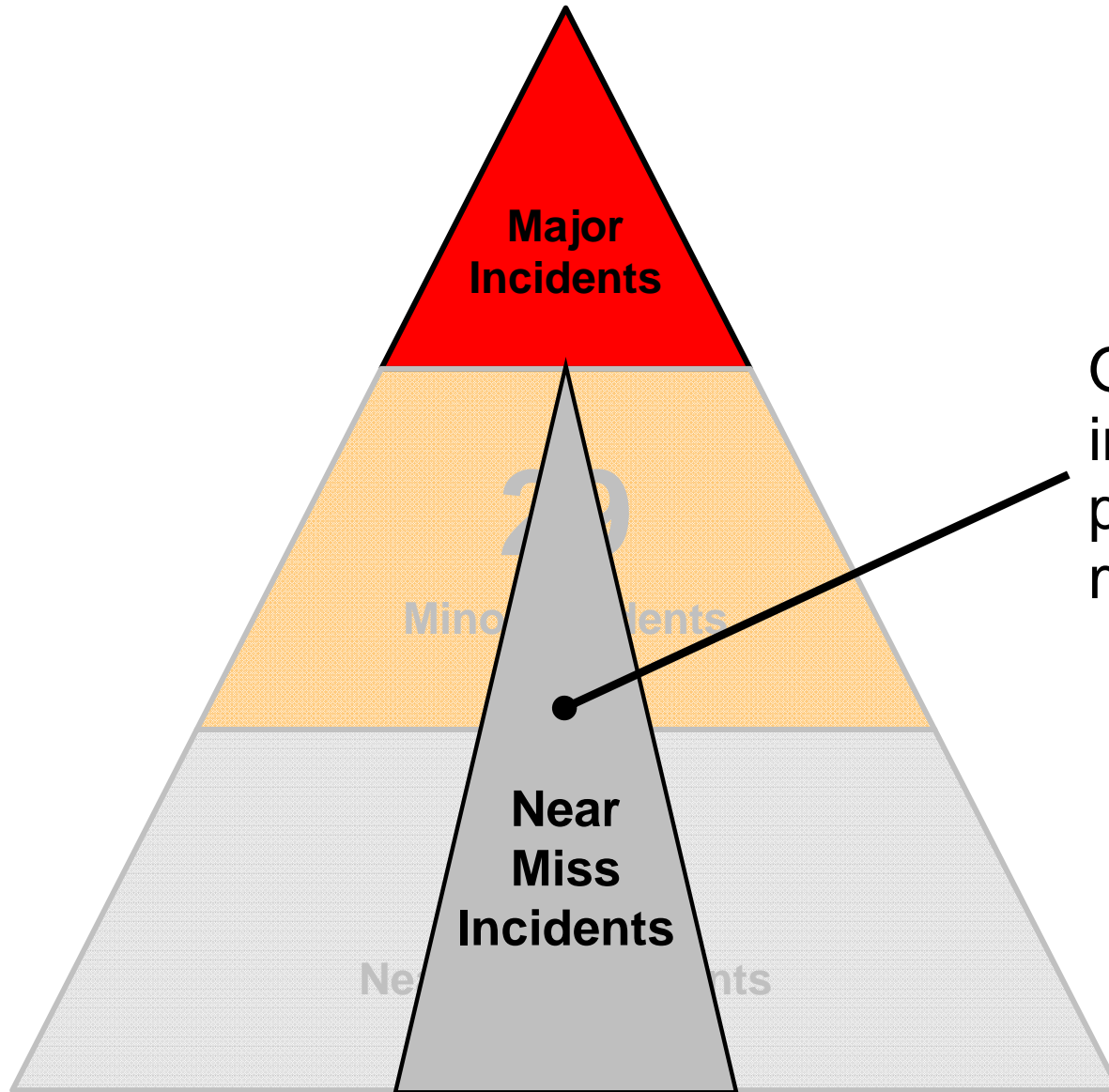


There will be 29 minor incidents...



For every 300 near miss incidents...

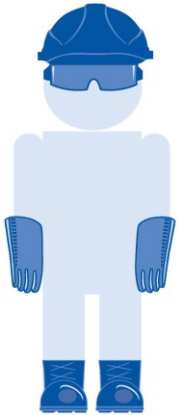
New Risk Paradigm



Only 20% of near miss incidents have the potential to become major incidents

These incidents were analyzed to develop the Enterprise Cardinal Rules of Safety

EPD Cardinal Rules of Safety



Personal Protective Equipment



Vehicle Safety



Job Planning



Work Permitting



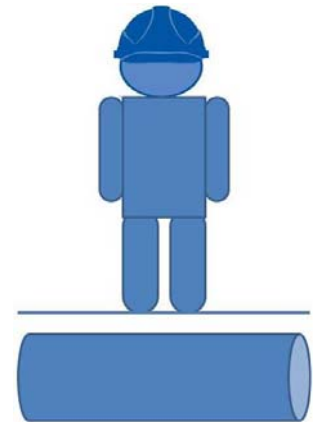
Lock Out / Tag Out



Confined Space Entry



Fall Protection



Line Locating

What's Next



- Continued enhanced focus on risk reduction in our programs and practices as well as risk assessment and mitigation related to our assets:
 - Development of risk based processes and procedures
 - Identification and review of high consequence assets and operations
 - Enhancement of specifications to mitigate asset risks
 - Development of new metrics and key performance indicators that focus on high risk areas
- Development and implementation of training programs to push focus on risk reduction to all areas and levels of the company



Financial Overview

Randy Fowler
EVP and CFO

EPD Financial Objectives



- Maintain a strong balance sheet, liquidity and credit ratios that support solid investment grade credit ratings
 - WYSIWYG balance sheet
 - Manage interest rate exposure and maturity schedule
 - Fund growth with appropriate mix of debt and equity
- Focus on long-term cash cost of capital
- Manage EPD's capital and distributable cash flow to support balance sheet and financial flexibility goals while providing partners with attractive distribution growth and total return

WYSIWYG Balance Sheet

December 31, 2011



\$ in Billions

Balance Sheet Debt			% of total
Senior Debt Principal on Balance Sheet		\$ 12.950	88.90%
Junior Debt Principal on Balance Sheet		1.533	10.52%
Total Debt Principal on Balance Sheet		\$ 14.483	99.42%
Off Balance Sheet Debt:		% Ownership	
Centennial, net	50.0%	\$ 0.051	0.35%
Poseidon, net	36.0%	0.033	0.23%
Total Off Balance Sheet Debt		\$ 0.084	0.58%
Total Debt Obligations		\$ 14.567	100.00%

EPD Financial Snapshot



Unit Price / Yield		
EPD LP Unit Price (March 6, 2012)	\$	51.75
Current Annualized Cash Distribution Rate	\$	2.48
Current Yield		4.8%

Units Outstanding / Daily Volume / Market Cap		
Units Outstanding (Millions, as of December 31, 2011)		886
Daily Unit Float (Million Units)		1.5
Daily Unit Float (\$Millions)	\$	78
Equity Market Capitalization (\$Billions)	\$	46
Total Enterprise Value (\$Billions)	\$	60
Fortune 500 Ranking (2011)		80th

Debt Capitalization (as of December 31, 2011)		
Senior Unsecured Debt (\$Billions)	\$	13.0
Junior Subordinated Debt		1.5
Total Debt Principal	\$	14.5
Ratio of Debt to LTM Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾		3.5x
Ratio of LTM Adjusted EBITDA to Interest Expense		5.3x
Weighted Average Interest Rate		5.6%
% Fixed Rate Debt ⁽²⁾		92%
Weighted Average Debt Maturity ⁽³⁾ (Years)		11.0
Liquidity ⁽⁴⁾ (\$Billions)	\$	3.4
Senior Unsecured Debt Rating		
Moody's / S&P / Fitch		Baa2 / BBB / BBB
Outlook		Positive / Positive / Stable

⁽¹⁾ This calculation reflects total debt principal, which has been adjusted for the average 50% equity credit that the rating agencies ascribe to the Junior Subordinated Debt.

⁽²⁾ The calculation of fixed rate debt gives effect to interest rate swap agreements that were outstanding at December 31, 2011.

⁽³⁾ Assumes first call dates for the Junior Subordinated Debt.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes unrestricted cash and available capacity under EPO's bank credit facility.

Term Debt Liability Management

December 31, 2011 Adjusted⁽¹⁾



\$ in Millions

	Debt Maturities with Interest Rate Coupon by Year										Subtotal
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Issue #1	\$ 500 4.600%	\$ 200 6.125%	\$ 500 9.750%	\$ 250 5.000%	\$ 750 3.200%	\$ 300 7.000%	\$ 683 7.034%	\$ 700 6.500%	\$ 500 5.250%		
Issue #2		\$ 350 6.375%	\$ 650 5.600%	\$ 400 3.700%	\$ 550 8.375%	\$ 800 6.300%	\$ 350 6.650%		\$ 1,000 5.200%		
Issue #3		\$ 400 5.650%									
Issue #4		\$ 250 5.900%									
Total	\$ 500	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,150	\$ 650	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,033	\$ 700	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ 9,133
Average Interest Coupon	4.600%	5.993%	7.404%	4.200%	5.389%	6.491%	6.904%	6.500%	5.217%	-	5.955%

Debt Issuance Hedges Executed⁽²⁾

Notional Amount	\$ 350	\$ 1,000
Average Forward Swap Rate	3.747%	3.743%

First call date on junior subordinated notes

⁽¹⁾ Excludes bank credit facilities. Debt balances at December 31, 2011 adjusted for February 2012 issuance of 30-year notes due 2042, and retirement of \$500 million 7.625% notes in February 2012.

⁽²⁾ Hedges consist of 10-year forward starting swaps.

History of Financial Discipline

57% of Growth Investment Funded with Equity

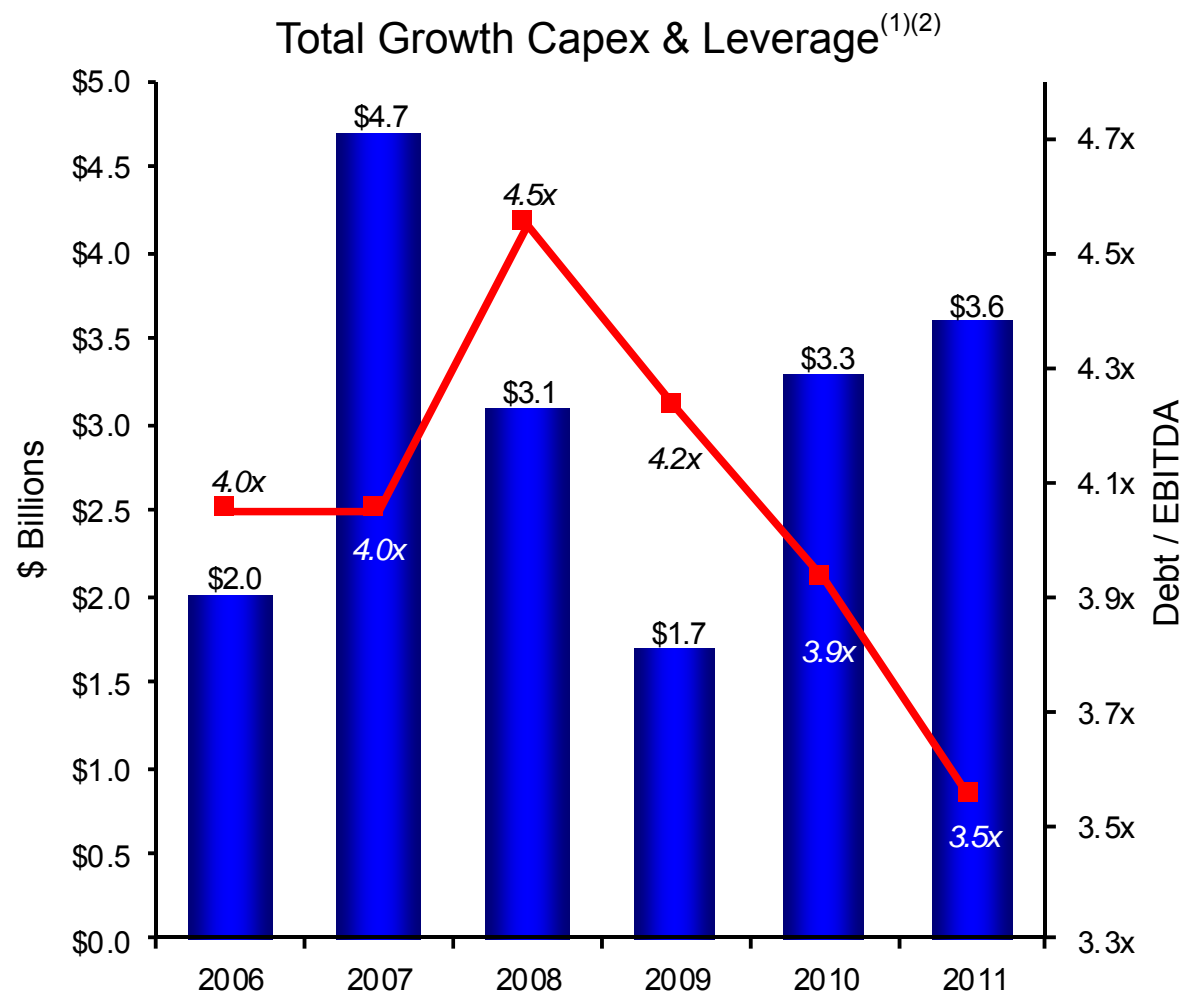


\$ in Millions

	Capital Investment	Growth Funded by Equity & Retained DCF		
		Equity Issued	Retained DCF	Total %
1999	\$ 504	\$ 213	\$ 51	52%
2000	331	56	147	61%
2001	610	118	128	40%
2002	1,713	181	(12)	10%
2003	658	676	(52)	95%
2004	5,803	3,757	31	65%
2005	2,534	2,255	168	96%
2006	1,980	1,519	98	82%
2007	4,421	1,612	26	37%
2008	3,123	633	314	30%
2009	6,889	3,600	264	56%
2010	3,226	1,770	480	70%
2011	3,590	551	1,712	63%
Totals	\$ 35,381	\$ 16,940	\$ 3,355	57%

Note: Please refer to the NON-GAAP section for additional details.

Disciplined Approach Towards Funding Growth Initiatives



- Investment grade discipline in funding growth initiatives through balancing the issuance of debt and equity with retained DCF
- Completed \$3.4 billion of capital projects in 2009–2011
≈\$290 million under budget
- Rationalized non-strategic assets in 2011
 - Petal Natural Gas Storage ≈\$550 million
 - ETE units ≈\$416 million

⁽¹⁾ Represents cash used in investing activities as presented on our Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows before changes in restricted cash and proceeds from asset sales and related transactions.

⁽²⁾ Total growth capital spending, Gross Operating Margin and Adjusted EBITDA have been presented as if EPD were Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. for all periods prior to the Holdings Merger, which was completed on November 22, 2010.

Growth Capital Expenditures by Major Project



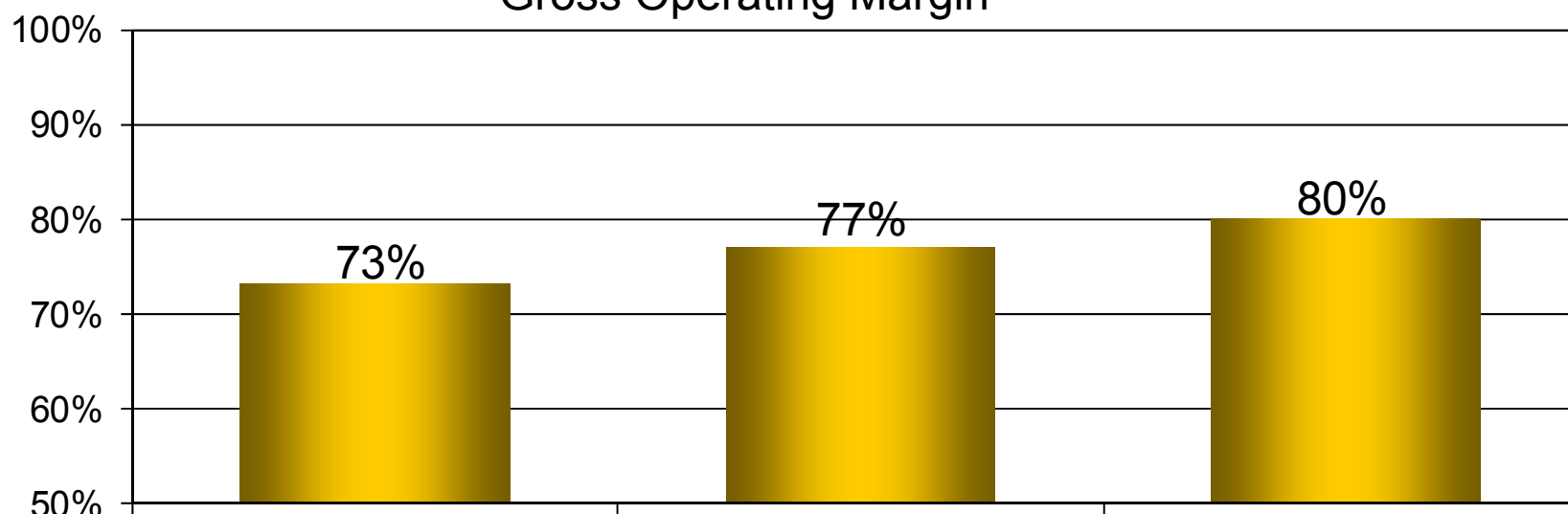
\$ in Billions

	2011	1Q12	2Q12	3Q12	4Q12	2013–2014	Total
Eagle Ford Natural Gas	\$ 0.5	\$ –	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 0.9
Eagle Ford NGL	–	–	0.6	–	0.2	0.2	1.0
Eagle Ford Crude Oil	–	–	0.5	0.3	–	0.3	1.1
Subtotal Eagle Ford	0.5	–	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	3.0
Mont Belvieu NGL Fractionators	0.2	–	–	–	0.3	0.5	1.0
Mont Belvieu DIB, Propylene, Other	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
Subtotal Mont Belvieu	0.2	–	–	–	0.3	0.6	1.2
Haynesville Natural Gas Pipeline and Gathering	1.8	0.2	–	–	–	0.1	2.1
Rockies / Texas NGL & Natural Gas Expansions	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	1.0	1.2
Other NGL	–	–	–	–	0.1	1.0	1.1
Other Crude	–	–	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	0.6
Total Growth CAPX Project Summary	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.8	3.3	9.1
2011 already in service							(2.6)
Remaining growth capital under construction							6.5

Disciplined Growth with Fee-Based Characteristics



Estimated Fee-Based⁽¹⁾ Contribution
Gross Operating Margin



	2011	2012E	2013E
Crude Oil	\$95.04	\$92.00	\$95.00
Natural Gas	\$3.99	\$4.35	\$4.55

- Essentially all of the \$6.5 billion of organic projects are fee-based, contracted assets

⁽¹⁾ Does not reflect impact of existing or potential hedges.

Illustrative Calculation Weighted Average Cost of Capital



\$ in Thousands

50% Debt / 50% Equity						EPD Distribution per LP Unit ⁽³⁾					
Cash Distribution Growth Rate	Net Proceeds	Spread to Treasury ⁽¹⁾	Yield	Unit Price ⁽¹⁾	Units Issued	\$ 2.56 Year 1	\$ 2.68 Year 2	\$ 2.80 Year 3	\$ 2.92 Year 4	\$ 3.04 Year 5	\$ 3.64 Year 10
10-year Debt	\$ 500,000	1.55%	3.550%			\$ 17,866	\$ 17,866	\$ 17,866	\$ 17,866	\$ 17,866	\$ 17,866
10-year Debt Cost of Capital ⁽²⁾						3.57%	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%
LP Equity/Distributions	500,000			\$ 52.29	10,065	25,737	26,945	28,153	29,361	30,568	36,608
Total Cost of Equity Capital						25,737	26,945	28,153	29,361	30,568	36,608
Total Equity Cost of Capital ⁽²⁾						5.15%	5.39%	5.63%	5.87%	6.11%	7.32%
Total Traditional Cost of Capital	\$ 1,000,000					\$ 43,603	\$ 44,811	\$ 46,019	\$ 47,227	\$ 48,435	\$ 54,474
Traditional Debt & Equity Weighted Average Cost of Capital						4.36%	4.48%	4.60%	4.72%	4.84%	5.45%
Cumulative Average WACC						5/yr Avg.					10/yr Avg.
											4.90%

⁽¹⁾ MLP unit prices are all based on Bloomberg market indications as of March 2, 2012.

⁽²⁾ Includes effect of underwriting fees of 0.65% for 10-year debt and 5% for equity underwriting fee and unit price degradation during offering.

⁽³⁾ May not be indicative of distributions declared with respect to future periods.

Illustrative Project Accretion Calculation



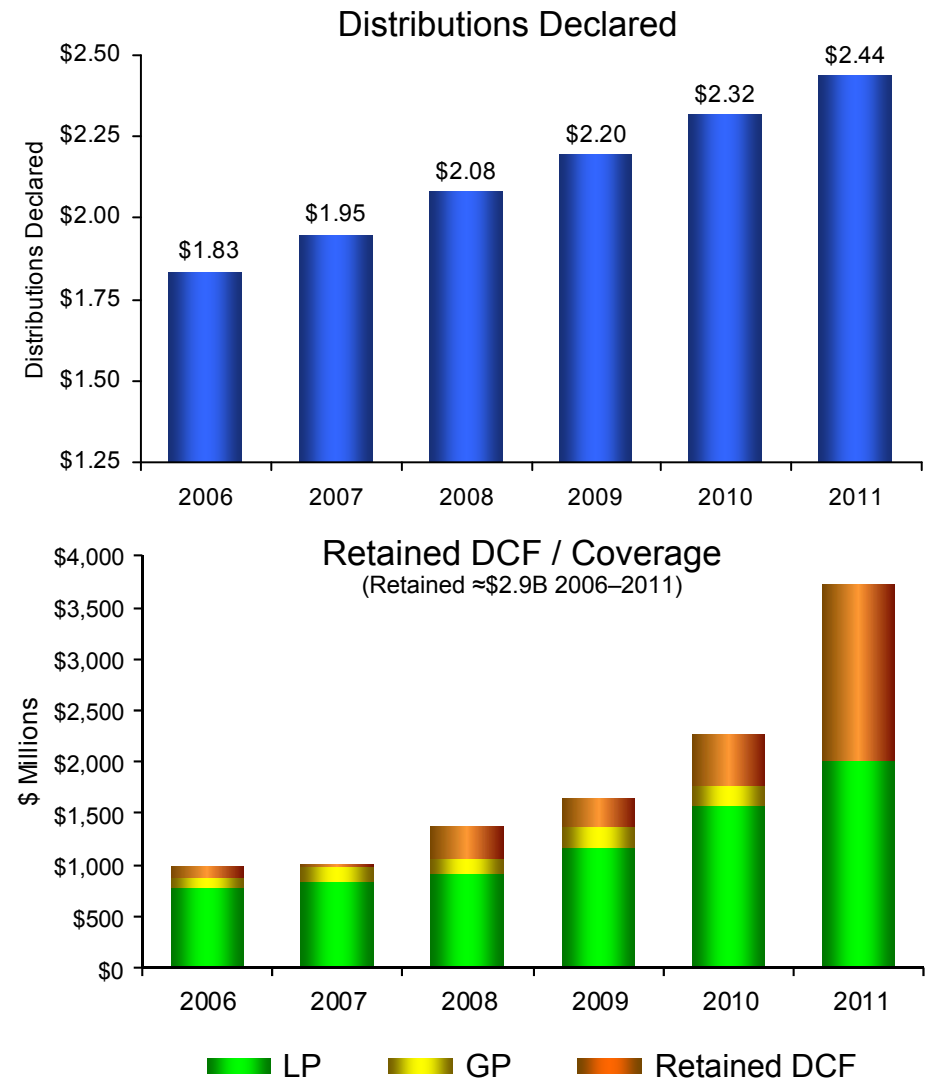
\$ in Thousands

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	→ Year 10
Annual Capital Costs	\$1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative Capital Costs Beg of Year	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cumulative Capital Costs End of Year	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
% of equity issued	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Amount of equity issued	\$500,000	-	-	-	-	-
# of LP Units Issued to fund Investment	10,065	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of debt issued by Year	\$500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Assumed Unit Price	\$ 52.29	\$ 54.74	\$ 57.20	\$ 59.65	\$ 62.11	\$ 74.38
Annual distribution rate to LP	\$ 2.56	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.92	\$ 3.04	\$ 3.64
Total EBITDA ROI from Investment	12.50%	12.63%	12.75%	12.88%	13.01%	13.67%
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	→ Year 10
Total EBITDA	\$125,000	\$126,250	\$127,513	\$128,788	\$130,076	\$136,711
Cost of debt	(17,866)	(17,866)	(17,866)	(17,866)	(17,866)	(17,866)
Cash available to distribute to partners	\$107,134	\$108,384	\$109,646	\$110,921	\$112,209	\$118,845
Distributions to new LP units issued to fund investment	(\$25,737)	(\$26,945)	(\$28,153)	(\$29,361)	(\$30,568)	(\$36,608)
Distributions to GP related to new issued LP units	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Accretion (Dilution) Retained	\$81,397	\$81,439	\$81,494	\$81,561	\$81,641	\$82,237
Cumulative Cash Accretion (Dilution) Retained	\$81,397	\$162,836	\$244,329	\$325,890	\$407,531	\$817,392
<u>Cost of Debt Capital:</u>						
Cost of Debt Capital	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%	3.57%
% of Investment funded by Debt	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Cost of Debt Component	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%	1.79%
<u>Cost of Equity Capital:</u>						
Cost of LP Equity	5.15%	5.39%	5.63%	5.87%	6.11%	7.32%
Cost of GP Equity	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Cost of Equity Capital	5.15%	5.39%	5.63%	5.87%	6.11%	7.32%
% of Investment funded by Equity	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Cost of Equity Component	2.57%	2.69%	2.82%	2.94%	3.06%	3.66%
Total Weighted Average Cost of Capital	4.36%	4.48%	4.60%	4.72%	4.84%	5.45%

Balance Distribution Growth While Retaining DCF for Financial Flexibility



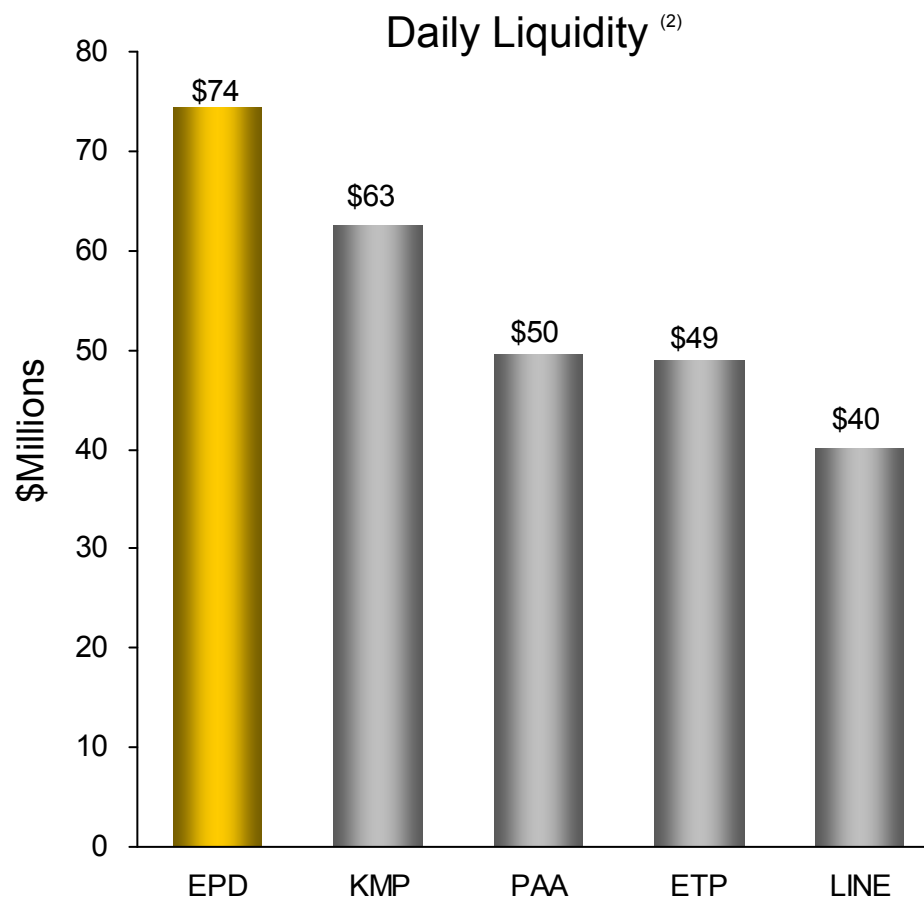
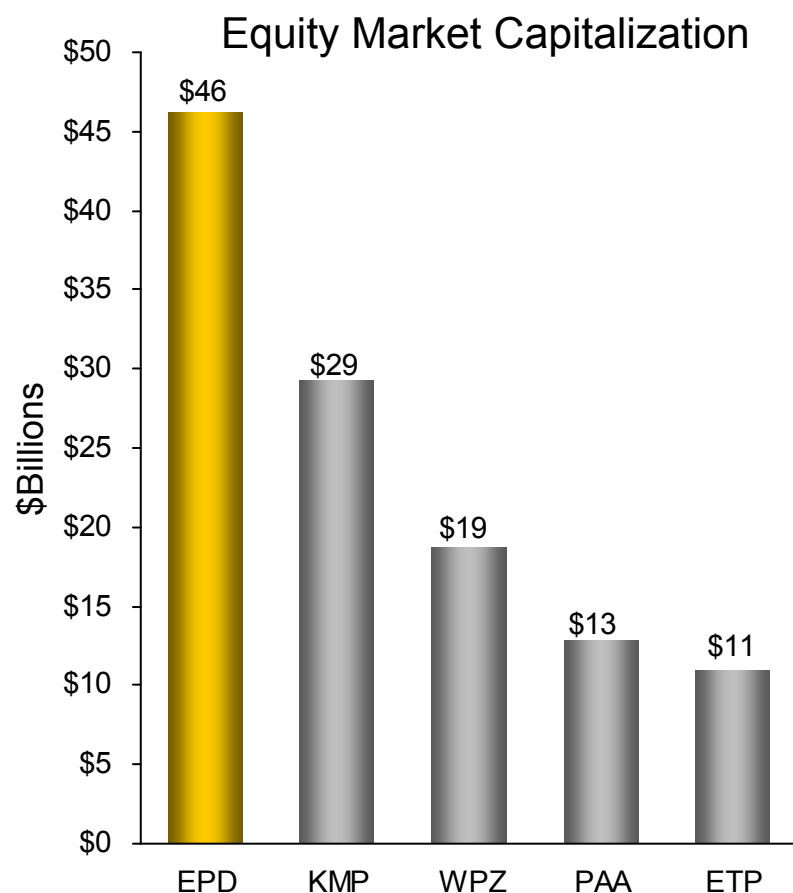
- Long-term focus
- Retaining DCF (equity) capital similar to C-corps
- Moderate approach to DCF management versus aggressive distribution growth with no margin of safety
- Reduces reliance on debt and equity capital markets
- Insulates partners from earnings variability



Largest Publicly Traded Energy Partnerships⁽¹⁾



EPD's business and geographic diversification along with its size and liquidity provides investors with stability and an excellent platform for future growth.



⁽¹⁾ As of March 2, 2012; excludes corporate GPs.

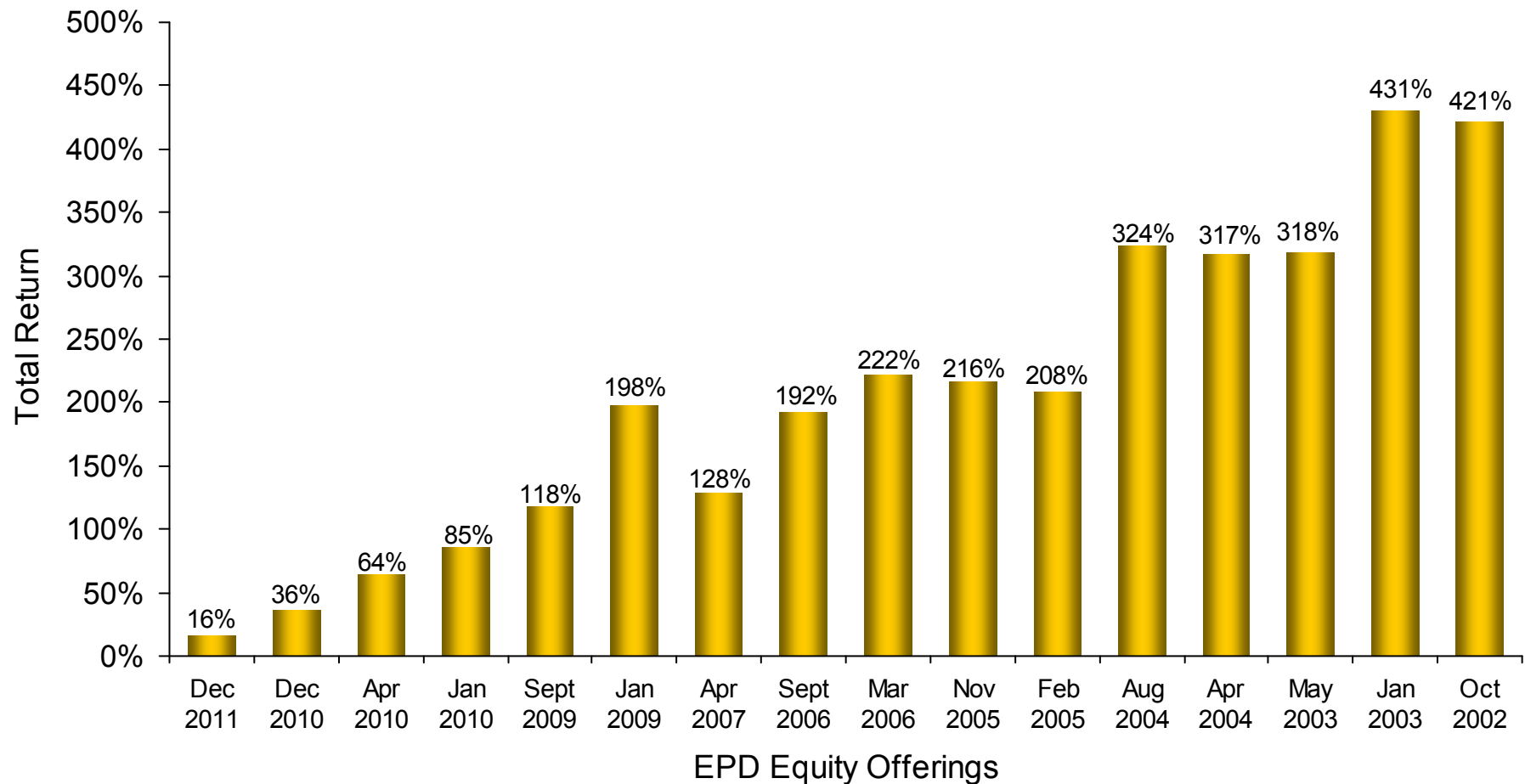
⁽²⁾ Based on trailing 6-month average volume multiplied by closing price March 2, 2012.

Source: Bloomberg

Proven Track Record of Providing Investors Attractive Returns



Performance of EPD Follow On Equity Offerings



Past results may not be representative of future performance.

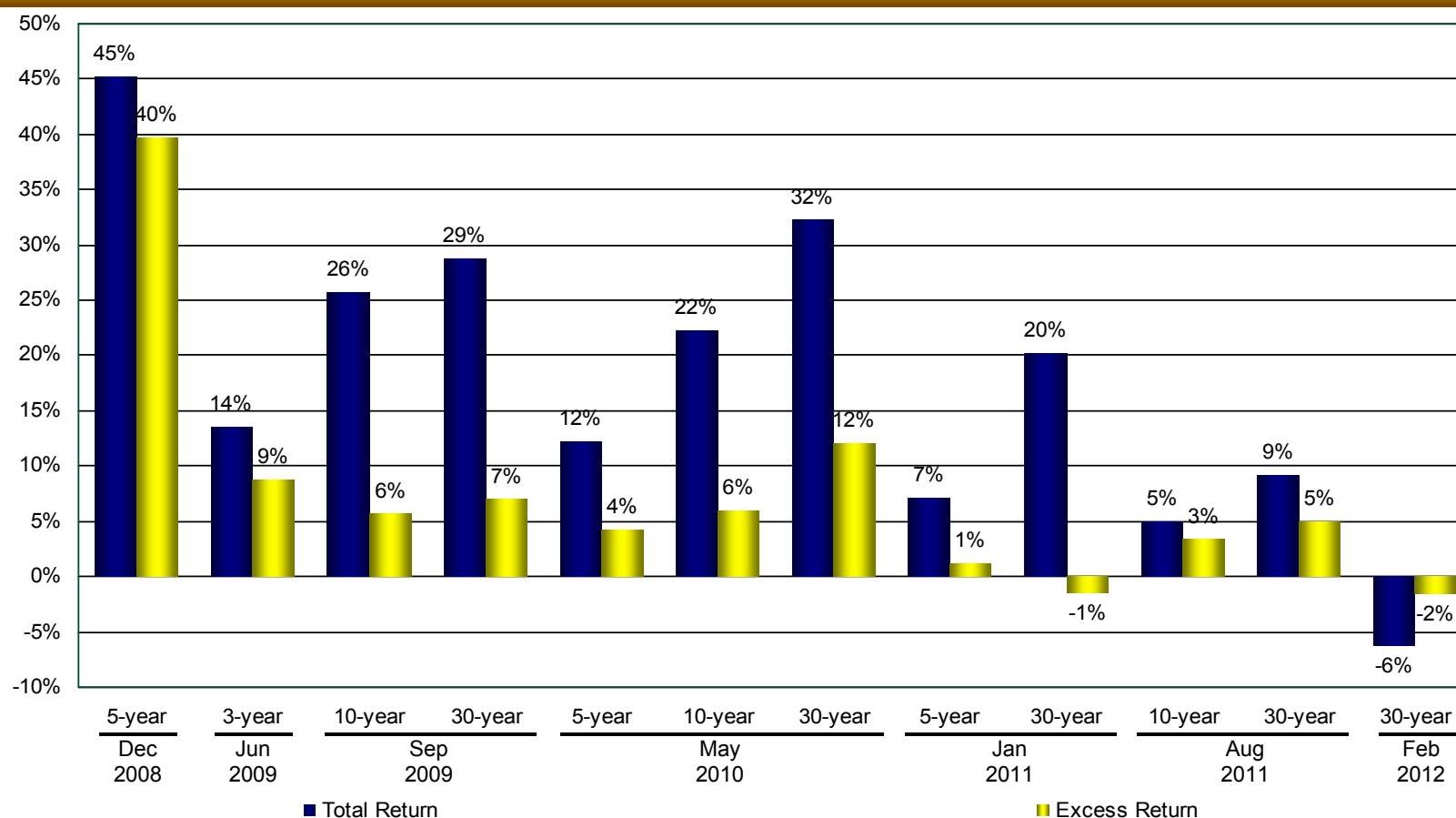
Source: Bloomberg TRA Function through March 2, 2012

Attractive Fixed Income Investor Returns



Assuming equal percentage allocation on each new issue, EPD has returned 19.2% and 6.1% of total and excess returns, respectively

EPD New Issue Performance (December 2008 to Current)



Past results may not be representative of future performance.

Source: Barclays Capital



Key Takeaways

Michael A. Creel
President & CEO

Key Takeaways

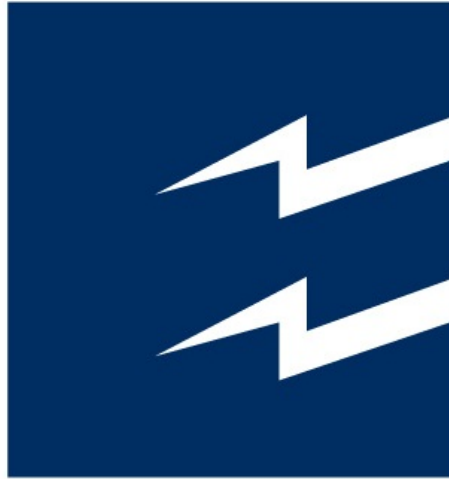


- EPD has one of the most comprehensive, integrated midstream systems for natural gas, NGLs, petrochemicals, crude oil and refined products in the U.S.
- Staying Power: assets supported by major producing areas with an average of 31 years of remaining drilling potential (today's technology)
- Large asset footprint provides opportunities
- Well positioned for future growth from developing non-conventional / shale plays (Eagle Ford, Haynesville, Piceance) as well as emerging plays (Niobrara, Mancos, Avalon, Bone Spring, Woodford)
- EPD's integrated NGL value chain supports growth in NGL demand
 - Domestic petrochemical customers
 - Exports to international markets
 - Associated need for new sources of polymer and chemical grade propylene
- Opportunities to incrementally expand refined products and marine businesses
- \$6.5 billion of major growth projects under construction
- Focus on ROI versus maximizing amount of capital investment

Key Takeaways



- Significant LP unit ownership by GP and management
- Our management team includes 58 individuals with an average industry experience of 30 years
- History of successful execution consistent with core philosophies
 - Focus on win / win transactions and long-term relationships with customers
 - Control volume to earn more fees
 - Operational excellence
 - Continued focus on safe operations
- Attractive cost of equity capital
 - No GP IDRs
- Bellwether financial management
 - Investment grade
 - Conservative liability management
- Balance distribution growth with retention of DCF for flexibility



Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Non-GAAP Financial Measures



This presentation utilizes the Non-GAAP financial measures of Gross Operating Margin, Adjusted EBITDA and Distributable Cash Flow. Gross Operating Margin and Adjusted EBITDA have been presented as if EPD were Enterprise GP Holdings L.P. for all periods prior to the Holdings Merger, which was completed on November 22, 2010. Distributable Cash Flow for periods prior to the fourth quarters of 2010 and 2009 is presented based on the historical results of EPD prior to the Holdings and TEPPCO Mergers, respectively.

We define Gross Operating Margin as operating income before: (i) depreciation, amortization and accretion expenses; (ii) non-cash asset impairment charges; (iii) operating lease expenses for which we do not have the payment obligation; (iv) gains and losses from asset sales and related transactions; and (v) general and administrative costs. The GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to Gross Operating Margin is operating income.

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income or loss minus equity earnings from unconsolidated affiliates, plus distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates, interest expense, provision for income taxes and depreciation, amortization and accretion expense. Adjusted EBITDA is commonly used as a supplemental financial measure by management and external users of our financial statements, such as investors, commercial banks, research analysts and rating agencies, to assess: (i) the financial performance of our assets without regard to financing methods, capital structures or historical cost basis; (ii) the ability of our assets to generate cash sufficient to pay interest and support our indebtedness; and (iii) the viability of projects and the overall rates of return on alternative investment opportunities. Since Adjusted EBITDA excludes some, but not all, items that affect net income or loss and because these measures may vary among other companies, the Adjusted EBITDA data presented in this presentation may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. The GAAP measure most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA is net cash flows provided by operating activities.

We define distributable cash flow as net income or loss attributable to partners adjusted for: (i) the addition of depreciation, amortization and accretion expense; (ii) the addition of cash distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates less equity earnings from unconsolidated affiliates; (iii) the subtraction of sustaining capital expenditures and cash payments to settle asset retirement obligations; (iv) the addition of losses or subtraction of gains from asset sales and related transactions; (v) the addition of cash proceeds from asset sales or related transactions; (vi) the addition of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest associated with the public unitholders of Duncan Energy Partners L.P. and Enterprise Products Partners L.P. (pre-Holdings Merger), less related cash distributions paid to the unitholders of Duncan Energy Partners L.P. with respect to the period of calculation; and (vii) the addition or subtraction of other miscellaneous non-cash amounts (as applicable) that affect net income or loss for the period. The GAAP measure most directly comparable to Distributable Cash Flow is net cash flows provided by operating activities.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations



Enterprise Products Partners L.P.
Gross Operating Margin (Dollars in millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross operating margin by segment:						
NGL Pipelines & Services	\$ 785.7	\$ 848.0	\$ 1,325.0	\$ 1,628.7	\$ 1,732.6	\$ 2,184.2
Onshore Natural Gas Pipelines & Services	478.9	493.2	589.9	501.5	527.2	675.3
Onshore Crude Oil Pipelines & Services	97.8	109.6	132.2	164.4	113.7	234.0
Offshore Pipelines & Services	103.4	171.6	187.0	180.5	297.8	228.2
Petrochemical & Refined Products Services	305.1	342.0	374.9	364.7	584.5	535.2
Other Investments	-	3.1	31.3	41.1	(2.8)	14.8
Total gross operating margin	<u>1,770.9</u>	<u>1,967.5</u>	<u>2,640.3</u>	<u>2,880.9</u>	<u>3,253.0</u>	<u>3,871.7</u>
<i>Adjustments to reconcile non-GAAP gross operating margin to GAAP operating income:</i>						
Amounts included in operating costs and expenses:						
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	(556.8)	(647.9)	(725.4)	(809.3)	(936.3)	(958.7)
Non-cash asset impairment charges	-	-	-	(33.5)	(8.4)	(27.8)
Operating lease expenses paid by EPCO	(2.1)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.3)
Gains from asset sales and related transactions	5.1	7.8	4.0	-	44.4	156.0
General and administrative costs	(100.3)	(131.9)	(144.8)	(182.8)	(204.8)	(181.8)
Operating income	<u>\$ 1,116.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,193.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,772.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,854.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,147.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,859.1</u>

Non-GAAP Reconciliations



Enterprise Products Partners L.P.
Adjusted EBITDA (Dollars in millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Net income	\$ 772.4	\$ 762.0	\$ 1,145.1	\$ 1,140.3	\$ 1,383.7	\$ 2,088.3
<i>Adjustments to GAAP net income to derive non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA:</i>						
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	(25.2)	(13.6)	(66.2)	(92.3)	(62.0)	(46.4)
Distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates	76.5	116.9	157.2	169.3	191.9	156.4
Interest expense	333.7	487.4	608.3	687.3	741.9	744.1
Provision for income taxes	22.0	15.8	31.0	25.3	26.1	27.2
Depreciation, amortization and accretion in costs and expenses	564.1	661.7	739.9	830.0	974.5	990.5
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>1,743.5</u>	<u>2,030.2</u>	<u>2,615.3</u>	<u>2,759.9</u>	<u>3,256.1</u>	<u>3,960.1</u>
<i>Adjustments to non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA to derive GAAP net cash flows provided by operating activities:</i>						
Interest expense	(333.7)	(487.4)	(608.3)	(687.3)	(741.9)	(744.1)
Provision for income taxes	(22.0)	(15.8)	(31.0)	(25.3)	(26.1)	(27.2)
Gains from asset sales and related transactions	(9.1)	(67.4)	(4.0)	-	(46.7)	(155.7)
Non-cash asset impairment charges	-	-	-	33.5	8.4	27.8
Loss on forfeiture of investment in Texas Offshore Port System	-	-	-	68.4	-	-
Operating lease expense paid by EPCO	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.3
Miscellaneous non-cash and other amounts to reconcile						
Adjusted EBITDA with net cash flows provided by operating activities	14.6	17.5	7.0	10.3	39.9	2.4
Net effect of changes in operating accounts	44.2	457.6	(414.6)	250.1	(190.4)	266.9
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,439.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,936.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,566.4</u>	<u>\$ 2,410.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,300.0</u>	<u>\$ 3,330.5</u>

Non-GAAP Reconciliations



Enterprise Products Partners L.P.
Distributable Cash Flow (Dollars in millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Net income attributable to partners	\$ 601.1	\$ 533.6	\$ 954.0	\$ 1,030.9	\$ 1,266.7	\$ 2,046.9
<i>Adjustments to GAAP net income attributable to partners to derive non-GAAP distributable cash flow</i>						
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	448.2	523.8	562.2	725.5	980.2	1,007.0
Distributions received from unconsolidated affiliates	43.0	73.6	98.6	127.4	128.2	156.4
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	(21.6)	(29.7)	(59.1)	(61.4)	(69.0)	(46.4)
Sustaining capital expenditures and cash payments to settle asset retirement obligations	(119.4)	(167.5)	(195.9)	(179.0)	(251.5)	(299.7)
Loss (gain) from asset sales and related transactions	(3.3)	5.4	(3.7)	0.1	(46.7)	(155.7)
Proceeds from asset sales and related transactions	3.9	12.0	16.0	3.5	105.9	1,033.8
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest – DEP public unitholders	-	13.9	17.2	31.3	37.1	20.9
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest – EPD pre-Holdings Merger	-	-	-	-	113.0	-
Distribution to be paid to DEP public unitholders with respect to period	-	(21.9)	(25.1)	(38.0)	(42.3)	(21.4)
Other miscellaneous adjustments to derive distributable cash flow	25.6	58.0	14.0	2.9	34.8	(5.3)
Distributable cash flow	977.5	1,001.2	1,378.2	1,643.2	2,256.4	3,736.5
<i>Adjustments to non-GAAP distributable cash flow to derive GAAP net cash flows provided by operating activities:</i>						
Sustaining capital expenditures and cash payments to settle asset retirement obligations	119.4	167.5	195.9	179.0	251.5	299.7
Proceeds from asset sales and related transactions	(3.9)	(12.0)	(16.0)	(3.5)	(105.9)	(1,033.8)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	9.1	30.6	41.4	75.7	175.6	41.4
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest – DEP public unitholders	-	(13.9)	(17.2)	(31.3)	(37.1)	(20.9)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest – EPD pre-Holdings Merger	-	-	-	-	(113.0)	-
Distribution to be paid to DEP public unitholders with respect to period	-	21.9	25.1	38.0	42.3	21.4
Miscellaneous non-cash and other amounts to reconcile distributable cash flow with net cash flows provided by operating activities	(10.5)	(45.7)	(12.8)	(6.4)	3.6	19.3
Net effect of changes in operating accounts	83.4	441.3	(357.4)	284.7	(202.1)	266.9
Operating cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 attributable to the inclusion of TEPPCO amounts in our recast financial statements	-	-	-	197.8	-	-
Operating cash flows for the periods prior to the effective date of the Holdings Merger attributable to standalone amounts of Holdings and EPGP	-	-	-	-	28.7	-
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,175.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,590.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,237.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,377.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,300.0</u>	<u>\$ 3,330.5</u>

Note: Distributable cash flow for periods prior to the 4th quarters of 2010 and 2009 is calculated based on and reconciled to the historical results of Enterprise prior to the Holdings and TEPPCO Mergers, respectively.