

Teck 2023 CDP Climate Change Response

The Teck logo is positioned in the bottom right corner of the page. It consists of the word "Teck" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The logo is set against a white background, with a large blue triangle on the left side of the page partially overlapping the white space.

This document contains Teck's 2023 CDP Response, as submitted by Teck to CDP in July 2023. This CDP Response contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to as forward-looking statements). These statements relate to future events or our future performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those included in such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning:

- our strategies, objectives and goals;
- our climate change strategy, including our short-term goal to achieve net-zero Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and our ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and all planned, anticipated or expected actions related thereto;
- future prices and demand for our products;
- proposed or expected changes in regulatory frameworks and their anticipated impact on our business;
- our financial and operating objectives;
- anticipated climate-related risks and opportunities and the anticipated financial, reputational, environmental, social, or legal impact thereof;
- all scenario analysis; and
- general business and economic conditions.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks and uncertainties beyond our ability to predict or control. Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this CDP Response. The climate-related risks and opportunities identified herein may never occur and any anticipated financial, reputational, environmental, social, or legal impacts thereof may differ significantly from those contemplated herein. All forward-looking statements in this CDP Response are based on a number of assumptions that may prove to be incorrect.

These statements speak only as of the date the CDP Response was submitted in July 2023 and may not reflect Teck's current position on these matters. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise.

Further information concerning risks and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and our business, including, but not limited to, our climate-related and sustainability disclosure, can be found in our most recent Annual Information Form, filed under our profile on SEDAR+ (<http://www.sedarplus.com>) and on EDGAR (<http://www.sec.gov>) under cover of Form 40-F, as well as subsequent filings that can be found under our profile and also in Teck's most recent Sustainability Report. For additional climate-related disclosures, including Teck's TCFD-aligned Climate Change Outlook 2021 Report, and other sustainability resources, please see [Teck's Sustainability Disclosure Portal](#).

Teck Resources Limited - Climate Change 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Teck is a diversified resource company committed to responsible mining and mineral development with business units focused on copper, zinc, and steelmaking coal. Headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia (B.C.), Canada, we own or have interests in nine operating mines, a large metallurgical complex, and several significant copper and zinc development projects,, all in the Americas. We have expertise across a wide range of activities related to exploration, development, mining and minerals processing, including smelting and refining, health and safety, environmental protection, materials stewardship, recycling and research.

Our corporate strategy is focused on exploring for, developing, acquiring and operating world-class, long-life assets in stable jurisdictions that operate through multiple price cycles. We maximize productivity and efficiency at our existing operations, maintain a strong balance sheet, and are nimble in recognizing and acting on opportunities. The pursuit of sustainability guides our approach to business, and we recognize that our success depends on our ability to ensure safe workplaces, collaborative community relationships and a healthy environment.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1 2022

End date

December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Canada

Chile

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

CAD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-C00.7

(C-C00.7) Which part of the coal value chain and other areas does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Coal value chain

Surface coal mining

Other divisions

Metal ore mining

C-MM0.7

(C-MM0.7) Which part of the metals and mining value chain does your organization operate in?

Row 1

Mining

Copper

Zinc

Lead

Processing metals

Zinc

Lead

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	TECK-A.TO TECK-B.TO TECK

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	<p>Teck's Board of Directors is responsible for the stewardship of our company and for ensuring that appropriate corporate governance structures and systems are in place. The Board provides ultimate oversight on all strategic matters, including the risks to, and opportunities for, our business that are related to climate change. Longer-term risks such as physical and transition risks associated with climate change are explicitly identified within the Risk Oversight discussion in our Management Proxy Circular. In 2022, the Board approved Teck's expanded climate change strategy, including a short-term goal to achieve net-zero Scope 2 (purchased electricity) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2025 and an ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 (value chain) emissions by 2050, building on the existing commitment to achieve net-zero emissions across operations by 2050. Directors participate in the Board's annual strategy meeting in assessments of Teck's possible growth paths and other strategic matters.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable >	<p>Teck's Board of Directors is responsible for the stewardship of our company and for ensuring that appropriate corporate governance structures and systems are in place. The Board provides ultimate oversight on all strategic matters, including the risks to, and opportunities for, our business that are related to climate change</p> <p>The Board has a Safety and Sustainability Committee with climate change explicitly identified as one of the committee's key responsibilities. The committee, meets and reports to the Board quarterly and has responsibility for reviewing significant climate-related policies, strategy, progress to targets, and other information, including, where appropriate, making recommendations for approval to the Board. Committee discussions have included reducing the carbon footprint of our business, understanding the implications of a low-carbon economy for Teck's products, a review of carbon pricing impacts on our business, and understanding the risks and opportunities related to the physical impacts of climate change in the mining sector, in-</p>

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
			cluding on our operations. In addition, members of our Board engage with representatives from the investor community including organizations such as Climate Action 100+ to share views about Teck's climate performance and to articulate our strategy and commitments.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>Teck's Board members have competence on climate related issues. Two indicators that demonstrate competence are industry experience and training on climate-related issues.</p> <p>Board members bring experience from a range of sectors, including mining, energy, environment, sustainability, strategic planning, risk management, finance, legal and technology, which equips them to consider potential implications of climate change on Teck's business. Teck's ongoing Director education programs entail, as a matter of routine each year, presentations from outside experts and consultants, briefings from staff and management, and reports on issues relating to Teck—including climate change—to keep the Board abreast of new developments and challenges that Teck may face.</p> <p>Since 2019, a number of continuing education sessions for Directors have involved climate change, including sessions on thriving in a low-carbon world, global megatrends and the future of mining, climate change risk, green steel technology, emerging climate change risks and the government of Canada's Strategic Assessment</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
		of Climate Change. In 2022, an education session included presentations on decarbonization targets and priorities in mining, investor and disclosure trends on climate change and decarbonization, and physical climate risk and emerging legal liabilities. A presentation was also provided to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors regarding climate-related regulatory disclosure requirements. Directors are also encouraged to attend, at Teck's expense, industry conferences and director education seminars and courses. Climate change is a recurring topic of discussion in these forums.		

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy

Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities

Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Reports to the board directly

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Teck's CEO and senior management team are responsible for the management of our company, which includes managing the risks and opportunities that climate change presents to the company. Given the multi-faceted ways in which climate impacts our business—from impacts on commodity demand to operating costs to physical impacts on our operations and on host communities—climate change is considered in varying manners across multiple aspects of our business. Risks and opportunities posed by climate change are discussed among our management team, including sessions focused specifically on reviewing risks and opportunities of climate change posed to Teck, review, discussion, and endorsement of Teck's updated climate change goals, and the implications of different climate scenarios on commodity demand.

Teck has a number of processes in place to identify and assess climate-related risks, including our enterprise Risk Management Framework which provides a consistent approach to identify, assess, and manage material risks and opportunities. Our processes commonly include assessments of the potential size and scope of climate-related risks.

Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to climate-related risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. This includes financial, regulatory/legal, health, safety, environment, community, and reputational impacts. These categorizations are standardized for risk assessment processes across Teck, allowing for comparability to other non-climate-change-related risks, and integration with standard risk management processes in Teck.

In 2021, a quarterly climate change specific meeting was initiated to ensure that climate change-related issues receive appropriate attention from Teck's Senior Management Team. The Climate Change Quarterly meetings consist of our CEO and their direct reports as well as other members of the senior management team as needed.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (Health, Safety, Environment and Communities (HSEC) Risk Management Committee (RMC))

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

Teck has a Health, Safety, Environment and Communities (HSEC) Risk Management Committee (RMC) that meets on a quarterly basis, chaired by the CEO, that consists of corporate officers who establish priorities and direction for environmental programs. Climate change is a standing item in the HSEC RMC agendas. Teck's climate-related policies and strategies are reviewed and approved by this committee and, as appropriate, by Teck's Board. A climate change quarterly update is also held for the CEO, his direct reports, and other relevant executives that focuses on key climate-related risks, trends, and management practices.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (Senior Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

To ensure that the organization has robust knowledge as it pertains to climate change risks, at the corporate level, the management of climate-related issues is led or supported by the department managed by Teck's Senior Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs, who reports directly to the CEO. This department is responsible for developing and either facilitating or executing both the assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; individual and department compensation can be tied to these management practices. Accountabilities for these actions are embedded within the job descriptions and performance evaluations of members of the Sustainability and External Affairs department, including the Vice President, Environment; the Vice President, Communities, Government Affairs and HSEC Systems; the Director, Water; and the Director, Climate Change—all of whom have subject matter expertise on climate-change-related issues.

Position or committee

Other, please specify (Vice President, Decarbonization)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)

Developing a climate transition plan

Implementing a climate transition plan

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Operations - COO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

VP, Decarbonization, with a dedicated team of decarbonization technology subject matter experts, reporting to the Chief Operating Officer. This demonstrates Teck's commitment and effort to address climate change via decarbonizing actions across Scopes 1, 2, and 3.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in emissions intensity

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Under the long-term incentive plan, performance-based share units vest based on performance against a balanced scorecard that incorporates five components, including 20% based on a Sustainability Progress Index that includes Climate Change. This is outlined on pages 168, 169, Q-4, and Q-5 of Teck's most recent Proxy Circular.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Sustainability performance is integrated into both short- and long-term incentive compensation for executives. Short-term incentive compensation of the CEO is performance-based and includes three components: corporate, business unit and personal. The corporate component considers a number of objectives, including progress against our integrated sustainability strategy and long-term goals, which include goals related to climate change targets, relationships with communities and Indigenous peoples, responsible sourcing initiatives, and an expanded climate strategy as announced in early 2022.

Also as of 2022, climate change is included in the long-term incentive compensation plan for the CEO and all members of the Executive Leadership Team.

Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
Reduction in emissions intensity
Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Under the long-term plan, performance-based share units are awarded based on performance against a balanced scorecard that incorporates five components, including 20% based on a Sustainability Progress Index that includes Climate Change. Outlined on pages 168/169 and Q4/5 of Teck's most recent Proxy Circular.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As of 2022, climate change is included in the long-term incentive compensation plan for Teck's Executive Leadership Team members.

In 2023, annual progress towards Teck's Energy and Climate Change goals were included within the personal objectives of the COO and operational ELT members.

Entitled to incentive

Environment/Sustainability manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Teck's management is incentivized to advance Teck's Sustainability Goals through their inclusion in personal objectives, which are tied to our incentive plan

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2023, progress towards Teck's Energy and Climate Change goals were included within the personal objectives of managers within a dedicated Decarbonization operations team as well as of select directors and managers from our corporate Environment team.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	1	The time horizons provided in this definition are for the purposes of Teck's response to CDP only.
Medium-term	1	5	The time horizons provided in this definition are for the purposes of Teck's response to CDP only.
Long-term	5	50	The time horizons provided in this definition are for the purposes of Teck's response to CDP only.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Substantive in the context of CDP Section 2 infers risks and opportunities that would be deemed as significant based on Teck's internal likelihood and consequence ratings.

Consequences may be of varying natures, including financial, reputational, environmental, social, or legal in nature.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Upstream

Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

Teck has a number of processes in place to identify and assess climate-related risks, including our enterprise Risk Management Framework which provides a consistent approach to identify, assess, and manage material risks and opportunities. Our processes commonly include assessments of the potential size and scope of climate-related risks.

Teck draws on input from subject matter experts (SME) to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to climate-related risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. This includes financial, regulatory/legal, health, safety, environment, community, and reputational impacts. These categorizations are standardized for risk assessment processes across Teck, allowing for comparability to other non-climate-change-related risks, and integration with standard risk management processes in Teck.

To ensure that the organization has robust knowledge as it pertains to climate change risks, at the corporate level, the management of climate-related issues is led or supported by the department managed by Teck's SVP, Sustainability and External Affairs, who reports directly to the CEO. This department is responsible for developing and either facilitating or executing both the assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities; individual and department compensation can be tied to these management practices. Accountabilities for these actions are embedded within the job descriptions and performance evaluations of members of the Sustainability and External Affairs department, including the VP, Environment; the VP Communities, Government Affairs and HSEC Systems; the Director, Water; and the Director, Climate Change—all of whom have subject matter expertise on climate-change-related issues.

The risks and impacts associated with our business are multi-faceted and require effective collaboration among departments, business units and external stakeholders. Our process for integrating risk management throughout the business includes identifying, evaluating and addressing economic, social and environmental risks and opportunities on a regular basis. Responsibility for managing risks is dependent upon the area of impact of the applicable risk; when not managed corporately, this may be managed by our business units, with support from corporate SMEs as appropriate. In these cases, accountability will depend on the risk and the aspect of our business for which it has applicability. For example, the impacts on commodity demand from a societal transition to lower-carbon materials are monitored by our marketing and corporate development groups, who monitor long-term supply and demand trends for the commodities we produce.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>As an emissions-intensive, trade-exposed industry, climate-change-related regulations focused on mitigation (e.g., carbon pricing) have a direct impact on our business. Currently, all of our steelmaking coal operations are covered by carbon pricing, as is approximately one-third of our copper business and all of our metals refining businesses (operation control basis). Carbon pricing policies in Canada alone cost Teck over \$60 million per year on a net basis, while various other regulations (e.g., low-carbon fuel requirements, renewable portfolio standards) also have financial and operational impacts.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to risks associated with current regulations. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>As an emissions-intensive, trade-exposed industry, climate change-related regulations focused on mitigation (e.g. carbon pricing) have a direct impact on our business. Emerging and potential regulations may introduce or escalate regulatory risks.</p> <p>As an example, the Government of Canada is currently in the process of developing the Clean Fuel Standard. This policy is intended to reduce the carbon intensity and overall GHG emissions associated with the supply of fossil fuels within Canada. It is anticipated that this regulation will increase the overall cost of fuels, which will impact operational costs.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to risks associated with emerging regulations. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>Technological advancements have the ability to impact both operational competitiveness as well as product demand. For example, the increased adoption of renewable energy technologies and electric vehicles will likely play a role on our path to achieving carbon neutrality. Adoption of these technologies has the potential to hinder or improve our competitiveness (i.e. increase or reduce our costs). Renewable energy technologies and electric vehicles will also likely require increased battery demand for energy storage. As energy storage technologies evolve with this focus, this could impact the demand for Teck products like cadmium, lead and zinc which have significant application in batteries today.</p> <p>Teck draws on analysis by its dedicated Decarbonization team of subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to risks and opportunities associated with technological advancements. Risks are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts. Opportunities are assessed in the context of emerging technologies capable of commercial adoption and supporting Teck's carbon</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		reduction targets.
Legal	Relevant, sometimes included	<p>Over the last five years, there has been a growing focus by various groups to assign liability for climate-related impacts to natural resources issuers. Although largely unsuccessful to date, there can be no assurances that Teck will not be subject to such claims.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to risks associated with associated with climate change liability. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>As the world transitions to a low-carbon economy, there will naturally be shifts in demand for certain commodities; demand for those required for low-carbon technologies may increase, while others may decrease. The development of alternatives to certain of our products, such as steelmaking coal and oil, may impact the demand for our products.</p> <p>For example, with respect to positioning Teck for the Low-Carbon economy, we are tracking societal changes that may impact demand for our products (e.g. adoption of electric vehicles). The tracking of these trends will ensure that Teck continues to position our portfolio to thrive in a low-carbon economy. Executing on our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 (QB2) copper project to significantly grow our copper production reflects how we are positioning ourselves for a low-carbon economy.</p> <p>In addition, Climate-related concerns may make lenders less likely to invest in carbon intensive industries. This could increase our cost of capital, limit our access to financing, and could make it difficult for us to procure insurance for our steelmaking coal and energy assets.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to marked risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>Poor performance with respect to managing the risks and opportunities of climate change could result in reputational impairment. This could lead to public and regulatory opposition to Teck projects and/or operations, or lead to a potential increase in cost-of-capital and perceived risk amongst the investor community.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to reputational risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Climate change may, among other things, cause or result in sea level increases, changes in precipitation, changes in freshwater levels, increases in extreme weather events and resource shortages. While our operations are located well above sea level, an increase in sea level could affect our ocean transportation and shipping facilities. Extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt operations at our mines and to impact our transportation infrastructure, such as affecting the length of our shipping season at our Red Dog mine.</p> <p>For example, with respect to physical risk, we are adapting to the physical impacts of climate change and increasing the resilience of our operations by incorporating climate</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
		<p>scenarios into project design and mine closure planning.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to acute physical risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>Climate change may, among other things, cause or result in sea level increases, changes in precipitation, changes in freshwater levels, changes in permafrost, increases in extreme weather events and resource shortages. While our operations are located well above sea level an increase in sea level could affect our ocean transportation and shipping facilities. Extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt operations at our mines and to impact our transportation infrastructure, such as affecting the length of our shipping season or the physical stability of infrastructure at our Red Dog mine.</p> <p>Teck draws on input from subject matter experts to identify, quantify, forecast and manage exposure to chronic physical risks. Risks and opportunities are prioritized based on their likelihood of impacting our business and the potential severity of impact. Impacts to business considered include financial impacts, regulatory/legal impacts, health, safety, environment and community impacts, and reputational impacts.</p>

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The carbon price is expected to increase 240% in all Canadian jurisdictions while carbon costs are expected to increase by approximately 33% (i.e. the Government of Canada's announcement to increase the national carbon price to \$170/t of CO₂e by 2030 policy sees an increase from \$50 to \$170, though these prices only apply to a portion of emissions exceeding a benchmark resulting in lower net costs). Teck's steelmaking coal operations assets – who represented 60% of our total revenue in 2022 – are covered by carbon pricing. There is a lack of equivalent pricing in competing jurisdictions. This risk leads to increases to our cost structure relative to our peers. The risk of increasing carbon costs may erode our competitiveness and the attractiveness of our assets, resulting in decreased investment.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We've developed and utilize a suite of tools to manage our regulatory risks and their financial implications. We currently incorporate a carbon price into our capital and risk decision processes. Carbon pricing is integrated at multiple levels of decision making, ranging from annual operating budgets developed at the site level, to corporate decision making for large capital investments. Where uncertainty exists, we may conduct sensitivity analyses to better understand what our exposure and risk are under different carbon pricing and regulatory scenarios. The most effective manner to manage our compliance risk is to reduce the magnitude of our compliance obligation.

At Teck, our primary compliance risk mitigation approach is to reduce our GHG emissions. In

light of our commitment to climate action and the risks and opportunities present for our operations, Teck has set an ambitious objective of achieving carbon neutrality across all its operations and activities by 2050. Teck starts from a strong position to work towards carbon neutrality, building on our track record of taking action to reduce our carbon footprint and improve energy use at our operations.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Wildfire
----------------	----------

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify (Decreased revenue due to loss of market access)

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Teck's supply chain relies heavily on rail and seaborne vessels to get our product to market, accounting for 100% of market access transportation for our steelmaking coal. Acute physical risks affect both of these methods of transportation. For example, increased likelihood and severity of wildfires are expected to affect the Elk Valley area in southeastern British Columbia where we operate 100% of our steelmaking coal operations. Fires could shut down rail transport in these regions or in other regions along our steelmaking coal transportation chain for weeks or longer. We recognize these risks as management issues that require value chain-wide efforts.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In 2018, Teck conducted a climate change risk workshop that focused on assessing the physical risks of climate change to Teck's business in a robust and detailed manner that supplemented work done to date, and identify any areas of risk that need greater management action. This workshop was led by a third-party consultant with expertise in climate science and risk management specific to climate change.

In 2021 and Q1 of 2022, a number of workshops were held to identify physical risks of climate change and to identify key climate change data needs for use in Teck's risk processes.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Changing customer behavior
--------	----------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The demand for Teck's steelmaking coal - which accounted for 60% of revenue in 2022 - may decline as a consequence of regulatory or market curtailments. These may include accelerated adoption of alternative steelmaking technologies that are less reliant on hard coking coal. As the market and customer behaviour gravitate toward lower carbon products, with reduced demand for Teck's products, revenues may decrease.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Various departments in Teck, including the corporate development, Marketing and Sustainability and External Affairs departments, utilize expert external market analyses to monitor short and long-term market trends to ensure that Teck's long-term business strategy accounted for the potential changes in product demand. Recognizing that market demand for steelmaking coal is continuously evolving, in 2021, Teck undertook a comprehensive analysis of future supply and demand for steelmaking coal and steel production in general. This analysis has been used to inform Teck's corporate strategy where the focus is to improve margins through cost optimization vs. higher volumes of steelmaking coal. Teck carbon capture SMEs are also supporting steelmaking coal customers to accelerate their adoption of carbon capture, storage and utilization.

Comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The demand for Teck's products may increase as a consequence of regulatory or market curtailments. For example, large-scale adoption of electric vehicles and renewable energy technologies is likely to significantly increase the demand for copper.

Global copper demand for Energy Transition technologies is expected to jump from 6.5 million tonnes in 2022 to 22.1 million tonnes in 2050 according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance, 2023.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Various departments in Teck, including the Marketing and Sustainability and External Affairs departments, utilize expert external market analyses to monitor short and long-term market

trends to ensure that Teck's long-term business strategy accounts for the potential changes in product demand. In 2022, we continued to advance our strategy of rebalancing our portfolio towards copper.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Business continuity and the ability to get product to market when competitors are unable to)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The copper industry is projected to face climate-related water scarcity challenges to production. Physical asset resilience, compared to competitors, in Teck's copper business may result in increased revenues related to the supply constraints of others. One action we have taken to mitigate this risk is at our QB2 operations. Teck's QB2 operations are located in the water scarce Tarapacá Region of Northern Chile and will utilize desalinated water to mitigate the risk of water scarcity.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Please select

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Teck's QB2 operation will utilize desalinated water to mitigate the risk of water scarcity.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Feedback received through on-going dialogue with investors and other stakeholder engagement, including with governments, community members, and Indigenous Nations.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>This scenario is most consistent with the IEA's Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and describes a world in transition as the global community strives, but falls short, in meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>In this scenario, rising global population, increased urbanization in developing nations and improved living standards drive up energy demand by 19% between 2019 and 2040.</p> <p>The global energy profile continues to evolve. Electricity is 24% of final energy consumption by 2040, from just under 20% today.</p> <p>Renewables meet 90% of the strong growth in global electricity demand over the next two decades, led by continued high levels of solar photovoltaic (PV) deployment. Oil consumption reaches a plateau in this scenario by the 2030s, but demonstrates no pronounced peak in demand.</p> <p>Of the three scenarios evaluated, Transition results in the most significant physical impacts from climate change relative to today's climate.</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA SDS	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>This scenario is most consistent with the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) and describes a world transformed and on track to limit global warming to 1.7°C by the end of the century.</p> <p>In this scenario, despite rising global population, increased urbanization in developing nations and improved living stan-</p>

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices		
			<p>dards, energy demand decreases by 10% between 2019 and 2040. A number of advanced economies reach net-zero emissions by 2050, and the world is on track for net-zero emissions by 2070.</p> <p>While the Transition scenario sees growth in renewables, electric vehicles and improved resource efficiency, the 1.7°C scenario is a story of the accelerated adoption of these trends: electricity is 31% of final energy consumption by 2040, renewables meet an increasing portion of global electricity demand, and electric cars account for 40% of total passenger car sales in 2030 (compared with 2.5% in 2019). This allows carbon emissions to peak in 2020 before declining by 50% by 2040.</p> <p>Climate-related parameters increase in severity relative to today's climate, though at a much slower pace and severity than in the other scenarios.</p>		
<table border="1" data-bbox="196 806 441 869"> <tr> <td data-bbox="196 806 345 869">Transition scenarios</td> <td data-bbox="345 806 441 869">IEA NZE 2050</td> </tr> </table>	Transition scenarios	IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>This scenario is most consistent with the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 case (NZE2050), and describes a world that takes accelerated action out to 2030 in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C by the end of the century.</p> <p>Primary energy demand falls by 17% between 2019 and 2030, to a level similar to 2006, even though the global economy is twice as large. Electrification, efficiency gains and behaviour changes are central to achieving this. The share of renewables in global electricity supply rises from 27% in 2019 to 60% in 2030. By 2030, more than half of passenger cars are electric. To meet this demand, global battery manufacturing capacity will need to double every two years. Carbon capture, utilization and storage plays an increasingly critical role in delivering emissions reductions.</p> <p>This allows carbon emissions to peak in 2020 before declining by 70% by 2040.</p> <p>Climate-related parameters increase in severity relative to today's climate, though at a much slower pace and severity than in the other scenarios.</p>
Transition scenarios	IEA NZE 2050				

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

- 1) What does a low-carbon economy mean for copper demand?
- 2) What does a low-carbon economy mean for zinc demand?
- 3) What does a low-carbon economy mean for the demand for steel and steelmaking coal?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1)

In all three scenarios, the story is clear for copper: copper demand is set to grow.

Analysis regarding the role of copper in a low-carbon economy continues to point to increased growth in copper demand as the world transitions towards low-emissions technologies, which is reflected in all three scenarios. Copper demand growth directly tied to decarbonization is driven primarily by trends in low-emissions vehicles, energy storage, improved energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.

2)

Similar to the conclusions with copper, zinc demand tied to low-carbon applications is set to grow across all scenarios: the more aggressive the world is in adopting renewables (i.e., the closer we are to meeting the 1.5°C scenario), the greater the demand for zinc.

Zinc has multiple applications in the renewable energy and transportation sectors. One of the major uses of zinc in this context is the use of zinc to galvanize steel that is, in turn, used in low-carbon applications. For example, zinc coatings significantly extend the service life of wind turbines. They also greatly reduce costly maintenance and downtime caused by corrosion, especially in near-shore and offshore environments. Galvanizing also protects the steel transmission towers that are essential in the world's electricity grids, which are expanding to meet the move towards electrification. With the growth in renewable energy and alternative fuels, the longevity and reliability of these technologies are critical factors in their economic viability.

3)

The future demand for steelmaking coal is predicated on the future of steel demand and the ways in which steel will be produced.

Steel, one of the most widely used materials, with annual crude steel production of approximately 2 billion tonnes, is suitable for the circular economy as it is easily recyclable and hard to substitute in most applications. As a key component of infrastructure development and construction, steel is essential for lifting living standards in developing economies, with 2–3 billion people projected to join the global middle class by 2050.

Steel demand will be driven by increasing economic growth and urbanization as a key component of infrastructure development and construction, particularly in high-growth regions such as India and Southeast Asia. From building wind turbines and energy-efficient buildings to deploying electric vehicles, hybrid buses and rapid transit lines, steel is also essential to build out the infrastructure required to transition to a low-carbon economy.

The application of carbon capture, utilization, and storage on blast furnaces appears to be the only abatement technology capable of decarbonizing the steelmaking industry at the rate and scale required by 2050 to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Today, Teck’s strategy is focused on growing our metals business, with copper presenting a significant opportunity, given the projected growth in copper demand and our substantial copper assets. Metals like copper are essential to societal decarbonization and electrification. As a significant copper producer in the Americas with a strong pipeline of copper projects, we believe we are well positioned to benefit from this potential additional demand. We have significant copper reserves and resources.</p> <p>In the near term, our most notable growth opportunity is QB2, which will double our consolidated copper production once ramp up is achieved during 2023, and is expected to initially be a top 20 global copper producer. The Quebrada Blanca Project is one of the world’s largest (~100 year) undeveloped copper resources with low operating costs and significant potential for further growth. (QB2 only extracts ~18% of the 2020 reserve and resource tonnage.)</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Climate Change related risks present in both the upstream and downstream aspects of our business.</p> <p>Globally, the steel sector has a 7%–9% share of global GHG emissions, and therefore has a major role to play in global decarbonization. Steel demand will remain robust and will require multiple approaches to decarbonization. Teck’s steelmaking coal is high quality and helps steelmakers to produce steel with a lower carbon footprint relative to other steelmaking coals.</p> <p>A key part of our Climate Change Strategy is our ambition to achieve net zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050 to support decarbonize and de-risk our value chain. In the near term we are focused on supporting our steelmaking coal customers and transportation providers to reduce downstream emissions by 2030.</p> <p>Steel production emissions abatement will require deploying a range of steelmaking decarbonization technologies and as they become commercially viable. Blast</p>

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		<p>furnace CCUS appears to be the only technology commercially ready for near-term adoption.</p> <p>In 2022 we announced a carbon capture and storage pilot plant at our Trail Operations. The pilot is an important step towards our knowledge building for the application of carbon capture, utilization and storage as an emissions reduction solution, as we work to evaluate pathways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across our operations and achieve our net-zero goal. The pilot also provides us with a technical platform to assist our steelmaking coal customers in materially reducing the carbon intensity of their steel production.</p> <p>Our strategy around steelmaking coal is to maintain consistent production while working to reduce the carbon intensity of our operations since we expect that steel and steelmaking coal demand will remain strong over the medium term regardless of scenario.</p> <p>Teck is also actively engaged in reducing steelmaking coal supply chain emissions across key areas of marine and rail transport, through commercially sensible transactions. These include energy efficient marine bulk carriers - that over the last two years achieved more than 41% emissions savings on greater than 2.0 million tonnes of product, Teck is also bringing Electric tugboats to its terminals, the first in the Pacific Gateway. Teck has also engaged in a recent agreement with CPKCS the North American railway for the first ever commercial pilot of hydrogen locomotives.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Since developing our goals in 2010, we've made progress towards minimizing our emissions. We recognize that to achieve the levels of reductions required in the long term, significant changes to our energy sources and our processes will be required. This type of change will require that we look to innovate and maintain a view towards longer-term step changes in low-carbon technologies and mining practices.</p> <p>In 2022, Teck established a dedicated decarbonization team lead by our VP, decarbonization. For Teck, four major areas of operational emissions present opportunities for decarbonization: power supply, mobile equipment, stationary combustion and process emissions, and fugitive methane emissions. To decarbonize these emission sources, meet our 2030 decarbonization goals, and achieve our goal of net-zero by 2050, we are prioritizing activities to deliver cost-competitive reductions, setting ourselves on the path to tackle our most material sources of emissions first. We are actively evaluating existing solutions, monitoring emerging technologies to determine the current and future viability of various options, and in some instances we are partnering to accelerate development of technology solutions.</p> <p>For example, Teck and Caterpillar Inc. have partnered to work towards deploying 30 of Caterpillar's zero-emissions large haul trucks at Teck mining operations. The companies plan to progress through a multi-phased approach together that includes early development, piloting and deployment of 30 Caterpillar zero-emission vehicles, including Cat 794 ultra-class trucks with commercial availability commencing in 2027. Teck anticipates initially deploying zero-emissions trucks at its Elk Valley steelmaking coal operations in British Columbia, Canada. The operations are already powered by a 95% clean electricity grid, making it an ideal loca-</p>

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
		tion to introduce one of Canada’s first zero-emissions large haul truck fleets, with options for trolley-assist technology.
Operations	Yes	<p>Stakeholders such as local communities, NGOs, regulators and investors are increasingly taking action to drive climate action, and that these actions may directly impact our operations by incentivizing them or requiring them to reduce their emissions in line with keep global warming to well below two degrees. While some actions may come at a cost, in other cases, taking action may also present opportunities to reduce operating costs over time.</p> <p>In light of our commitment to climate action and the risks and opportunities present for our operations, Teck has set an ambitious objective of achieving carbon neutrality across all its operations and activities by 2050. Teck starts from a strong position to work towards carbon neutrality, building on our track record of taking action to reduce our carbon footprint and improve energy use at our operations.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and investments	<p>In 2022 we continued to operate responsibly, advance our business strategy and strengthen Teck for the future. We maintained our focus and progressed our key priorities of advancing copper production growth, enhancing the efficiency of our steelmaking coal logistics chain, and reducing costs—all while maintaining strong health and safety and sustainability performance. Teck has a disciplined capital allocation framework that aims to balance growth with cash returns to shareholders and balance sheet strength. Teck prioritizes funding green metals growth opportunities and no growth in carbon assets.</p> <p>Teck’s business planning processes (Life of Mine, 5-year planning, budgeting) have been updated to include climate change projects and evaluation metrics as part of the financial planning cycles.</p> <p>Carbon pricing is also integrated at multiple levels of decision making, ranging from annual operating budgets developed at the site level, to corporate decision making for large capital investments.</p> <p>Teck announced in October 2022, that it agreed to sell its 21.3% interest in the Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership (“Fort Hills”) and certain associated downstream assets. In</p>

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
		<p>February 2023, Teck completed the sale of Fort Hills to Suncor Energy Inc. ("Suncor") and TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. ("TotalEnergies"), a subsidiary of TotalEnergies SE. Teck received aggregate cash proceeds of approximately \$1 billion and does not anticipate any tax payable on the disposition.</p> <p>The transaction advances Teck's strategy of pursuing industry leading copper growth and rebalancing the portfolio of high-quality assets to low carbon metals. The use of the proceeds is reviewed in accordance with Teck's capital allocation framework.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with our climate transition plan	<Not Applicable>

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1 a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2639000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

204000

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2843000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
[auto-calculated]**

0

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2733000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

117000

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2850000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

-0.24621878297573

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This is an operational (Scope 1 and 2) emissions goal, which include GHG emissions from energy sources owned and operated by Teck and emissions related to the generation of purchased electricity used by Teck.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For Teck, four major areas of operational emissions present opportunities for decarbonization: power supply, mobile equipment, stationary combustion and process emissions, and fugitive methane emissions. To decarbonize these emission sources, meet our 2030 decarbonization goals, and ultimately achieve our goal of net-zero, we are prioritizing activities to deliver cost-competitive reductions, setting ourselves on the path to tackle our most material sources of emissions first. We are actively evaluating existing solutions and monitoring emerging technologies to determine the current and future viability of the various options.

Our Carbon Reduction Pathways and Carbon Emission Reduction Activities that document Teck's Plan for achieving the target can be found on slide 6 of our Sustainability Leadership presentation from May 2023, accessible on Teck's website at <https://www.teck.com/investors/events-&presentations/presentations-webcasts/sustainability-leadership>.

This reporting year, we made meaningful strides toward these goals. In January, we partnered with Caterpillar to work toward low-carbon mobile equipment. In June, we announced a Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) plant pilot at our Trail Operations, which will provide valuable information and research opportunities around CCUS as a viable emissions reduction solution. In November, we secured 100% renewable power for our Quebrada Blanca 2 copper project, starting in 2025, adding further renewable energy to our portfolio. We are also progressing our understanding of the commercial availability of other carbon reduction technologies such as trolley-assist, renewable fuels and renewable natural gas towards adoption by 2030.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (Metric tons CO₂e per metric ton of copper equivalent (average 2018-2020 commodity prices))

Base year

2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

2.5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

0.2

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.7

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

1.809

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

16

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.6

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.11

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.7

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Teck set the short term goal in early 2020 to reduce the carbon intensity of our operations by 33% by 2030.

This is an operational (Scope 1 and 2) emissions goals, which include GHG emissions from energy sources owned and operated by Teck and emissions related to the generation of purchased electricity used by Teck.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our Carbon Reduction Pathways and Carbon Emission Reduction Activities that document Teck's Plan for achieving the target can be found on slide 6 of our Sustainability Leadership presentation from May 2023, accessible on Teck's website at <https://www.teck.com/investors/events-&-presentations/presentations->

webcasts/sustainability-leadership.

This reporting year, we made meaningful strides toward these goals. In January, we partnered with Caterpillar to work toward low-carbon mobile equipment. In June, we announced a Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) plant pilot at our Trail Operations, which will provide valuable information and research opportunities around CCUS as a viable emissions reduction solution. In November, we secured 100% renewable power for our Quebrada Blanca 2 copper project, starting in 2025, adding further renewable energy to our portfolio.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2025

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target to achieve net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025.

This is an operational (Scope 2) emissions goals, which includes GHG emissions related to the generation of purchased electricity used at Teck owned and operated operations.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Please select

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 GHG emissions by 2050.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Milestones include Teck's two interim Scope 3 targets:

- Support partners in advancing GHG reduction solutions capable of reducing the global carbon intensity of steelmaking 30% by 2030.
 - Partner with customers and transportation providers to establish low-emission supply chain corridors for the transportation of our products and support a 40% reduction in shipping emission intensity by 2030 for shipping we contract.
-

(C-CO4.2d) Indicate which targets reported in C4.1 a/b incorporate methane emissions, or if you do not have a methane-specific emissions reduction target for your coal mining activities, please explain why not and forecast how your methane emissions will change over the next five years.

All of the targets identified in C4.1 are applicable to our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which are inclusive of methane emissions (reported as a Scope 1 emissions source).

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	91	
To be implemented*	2	1600000
Implementation commenced*	1	2400
Implemented*	2	245000
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

200000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

We entered into a long-term power purchase agreement to source solar energy at Carmen de Andacollo (CdA) in Chile starting in 2020, providing 100% of CdA's power requirements through renewable energy.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Other, please specify (Customer and supplier engagement)
----------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

45000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation & distribution

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Partner with customers and transportation providers to establish low-emission supply chain corridors for the transportation of our products and support a 40% reduction in shipping emission intensity by 2030 for shipping we contract.

We have already begun taking concrete steps towards achieving Scope 3 reductions associated with transportation. In November 2021 we announced a partnership with Oldendorff Carriers to employ energy efficient bulk carriers for shipments of our steelmaking coal, contributing to our Scope 3 goals. This partnership is estimated to reduce up to 45,000 tonnes of CO2 annually, the equivalent of removing nearly 10,000 passenger vehicles from the road. In October 2022, Teck announced an electric tugboat partnership with SAAM at the Neptune terminal, the first in the Pacific Gateway. In May 2023 Teck announced a pilot to co-develop hydrogen locomotives with CPKC, the first ever commercial pilot of hydrogen locomotives.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Other, please specify	Other, please specify (Customer engagement)
-----------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Support partners in advancing GHG reduction solutions capable of reducing the global carbon intensity of steelmaking 30% by 2030.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Carbon/Climate regulations are in place in one of the jurisdictions in which we operate: British Columbia's Carbon Tax and the Carbon Competitiveness Incentive Regulation in Alberta. These regulations place a direct cost on our GHG emissions, and in turn drive investment decisions in emissions reductions activities.
Financial optimization calculations	Energy costs are considered at the site level, at a minimum, annually as part of the budgeting process. This includes the consideration of carbon prices in jurisdictions that are currently regulated and can lead to trade-offs that result in a shift towards less carbon-intensive fuels as a result of carbon pricing.
Marginal abatement cost curve	For Teck, four major areas of emissions present opportunities for decarbonization: power supply, mobile equipment, stationary combustion process emissions, and fugitive methane emissions. To decarbonize these emission sources and ultimately achieve our goal of net-zero emissions, we are prioritizing activities that maximize carbon reduction activities with the most competitive costs, setting ourselves on the path to tackle our most material sources of emissions first. To advance these initiatives, we are actively evaluating existing solutions and monitoring emerging technologies through R&D to determine the current and future viability of the various low-carbon product options, using the decarbonization model to undertake cost / benefit trade-off analysis of these initiatives.
Internal price on carbon	We've developed and utilize a suite of tools to manage our regulatory risks and their financial implications. Carbon pricing is integrated at multiple levels of decision making, ranging from annual operating budgets developed at the site level, to corporate decision making for large capital investments. The most effective manner to manage our compliance risk is to reduce the magnitude of our compliance obligation. Throughout 2021, an updated methodology for long term carbon prices was advanced and finalized in Q1 2022. Long term carbon prices are treated as real costs in planning and distributed alongside other long term commodity price guidance.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Metals)
-------	--------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

COPPER: LOW CARBON PRODUCT: As a result of our work to date, Teck is one of the lowest GHG emission-intensity miners in the world. Teck's copper assets ranks in the top 10% globally. Our carbon intensity is expected to decrease as we achieve our commitment to source 100% renewable electrical power in Chile. Carbon intensity is a measure of the GHG emissions generated during production of a given unit of a commodity – e.g., the amount of CO₂e generated (Scope 1 + 2) per tonne of copper produced. In 2022, according to analysis from Skarn Associates, our copper production averaged 1.42 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of copper equivalent, which is less than half the industry average of 3.09 tonnes. Our copper production intensity excludes Antamina, for consistency with reporting in other sections of CDP.

AVOIDED EMISSIONS: Copper is critical for low carbon technologies. ZEVs require 4 times as much copper as an ICE vehicle.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Avoided emissions from comparison to global average)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Not applicable

Functional unit used

Producing an annual volume of Teck copper vs. producing an annual volume of copper from a non-Teck mine.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Average 2022 global mining emission intensity (Skarn).

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Not applicable

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

280000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Measuring the difference in GHG emissions between mining of Teck's low-carbon copper and the global average copper mining carbon intensity.

Avoided emissions= (Global 2022 Copper Mining Carbon Intensity – Teck's 2022 copper carbon intensity) * Teck's 2022 Copper Equivalent Production (t)

In line with CDP guidance, the calculation applied compares the production of Teck's copper to comparable copper production globally (i.e. the reference product provides an equivalent function to Teck's copper).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

12

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Metals)
-------	--------------------------------

Description of product(s) or service(s)

ZINC: The carbon performance (i.e., Scope 1 + 2 emissions per tonne of zinc equivalent) of Teck's zinc mining assets ranks in the top quartile globally, according to Skarn Associates. Our Trail Operations, located in B.C., includes one of the largest fully integrated zinc and lead smelting and refining complexes in the world. The electricity consumed at Trail Operations is provided by the Waneta hydroelectric dam and transmission system. This enables Trail Operations to produce refined zinc and lead at a lower GHG intensity compared to producers powered by fossil fuel-based electricity grids.

In March 2023, Teck released a report outlining the extremely low carbon footprint of the Special High Grade (SHG) refined zinc from its Trail Operations in British Columbia, Canada. The report, which was independently reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, confirmed that production of each tonne of SHG zinc from Trail Operations generates 0.93 tonnes of CO₂e, or carbon dioxide equivalent, compared to the estimated global average of 3-4 tonnes of CO₂e per tonne of zinc production. The report which can be viewed at the following link was based on 100% of the SHG zinc produced at Trail Operations in 2021:

<https://www.teck.com/media/Carbon-Footprint-of-Teck-Special-High-Grade-Zinc.pdf/>

AVOIDED EMISSIONS Zinc is used to protect steel from corrosion, greatly extending the life cycle of items like bridges and automobiles.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Avoided emissions from comparison to global average)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Not applicable

Functional unit used

Producing an annual volume of Teck zinc vs. producing an annual volume of zinc from a non-Teck mine.

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Average 2021 global mining emission intensity (Skarn).

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Not applicable

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

747000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Measuring the difference in GHG emissions between mining of Teck's low-carbon zinc at Red Dog Operations and the global average zinc mining carbon intensity, and adding that to the difference in GHG emissions between smelting of Teck's low-carbon zinc at Trail Operations and the global average zinc smelting carbon intensity.

Mining Avoided emissions= (Global 2021 Zinc Mining Carbon Intensity – Teck's 2021 Zinc Mining Carbon Intensity) * Teck's 2022 Zinc Equivalent Production (t)

Smelting Avoided emissions= (Global 2021 Zinc Smelting Carbon Intensity – Teck's 2021 Zinc Smelting Carbon Intensity) * Teck's 2022 Refined Zinc Production (t)

Smelting Avoided emissions= Mining Avoided emissions + Smelting Avoided emissions

Note: 2021 data used where 2022 data was not yet available at time of reporting.

In line with CDP guidance, the calculation applied compares the production of Teck's zinc to comparable zinc production globally (i.e. the reference product provides an equivalent function to Teck's zinc).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

22

C-CO4.6

(C-CO4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

At this time, we do not have any active projects at our sites targeting methane emissions reductions from coal mining activities. One reason for this is that, unlike underground coal mines which have an experience with a suite of abatement technologies and practices, surface coal mines contain geological, technological, and economically different and more challenging obstacles.

That said, we are monitoring and are engaged in research and development pertaining to the quantification of methane emissions from mining, as well as the analysis of potential emis-

sions reductions technologies.

C-CO4.7

(C-CO4.7) Does your organization conduct leak detection and repair (LDAR) or use other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from coal mining activities?

No, this is not relevant to our operations

C-CO4.7b

(C-CO4.7b) Explain why not and whether you plan to conduct methane leak detection and repair or adopt other methods to find and fix fugitive methane emissions from your coal mining activities.

Unlike oil and gas operations, leak detection and repair does not have the same relevance for our surface steelmaking coal mines.

That said, we are monitoring and are engaged in research and development pertaining to the quantification of methane emissions from mining, as well as the analysis of potential emissions reductions technologies.

C-CO4.8

(C-CO4.8) If flaring is relevant to your coal mining operations, describe your organization's efforts to reduce flaring, including any flaring reduction targets.

Flaring is not relevant to our steelmaking coal mining operations, which are all open-pit mines.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1 a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1 b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2639000

Comment

2020 has been selected as the base year for two reasons. First, the core set of operating assets were the same in 2020 as they were at the end of 2022. Second, we use 2020 as the base year for our goals.

Scope 2 (location-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

290000

Comment

2020 has been selected as the base year for two reasons. First, the core set of operating assets were the same in 2020 as they were at the end of 2022. Second, we use 2020 as the base year for our goals.

Scope 2 (market-based)**Base year start**

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

204000

Comment

2020 has been selected as the base year for two reasons. First, the core set of operating assets were the same in 2020 as they were at the end of 2022. Second, we use 2020 as the base year for our goals.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2020

Base year end

December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64000000

Comment

The most material source of scope 3 emissions comes from the use of our steelmaking coal product by our customers. Based on 2020 sales volumes, scope 3 emissions from the use of our steelmaking coal are estimated to be approximately 64,000 kt of CO2e.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Other, please specify (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2733000

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

199000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

117000

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

572000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method
Hybrid method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are primarily driven by procurement and financial data and utilize Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emission factors, in addition to a hybrid method for the concentrate purchased for Trail Operations.

Based on these estimates, emissions from purchased goods and services are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

364000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are primarily driven by financial data and utilize Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) emission factors in addition to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Scope 3 Evaluator jointly developed with Quantis.

Based on these estimates, emissions from capital goods are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

622000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are primarily driven by fuel consumption data and utilize DEFRA emission factors.

Based on these estimates, emissions from fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO₂e.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

711000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are driven by actual shipping and rail data and utilize BEIS emission factors.

Based on these estimates, emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO₂e.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

33000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are driven by waste generation data and utilize emission factors for recycling, combustion, and landfill.

Based on these estimates, emissions from waste generated in operations are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Estimates for this category are calculated by using actual flight mileage data and hotel/rental car spend from our suppliers and utilize DEFRA emission factors.

Based on these estimates, emissions from business travel are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10000

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Headcount and average emissions per person per year)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are driven by headcount at each office/operation and utilize and average emissions per person per year.

Based on these estimates, emissions from Employee commuting are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

For any assets leased, Teck assumes that emissions were accounted for under Scope 1 and 2 emissions through actual utilization of the assets. To avoid double counting, Category 8 was excluded from Teck's footprint, as Teck does not lease any assets that are not accounted for under its Scope 1 and 2 footprints.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

344000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category are driven by actual shipping and rail data and utilize BEIS emission factors.

Based on these estimates, emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

975000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Estimates for this category are driven by customer smelting carbon intensity estimates.

Based on these estimates, emissions from processing of sold products are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

65146000

Emissions calculation methodology

Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify (Based on 2022 sales volume)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

The most material source of scope 3 emissions comes from the use of our steelmaking coal product by our customers. Unlike the vast majority of coal, which is burned to generate electricity, steelmaking coal has special properties that make it a suitable input for manufactur-

ing steel. Steel is an essential component for building the infrastructure that is required to improve the quality of life around the world. Based on 2022 sales volumes, scope 3 emissions from the use of our steelmaking coal are estimated to be approximately 65,000 kt of CO₂e.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

15000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Estimates for this category were calculated using 2022 sales and average recycling rates.

Based on these estimates, emissions from end of life treatment of sold products are considered to be immaterial relative to other scope 3 emissions at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO₂e.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Category 13 has been excluded from Teck's footprint as Teck did not lease any assets in 2022 to third parties.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Teck does not operate on a franchise model and therefore does not have any franchises to which emissions can be attributed. As such this Category has been excluded from the calculation of Scope 3.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

609000

Emissions calculation methodology

Investment-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

This emission value is the sum of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on Teck's equity in the Antamina Mine (22.5%) and the sum of Scope 1 and 2 3 emissions based on Teck's equity in Neptune Terminals (21.3%).

Relative to other Scope 3 emissions, emissions from investments are considered to be immaterial at this time.

Rounded to nearest 1,000 metric tons CO2e.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not applicable.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Not applicable.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.00025

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2850000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

15893000000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

30.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other, please specify (The decrease in intensity of gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue is attributed primarily to increased revenue in 2022.)

Please explain

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	1884000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	796000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	54000	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	25	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C-C07.1b

(C-C07.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from coal mining activities in the reporting year by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Total gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives (Underground coal mining)	0	0	0	
Fugitives (Surface coal mining)	0	32000	793000	
Fugitives (Post-mining and abandoned coal mines)	0	0	0	
Flaring	0	0	0	
Utilized methane	0	0	0	
Combustion (Underground coal mining, excluding flaring and utilization)	0	0	0	
Combustion (Surface coal mining, excluding flaring and utilization)	1136000	48	1176000	
Combustion (Electricity generation)	0	0	0	
Combustion (Other)	0	0	0	
Emissions not elsewhere classified	0	0	0	

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	2474000
Chile	78000
United States of America	181000

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Steelmaking Coal	1969000
Base Metals - Copper	247000
Base Metals - Zinc	518000

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary Combustion	746000
Mobile Equipment	1120000
Fugitive Methane	794000
Process	73000

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	1969000	<Not Applicable>	
Electric utility activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Metals and mining production activities	764000	<Not Applicable>	
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	21000	21000
Chile	178000	96000
United States of America	0	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Steelmaking Coal	5000	5000
Base Metals - Copper	185000	103000
Base Metals - Zinc	10000	9000

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Line Creek

Primary activity

Coal extraction & processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

254000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700

Comment

Subsidiary name

Greenhills

Primary activity

Coal extraction & processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

473000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Comment

Subsidiary name

Fording River

Primary activity

Coal extraction & processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

773000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400

Comment

Subsidiary name

Elkview

Primary activity

Coal extraction & processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

469000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400

Comment

Subsidiary name

Highland Valley Copper

Primary activity

Precious metals & minerals mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

169000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7000

Comment

Subsidiary name

Trail Operations

Primary activity

Metal processing

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

336000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9900

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9000

Comment

Subsidiary name

Carmen de Andacollo

Primary activity

Precious metals & minerals mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

142000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Subsidiary name

Quebrada Blanca

Primary activity

Precious metals & minerals mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35000

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

96300

Comment

Subsidiary name

Red Dog

Primary activity

Precious metals & minerals mining

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

181000

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7

(C-CE7.7/C-CH7.7/C-CO7.7/C-MM7.7/C-OG7.7/C-ST7.7/C-TO7.7/C-TS7.7) Break down your organization’s total gross global Scope 2 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Scope 2, location-based, metric tons CO2e	Scope 2, market-based (if applicable), metric tons CO2e	Comment
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	5000	5000	
Metals and mining production activities	194000	112000	
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in output	70000	Decreased	2.4	The variances in absolute emissions are due to production changes year over year.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	276	7777673	7777949
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	3138598	200336	3338934
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	3138874	7978009	11116883

C-MM8.2a

(C-MM8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) for metals and mining production activities in MWh.

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	HHV (higher heating value)	2796833
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	2753126
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

	Heating value	Total MWh
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	5549958

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

276

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Biodiesel consumption

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

550370

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Trail's coal consumption

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5046684

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

552142

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Oil include; diesel, motor gasoline, and fuels used in blasting.

The 'MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity' is diesel fuel consumed at Red Dog for electricity production.

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2103277

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Natural gas consumption.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

77342

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Trail’s coke consumption.

The ‘MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity’ is fuel consumed at Red Dog for electricity production.

Total fuel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7777949

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

552142

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	552142	552142	0	0
Heat	3342317	3342317	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C-MM8.2d

(C-MM8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed for metals and mining production activities.

	Total gross generation (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary	Generation that is consumed (MWh) inside metals and mining sector boundary
Electricity	552142	552142
Heat	1705297	1705297
Steam	0	0
Cooling	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Chile

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Direct procurement from an off-site grid- connected generator e.g. Power purchase agreement (PPA))

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Solar

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

474410

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Chile

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption

Canada

Sourcing method

Other, please specify (Procurement of electricity from Waneta Dam)

Energy carrier

Electricity

Low-carbon technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1202364

Tracking instrument used

Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Canada

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Yes

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Chile

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

591074

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

591074

Country/area

Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2747860

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

2747860

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

28

Metric numerator

% non-carbon emitting energy

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year

3

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

In 2022, approximately 28% of our energy requirements (i.e., electricity and fuels) were supplied by non-carbon-emitting sources, primarily hydroelectricity, compared to 31% in 2021. Of our total electricity consumption in 2022, 94%, or 11,260 TJ, was from renewable energy sources.

C-CO9.2a

(C-CO9.2a) Disclose coal reserves and production by coal type attributable to your organization in the reporting year.

Thermal coal

Proven reserves (million metric tons)

0

Probable reserves (million metric tons)

0

Production (million metric tons)

0

Energy content of production (GJ per metric ton)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Emission factor of production (metric tons CO₂e per metric ton)

Comment

As of 2021, Teck is no longer reporting thermal coal reserves.

Metallurgical coal

Proven reserves (million metric tons)

146

Probable reserves (million metric tons)

710.1

Production (million metric tons)

22.4

Energy content of production (GJ per metric ton)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Emission factor of production (metric tons CO₂e per metric ton)

Comment

Specified in clean tonnes, not including PCI. Reserve data as of Dec 31, 2022

Other coal

Proven reserves (million metric tons)

1.3

Probable reserves (million metric tons)

2.9

Production (million metric tons)

0.1

Energy content of production (GJ per metric ton)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Emission factor of production (metric tons CO2e per metric ton)

Comment

Defined as PCI type coal, specified in clean tonnes. Reserve data as of Dec 31,2022

Total coal

Proven reserves (million metric tons)

Probable reserves (million metric tons)

Production (million metric tons)

Energy content of production (GJ per metric ton)

Heating value

Emission factor of production (metric tons CO2e per metric ton)

Comment

C-CO9.2b

(C-CO9.2b) Disclose coal resources by coal type attributable to your organization in the reporting year.

Thermal coal

Measured resources (million metric tons)

0

Indicated resources (million metric tons)

0

Inferred resources (million metric tons)

0

Total resources (million metric tons)

Comment

As of 2021 Teck is no longer reporting thermal coal resources

Metallurgical coal

Measured resources (million metric tons)

1500

Indicated resources (million metric tons)

1984.1

Inferred resources (million metric tons)

1556.2

Total resources (million metric tons)

Comment

Specified in metric tonnes raw coal. Resource data as of Dec 31, 2022

Other coal

Measured resources (million metric tons)

42

Indicated resources (million metric tons)

14.1

Inferred resources (million metric tons)

0.3

Total resources (million metric tons)

Comment

Defined as PCI, metric tonnes of raw coal. Resource data as of Dec 31, 2022

Total coal

Measured resources (million metric tons)

Indicated resources (million metric tons)

Inferred resources (million metric tons)

Total resources (million metric tons)

Comment

C-CO9.3a

(C-CO9.3a) Break down the coal production attributed to your organization in the reporting year by grade.

	Production (%)	Comment
Lignite	0	
Subbituminous	0	
Bituminous	100	

	Production (%)	Comment
Anthracite	0	
Other	0	

C-MM9.3a

(C-MM9.3a) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the mining production activities of your organization.

Output product

Copper

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons

168000

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

168000

Scope 1 emissions

247000

Scope 2 emissions

103000

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

N/A production already in copper units.

Comment

We include 100% of the production and sales from Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we own 76.5% and 90% respectively, of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. Copper production includes only copper concentrate from Highland Valley, Quebrada Blanca and Carmen De Andacollo. Production and emissions from Antamina are excluded here as we are reporting on an operational control basis.

Output product

Zinc

Capacity, metric tons

Production, metric tons

553100

Production, copper-equivalent units (metric tons)

219022

Scope 1 emissions

181000

Scope 2 emissions

0

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for copper-equivalent figure

The copper-equivalent value was calculated using 2022 average prices for copper and zinc, as reported on page 13 of Teck's annual report. Specifically, the production of zinc is multiplied by the average zinc price (reported in our annual report in CAD\$/pound, and converted to tonnes), and then divided by the average copper price (also reported in our annual report in CAD\$/pound, and converted to tonnes). Note that average commodity prices vary year-over-year, and this may affect the copper equivalent calculation significantly.

Comment

Lead has not been included here as its own category because emissions from zinc and lead are recorded aggregately, however production data for lead can be found in the 2022 Annual Report (page 13). The emissions reported above are only from our Red Dog operations since we're reporting emissions on an operational control basis.

C-CO9.3b

(C-CO9.3b) Break down the coal production attributed to your organization in the reporting year by mine type.

	Production (%)
Underground	0
Surface	100

C-MM9.3b

(C-MM9.3b) Provide details on the commodities relevant to the metals production activities of your organization.

Output product

Zinc

Capacity (metric tons)

Production (metric tons)

248900

Annual production in copper-equivalent units (thousand tons)

98562

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

336000

Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9000

Scope 2 emissions approach

Market-based

Pricing methodology for-copper equivalent figure

The copper-equivalent value was calculated using 2022 average prices for copper and zinc, as reported on page 13 of Teck's annual report. Specifically, the production of zinc is multiplied by the average zinc price (reported in our annual report in CAD\$/pound, and converted to tonnes), and then divided by the average copper price (also reported in our annual report in CAD\$/pound, and converted to tonnes). Note that average commodity prices vary year-over-year, and this may affect the copper equivalent calculation significantly.

Comment

This is the production of zinc concentrate. Please note that production of refined zinc is not included in this production value.

Data for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for zinc processing will represent in part emissions from the processing of lead. Lead processing is not listed here as a separate category, but production data for lead can be found in the 2022 Teck Annual Report on page 13.

C-CO9.4a

(C-CO9.4a) Explain which listing requirements or other methodologies you have used to provide reserves data in C-CO9.2a. If your organization cannot provide data due to legal restrictions on reporting reserves figures in certain countries/areas, please explain this.

The mineral reserves and resources are estimated in accordance with the definitions of these terms adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") in November, 2010 updated in May 2014 and incorporated in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), by Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a

(C-OG9.5a/C-CO9.5a) Break down, by fossil fuel expansion activity, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity (unit currency as selected in C0.4)	CAPEX in the reporting year for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year	CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for this expansion activity as % of total CAPEX planned over the next 5 years	Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions
Exploration of new oil fields	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Exploration of new natural gas fields	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Expansion of existing oil fields	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Expansion of existing natural gas fields	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Development of new coal mines				
Expansion of existing coal mines				

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-C09.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Other, please specify (Electric Vehicle Pilots)	Small scale commercial deployment				<p>In 2019, with funding support from Teck's Ideas at Work innovation fund, Teck piloted two electric buses for crew transportation at our Greenhills and Fording River operations. In 2020, Teck purchased two more pit buses for our Elkview Operations, which were funded 50% by the Government of British Columbia's CleanBC program, with the remainder by the Ideas at Work fund. In 2021, Greenhills and Fording River were each awarded CleanBC funding for two additional buses each, to be received in 2022. We have also upgraded the electrical infrastructure at the Elkford Bus Depot, with partial funding from CleanBC, to accommodate four more buses in the north Elk Valley area. Through these initiatives, we are gaining a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges of converting our fleet to electric vehicles. The results to date are promising, showing that, despite the higher upfront cost, electric buses result in significant carbon reduction.</p> <p>Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.</p>
Other, please specify (Haul truck electrification)	Applied research and development				<p>Participated as a patron in the Charge On Innovation Challenge, a global initiative for technology innovators to develop concepts for large-scale haul truck electrification systems.</p> <p>Evaluated multiple zero-emissions options for haulage, including battery-electric and hydrogen cell vehicles.</p> <p>Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.</p>

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)	Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years	Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Process improvements	Please select				<p>Evaluating options for the elimination of emissions from natural gas dryers used at our steelmaking coal operations. This approach includes improving process efficiencies, and testing of large-scale electrical dewatering equipment, and evaluation of alternative low carbon fuels.</p> <p>Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.</p>

C-MM9.6a

(C-MM9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for metals and mining production activities over the last three years.

Technology area

Other, please specify (Electric Vehicle Pilots)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Pilot of a fully electric on-highway transport truck to haul copper concentrate, marking the first use of a battery-electric truck to haul copper concentrate worldwide. The truck will travel between Teck's Highland Valley Copper Operations (HVC) in south-central British Columbia (B.C.) and a rail loading facility in Ashcroft, B.C.

This pilot of the MEDATech ALTDRIVE-powered fifth-wheel Western Star will help to advance Teck's goal of displacing the equivalent of 1,000 internal combustion (ICE) vehicles by 2025. It will also provide valuable learnings for the electrification of Teck's vehicle fleet on the path

to achieving the company's goal of reducing the carbon intensity of its operations by 33% by 2030 and becoming a carbon-neutral operator by 2050.

Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.

Technology area

Other, please specify (Electric Vehicle Pilots)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Initiated an electric passenger bus pilot at Carmen de Andacollo Operations (CdA).

Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.

Technology area

Other, please specify (Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS))

Stage of development in the reporting year

Please select

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In 2021, we progressed a Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) workplan, including expansion of our own internal capabilities and understanding of CCUS, engagement with customers and evaluation of a potential CCUS pilot at Trail Operations. These activities culminated into the announcement of the sanctioning of a 1 tonne per day carbon capture pilot at Trail on June 28, 2022.

Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.

Technology area

Other, please specify (Electric Vehicle Pilots)

Stage of development in the reporting year

Pilot demonstration

Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Teck and Caterpillar Inc. have partnered to work towards deploying 30 of Caterpillar's zero-emissions large haul trucks at Teck mining operations.

The companies plan to progress through a multi-phased approach together that includes early development, piloting and deployment of 30 Caterpillar zero-emission vehicles, including Cat 794 ultra-class trucks that are forecast to be commercially available beginning in 2027. Teck anticipates initially deploying zero-emissions trucks at its Elk Valley steelmaking coal operations in British Columbia, Canada. The operations are already powered by a 98% clean electricity grid, making it an ideal location to introduce one of Canada's first zero-emissions large haul truck fleets, with options for trolley-assist technology.

Note that our responses here refer to specific pilot projects, which are only a sub component of our broader efforts on low-carbon R&D.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[2022-Sustainability-Report \(1\).pdf](#)

Page/ section reference

Page 85

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Reasonable assurance

Attach the statement

[Tec-Gre-SFO-VS-Bri-2022.pdf](#)

[Tec-Lin-SFO-VS-Bri-2022.pdf](#)

[Tec-FRO-SFO-VS-Bri-2022.pdf](#)

[Tec-Tra-SFO-VS-Bri-2022.pdf](#)

[Teck-Hig-SFO-VS-Bri-2022.pdf](#)

[Tec-Elk-SFO-VS-Bri-2022.pdf](#)

Page/ section reference

Page 8 of each report.

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[2022-Sustainability-Report \(1\).pdf](#)

Page/ section reference

Page 85

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

[2022-Sustainability-Report \(1\).pdf](#)

Page/section reference

Page 85

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE 3000	As part of the assurance process for Teck's Sustainability Report, our assurance providers review Teck's GHG emissions performance, including our reporting reduction amounts and the changes of emissions year-on-year.

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

BC carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

BC carbon tax

Period start date

January 1 2022

Period end date

December 31 2022

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

61

Total cost of tax paid

88400000

Comment

Total cost of tax paid above relates to carbon tax paid on fuel consumption at our sites. The shipment of Teck's products by rail in the province is also subject to the carbon tax, and those carbon tax costs are passed directly onto Teck. Tax associated with the rail of product in the province was approximately \$13.6 million in 2022.

Combined with operational carbon tax costs, Teck paid \$88.4 million in carbon taxes in 2022.

As a result of the CleanBC Program for Industry, in late 2022 we received back \$18.8 million of the \$81.7 million we paid under the British Columbia provincial carbon tax in 2022 and anticipate that we will receive a similar portion of our 2022 expenditures back in late 2023.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Carbon Tax:

We've developed and utilize a suite of tools to manage our regulatory risks and their financial implications. Carbon pricing is integrated at multiple levels of decision making, ranging from annual operating budgets developed at the site level, to corporate decision making for large capital investments. The most effective manner to manage our compliance risk is to reduce the magnitude of our compliance obligation. At Teck, our primary compliance risk mitigation approach is to reduce or maximize the efficiency of our own energy consumption and to reduce our GHG emissions. The setting of corporate targets supports this approach, and efforts to improve energy efficiency, pursue fuel switching options and assess renewable sources of energy are being undertaken on a case-by-case basis at most of our operations.

Throughout 2021, an updated methodology for long term carbon prices was advanced and finalized in Q1 2022. Long term carbon prices are treated as real costs in planning and will be distributed alongside other long term commodity price guidance.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

How the price is determined

Other, please specify (Unlike Long-Term commodity pricing outlooks, future carbon pricing is not dictated by supply and demand economics, but by government policy. The long-term carbon price utilizes historical carbon prices trends along with IEA Stated Policy Scenarios.)

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Drive low-carbon investment
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Stress test investments
Set a carbon offset budget

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1
Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Differentiated

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

While there is no perfect model or predictive method, there is general consensus that carbon pricing will increase over time.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure
Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

Yes, for all decision-making processes

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We've developed and utilize a suite of tools to manage our regulatory risks and their financial implications. Carbon pricing is integrated at multiple levels of decision making, ranging from annual operating budgets developed at the site level, to corporate decision making for large capital investments. The most effective manner to manage our compliance risk is to reduce the magnitude of our compliance obligation. Throughout 2021, an updated methodology for long term carbon prices was advanced and finalized in Q1 2022. Long term carbon prices are treated as real costs in planning and will be distributed alongside other long term commodity price guidance.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, our customers/clients

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Part of our climate strategy is our commitment to working with transportation providers to reduce emissions downstream of our business, which are also referred to as Scope 3 emissions. However, addressing those emissions can be a major challenge for businesses, as they occur outside of an organization's management control.

In 2021, Teck partnered with Oldendorff Carriers in an innovative initiative to use energy-efficient bulk carriers for shipments of Teck steelmaking coal from the Port of Vancouver to international destinations, reducing CO2 emissions in our steelmaking coal supply chain.

In 2022, Teck and SAAM Towage (SAAM) partnered on an agreement to deploy two electric tugboats at Neptune Terminal in Vancouver, British Columbia (B.C.) in support of Teck's climate goals, which will mark the first electric tugs operating in Canada as a full tugboat package for harbour assist and tug services.

In May 2023 Teck announced a pilot to co-develop hydrogen locomotives with CPKC, the first ever commercial pilot of hydrogen locomotives.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

The Oldendorff industry-leading initiative estimates a CO2 emissions reduction of 30%–40% for shipments handled by Oldendorff. The estimated savings can be of up to 45,000 tonnes of CO2 per year, equivalent to removing nearly 10,000 passenger vehicles from the road. This project, along with several other initiatives with our customers, transportation providers and industry associations, helps us work towards our commitment to reducing value chain emissions.

Under the electric tug agreement, SAAM will furnish two ElectRA 2300 SX tugs commencing operation during the second half of 2023 which are expected to eliminate over 2,400 tonnes of GHG emissions each year. In addition to emissions reductions, using electric tugs will also reduce underwater noise, benefitting marine life in the harbour. Working with SAAM Towage to further reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation of our products is another step forward in achieving our climate goals and contributing to global climate action. Collaborating with transportation providers to develop green transportation corridors is part of our climate action strategy and supports our goal of net zero emissions by 2050.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
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% of customers by number

46

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

Already more than 50% of our steelmaking coal sales are made to customers who have made public commitments to be net-zero by 2050 or sooner, and we expect this trend to increase over time. While we don't control the pace or success of our steelmaking customers in achieving net zero, our 2050 objectives are aligned with our steelmaking coal customers and transportation providers, many of whom have their own net-zero commitments by 2050. To-date, we have engaged with steelmaking customers who account for ~46% of steelmaking coal sales by volume on carbon reduction opportunities since emissions from the use of our steelmaking coal in the steelmaking process represents approximately 90% of our scope 3 emissions.

We have evaluated two primary pathways to support our steelmaking customers, lower car-

bon transportation routes (using renewable fuels) and steelmaking decarbonization facilitation (from blast furnace optimization to carbon capture from our Trail CCUS learnings, where we have recently announced a pilot).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

This is an exciting space where we see real opportunity to connect logistics carbon reduction with steelmaking decarbonization combined with Teck's industry-leading low-carbon hard coking coal to develop and announce low-carbon corridors.

We are monitoring the number of our steelmaking coal customers which have set a net-zero goal as a measure of success.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Teck Climate Advocacy and Governance:

<https://www.teck.com/sustainability/sustainability-topics/climate-change/climate-advocacy-and-governance/>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Teck's Board of Directors is responsible for the stewardship of our company and for ensuring that appropriate corporate governance structures and systems are in place. Overall accountability of our climate change positions and actions is overseen by the Safety & Sustainability Committee of Teck's Board of Directors.

With direction from the Safety & Sustainability Committee, Teck's Senior Management Team is responsible for overseeing and making decisions on the day-to-day engagement activities relating to climate change. This applies to all the jurisdictions where Teck operates. Given the multi-faceted ways in which climate change impacts our business, oversight and decision-making are often shared among members of Teck's Senior Management Team.

Prior to Teck employees conducting engagement activities relating to climate change (e.g., meeting in-person with public officials, speaking on panels, submitting written comments and recommendations, etc.), the approach and tactics are approved by Teck's Senior Management Team. This oversight and approval helps ensure that the engagement activities are consistent with Teck's overall climate commitments. It also helps Teck manage the multiple engagement activities relating to climate change across the company in all operating jurisdictions to ensure we have a common approach.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy

Critical minerals are the building blocks for the clean technologies – like solar panels, wind turbines and electric vehicle batteries – needed for the net-zero future. The move towards a global net-zero future is generating a significant increase in demand for critical minerals around the world. Concurrent geopolitical dynamics have caused like-minded countries to reflect on the need to have stable and secure resources and the clean technologies they enable.

The Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy recognizes that critical minerals represent a generational opportunity for Canada's economy and net-zero future. The Strategy provides direction on how Canadian companies and organizations can seize opportunities at every stage along the critical mineral value chain for Canada's 31 critical minerals, from exploration to mining

to processing to manufacturing to recycling.

The Strategy will be implemented through an initial CDN\$3.8 billion investment by the Federal government covering a range of industrial activities, from geoscience and exploration to mineral processing, manufacturing and recycling applications, and including support for research, development and technological deployment.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Climate transition plans)

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

In September 2022, Teck participated in public consultations on the policy's design by submitting detailed comments and recommendations. Our comments focused first on describing Teck as a Canadian and global leader in producing and processing several critical minerals. Our comments then focused on areas of alignment between the policy and Teck's climate action efforts and decarbonization activities. Finally, our comments and recommendations described how the strategy could drive research, innovation and exploration; accelerate project development; build sustainable infrastructure; advance Indigenous reconciliation; grow a diverse workforce and prosperous communities; and strengthen global leadership and security. After submitting written comments and recommendations, Teck has continued to engage with federal public officials to discuss our input relating to the policy and to ask clarifying questions.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

We support the intent of the Canadian critical minerals policy as it seeks to increase the supply of responsibly sourced critical minerals and support the development of domestic and global value chains for the green net-zero future.

Teck's proposed alternative approach to the policy is for it to provide more details on implementation, timelines and specific actions.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy will be helpful to the achievement of our climate action plan as it dedicates new funding opportunities for decarbonization projects at Canadian mine sites; seeks to accelerate project assessments so new supply of critical minerals can come online faster; and has provided public policy focus for the role critical minerals play in decarbonization both in Canada and globally.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon Tax

British Columbia's Carbon Tax puts a price on carbon pollution. Introduced in 2008, B.C. implemented North America's first broad-based carbon tax.

The carbon tax applies to the purchase and use of fossil fuels and covers approximately 70% of provincial carbon emissions. Carbon tax applies to the purchase or use of fuels such as gasoline, diesel, natural gas, heating fuel, propane and coal, unless a specific exemption applies. The use of fuel includes all uses, even if the fuel is not combusted. Carbon tax also applies to combustibles (specifically peat, tires, and asphalt shingles) when they are burned to produce heat or energy.

On April 1, 2022, B.C.'s carbon tax rate rose from CDN\$45 to CDN\$50 per tCO₂e. New revenues generated from increasing the carbon tax will be used to: 1) Provide carbon tax relief and protect affordability; 2) Maintain industry competitiveness; and 3) Encourage new green initiatives.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon taxes

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Sub-national

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Canada

Other, please specify (British Columbia)

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Teck is one of the most experienced mining companies globally when it comes to incorporating carbon pricing into our business and remaining competitive. Teck has been engaging the B.C. Government on the carbon tax since it was introduced in 2008. In 2022, we continued to engage with the B.C. Government on the future of the carbon tax, including on the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program (CIIP) and the CleanBC Industry Fund (CIF). Both the CIIP and CIF are programs designed to drive climate action while maintaining competitiveness for emissions intensive, trade exposed (EITE) sectors. Teck has engaged in carbon tax consultations directly and indirectly through the Mining Association of British Columbia. Engagement has been through consultation forums and directly with B.C. public officials.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

Both the CIIP and CIF are programs that align with recommendations previously made by Teck. Our position has been, and continues to be, that carbon pricing policies should include mechanisms that maintain the competitiveness of EITE sectors and reduce carbon leakage risks, while maintaining the incentive to reduce emissions, by compensating companies based on their relative performance against a specific emissions-intensity product benchmark. The majority of our engagement in 2022 was in working with the B.C. Government, the Mining Association of British Columbia, and third parties contracted by the government to develop carbon intensity benchmarks for mining commodities produced in B.C. (e.g., steelmaking coal, copper, lead and zinc).

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy is helpful to the achievement of our climate action plan because we believe that broad-based pricing of carbon is one of the most effective ways to incentivize real reductions in carbon emissions by ensuring that all emitters contribute to the solution.

We believe that as the world increasingly moves towards broad carbon pricing, in addition to helping reduce emissions, it will contribute to a more "level" playing field for companies like Teck who already pay carbon tax. Further, it will provide a competitive advantage for companies that can produce the lowest carbon-intensity products, as global demand for materials with a lower carbon footprint increases.

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Clean Electricity Regulations

The Government of Canada is currently developing the Clean Electricity Regulations (CER) that will help drive progress towards a net-zero electricity grid by 2035.

The CER can help transition Canada to a net-zero electricity grid by 2035 while ensuring that Canadians can still enjoy a reliable and affordable electricity system. Canada's Clean Electricity Regulations are being developed around three core principles: 1) Maximize carbon emission reductions to achieve net-zero emissions from the electricity grid by 2035; 2) Ensure grid reliability to support a strong economy and ensure Canadians are safe by having energy to support their cooling needs in the summer and warmth in the winter; and 3) Maintain electricity affordability for homeowners and businesses.

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions – CO₂

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Canada

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with minor exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Teck welcomes the general direction of the Clean Electricity Regulations (CER) because it contemplates key elements for an effective and competitive clean electricity sector, such as costs, reliability, and cooperation with interested parties, including provinces, Indigenous Peoples and industry.

Engagement with policy makers included submitting comments and recommendations into public consultations on the design of the CER.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

While welcoming the intent of the CER, Teck proposed alternative approaches in the areas of needing more: 1) Financial incentives for early action in order to mobilize more grid and power supply expansion; 2) Regulatory clarity, consistency and speed; 3) Reinvested compliance costs; and 4) Incentives for the use of cogeneration in situations where it can be connected to the main electricity grid as it promotes efficient power generation in support of Canada's climate ambitions and low carbon intensity power.

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This regulation is helpful to the achievement of our climate action plan because Teck is advancing options to decarbonize operations, largely by increasing our uptake of Canada's supply of clean electricity.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Business Council of Canada (BCC))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

BCC is committed to reducing GHG emissions and other long-term climate change goals as part of its support for the Paris Agreement. BCC is aligned with Teck's climate change positions and actions, including finding a balance between GHG emission reductions and sustainable economic growth.

BCC works with member CEOs, stakeholders, government representatives and the media to advance and advocate for its priority initiatives.

BCC has senior management executives in charge of overseeing its work related to energy, the environment and sustainable development.

BCC provides members with the opportunity to provide input on its direction and objectives. BCC encourages its members and outside entities to lower their GHG emissions. BCC supports a robust and accessible carbon credits market. BCC strongly advocates for tax credits, market incentives and carbon offset initiatives.

BCC is transparent about its organization, releasing detailed reports that outline its positions and actions on climate change. BCC provides a detailed description of its advocacy activities related to climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ICMM is strongly committed to the Paris Agreement goals and has clearly outlined initiatives to abide by these goals. ICMM is committed and aligned to Teck's climate change positions and actions.

ICMM's Board of Directors is responsible for the association's position and policy direction.

ICMM has assigned responsibility at a senior management level for the day-to-day implemen-

tation of its climate change advocacy.

ICMM's Assurance and Validation Procedure is a governance system that allows the association to ensure and vet the credibility of its members' reporting processes.

ICMM requires members to set GHG emission reduction targets in line with the Paris Agreement. ICCM supports carbon credits, and advocates for the use of carbon pricing in reducing GHG emissions to net-zero by 2050.

ICMM advocates for carbon credits as a mechanism to reduce GHG emissions.

ICMM is committed to transparency and has outlined its positions and actions on climate change. ICMM publicly provides a detailed description of its advocacy activities related to climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (World Economic Forum (WEF))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WEF has stated its support and commitment to the Paris Agreement goals. WEF's positions and actions are well aligned with Teck's climate change positions and actions. WEF organizes, supports and facilitates hundreds of projects and initiatives like the Getting to Zero Coalition, Net-Zero Challenge, and Centre for Nature and Climate.

WEF's Board of Directors holds final accountability for the association's positions on climate change. WEF assigns several senior executives with the responsibility of overseeing and supporting the implementation of climate action campaigns. As part of WEF's Climate Action Platform, the Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders serves as a body focused on reviewing and implementing climate change practices in member organizations.

WEF encourages all member organizations to reduce their GHG emissions. WEF also supports broad-based carbon pricing as an effective tool to incentivize the transition to clean energy. WEF strongly advocates in support of carbon credits to reduce GHG emissions worldwide.

WEF consistently publishes statements and articles stating and promoting its climate change actions and best practices. WEF openly shares its advocacy efforts, events and activities. It also hosts the yearly WEF Annual Meeting, where world leaders, governments and or-

ganizations come together to discuss the world's most difficult problems, including climate change.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[2022-Sustainability-Report \(1\).pdf](#)

Page/Section reference

Page 17-22

Content elements

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[2022-Annual-Report.pdf](#)

Page/Section reference

Page 47

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

[2022-AIF.pdf](#)

Page/Section reference

Page 69, Page 80

Content elements

Risks & opportunities

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>Our operations are adjacent to or within areas of high biodiversity value, including temperate and arctic areas, forests, mountains and deserts. Effectively managing biodiversity, reclamation and closure is a part of our commitment to responsible resource development, is integral to meeting regulatory requirements and maintains community support for our activities.</p> <p>We recognize that our activities have the potential to impact biodiversity and to alter ecosystems in a significant way, which can affect individual species as well as the provision of critical ecosystem services that communities rely on. Indigenous Peoples in many areas also rely on the land to maintain traditional ways of life.</p> <p>We work collaboratively with stakeholders and Indigenous Peoples to develop integrated approaches to land use and to operate in a manner that seeks to avoid, minimize and mitigate our impacts. Through reclamation after mining is completed, we can replace much of the structural and compositional diversity of the natural habitats that existed before we developed our mines.</p> <p>The Board of Directors, through its Safety and Sustainability Committee, oversees health, safety, environment and community policies, systems, performance and auditing, including our Health, Safety, Environment and Community (HSEC) Management Standards. The Standards include specific guidance on biodiversity management, reclamation and closure.</p> <p>The following senior leaders at the corporate level are involved in implementing the management of biodiversity and reclamation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Senior Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs reports directly to our CEO and is responsible for sustainability, health and safety, environment, community, and Indigenous affairs, including biodiversity and closure • The Vice President, Environment reports to the SVP, Sustainability and External Affairs and oversees compliance with environmental standards for projects, operations and our legacy properties, and regularly reviews environmental performance risks and strategic issues • The Director, Environment is responsible for leading our approach to biodiversity, reclamation and closure <p>Our Code of Sustainable Conduct describes how we will integrate biodiversity and closure considerations through all stages of business and production activities. It also outlines our commitment to continually improve our environmental practices and ensure they are fully integrated into each of our activities.</p>	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to Net Positive Gain Commitment to No Net Loss Adoption of the mitigation hierarchy approach Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples Other, please specify (Commitment to become a nature positive mining company by 2030. Commitment with 1t.org to plant 4 million trees by 2030. Commitment to implement plans to secure NPI on biodiversity by 2025.)	SDG Other, please specify (The Copper Mark at Highland Valley Copper. The Zinc Mark at Trail. ICMM Performance Expectations. Mining Association of Canada: Towards Sustainable Mining. ISO14001.)

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Other, please specify (Loss Gain Accounting)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We currently have biodiversity management plans at each of our operations that set out how Net Positive Impact (NPI) can be achieved.

Biodiversity management plans include:

- A list of ecosystems and biodiversity elements at the site
- A summary of the risks and impacts that the site and its activities pose to these elements
- A plan, developed using the biodiversity mitigation hierarchy, that demonstrates how the site will manage its impacts and mitigate risks to achieve a net positive impact for each element in the relevant time frames
- A list of activities and resources required to implement the plan.

To create the biodiversity management plans, operations and advanced projects collect biodiversity information, conduct a preliminary identification of risks and existing mitigation actions, conduct gap analyses and create workplans. We identify risks, such as invasive species and the viability of subsistence activities, using a register that scores risks based on biodiversity, social/community, regulatory compliance and reputational factors. These plans are reviewed internally and updated as needed annually.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

Other, please specify (Loss Gain Accounting)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We currently have biodiversity management plans at each of our operations that set out how Net Positive Impact (NPI) can be achieved.

Biodiversity management plans include:

- A list of ecosystems and biodiversity elements at the site
- A summary of the risks and impacts that the site and its activities pose to these elements
- A plan, developed using the biodiversity mitigation hierarchy, that demonstrates how the site will manage its impacts and mitigate risks to achieve a net positive impact for each element in the relevant time frames
- A list of activities and resources required to implement the plan.

To create the biodiversity management plans, operations and advanced projects collect bio-

diversity information, conduct a preliminary identification of risks and existing mitigation actions, conduct gap analyses and create workplans. We identify risks, such as invasive species and the viability of subsistence activities, using a register that scores risks based on biodiversity, social/community, regulatory compliance and reputational factors. These plans are reviewed internally and updated as needed annually.

Teck uses a risk management consequence matrix to determine incident severity, which includes environmental, safety, reputational, legal and financial aspects. Each site conducts risks assessments and updates them periodically. Site-level risk assessments guide environmental management and are integrated into corporate reporting.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Provincial Park)

Country/area

Canada

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Whitehorse Wildland Provincial Park (IUCN Category Ib), overlap with Cardinal River Mine in Alberta.

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Overlap with mineral tenure. Cardinal River Mine does not have activity in the area of overlap with the provincial park.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We have identified protected areas, areas of high biodiversity value and species at risk that occur within 50 km of our operations and major development projects. We use this information as important inputs during the development, implementation and monitoring of biodiversity management plans for each operation. Our strategy places a high priority on addressing potential impacts on critical habitat for species at risk.

The Whitehorse Wildland Provincial Park was designated in 1998 before Teck purchased Cardinal River Operation in 2003. Teck Coal Limited currently holds coal lease agreements that partially overlap with the Provincial Park, which presently has no surface access to these coal agreements within the Park Boundary. Coal Exploration activity, per the 1976 'A Coal Development Policy for Alberta', defines Provincial Parks as 'Category 1' land and is strictly prohibited. The Cardinal River Mine, currently in closure, does not overlap with the Provincial Park boundary, and Teck does not operate within the boundary of the Provincial Park. Cardinal River is executing reclamation and closure activities in previously active mining areas towards reaching a net positive impact on biodiversity.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Conservation Area)

Country/area

Canada

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Big Ranch – Pigat (Privately owned conservation area; IUCN Category IV), adjacent to Line Creek Operations in British Columbia.

Proximity

Adjacent

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Line Creek Operations, a metallurgical coal mine, does not have activity in the conservation area.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Not assessed

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures

implemented

<Not Applicable>

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (National Monument and Marine Protected Areas)

Country/area

United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Cape Krusenstern (National Monument; IUCN Category V) and Cape Krusenstern National Monument (Marine Protected Area; IUCN Category Not Reported;), overlap with Red Dog Operations in Alaska.

Proximity

Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Zinc Mine

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Site selection

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

Operational controls

Abatement controls

Restoration

Biodiversity offsets

Other, please specify (Monitoring)

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We have identified protected areas, areas of high biodiversity value and species at risk that occur near our permitted areas. We use this information as important inputs during the development, implementation and monitoring of biodiversity management plans for each operation. Our strategy places a high priority on mitigation of potential impacts to biodiversity and critical habitat through avoidance, minimization, rehabilitation, offsetting and other conservation actions from exploration and planning through to the closure phases of the mining lifecycle.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area

Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs)

Country/area

Chile

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area

Coquimbo Desert Scrub. High Biodiversity Value Area; Alliance for Zero Extinction site triggered by presence of highly threatened species, in the area of Carmen de Andacollo Operations.

Proximity

Up to 50 km

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Copper mine.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

No

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We have identified protected areas, areas of high biodiversity value and species at risk that occur within 50 km of our operations and major development projects. We use this information as important inputs during the development, implementation and monitoring of biodiversity management plans for each operation. Our strategy places a high priority on addressing potential impacts on critical habitat for species as risk.

CdA is situated within the current boundary of the AZE site, Coquimbo Desert Scrub. The habitat assessment for the highly threatened species indicates that occurrence is coastal and below 200 masl. Given that CdA is approximately 32 km from the coast and situated above 1,000 masl with no presence of the species identified, the impact of operations on the species in the AZE is expected to be none.

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy Livelihood, economic & other incentives

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Influence on public policy and lobbying Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	Impacts on biodiversity can be found in the Teck 2022 Sustainability Report (Pg 12-15) and the 2022 Sustainability Performance Report Data excel workbook.
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments	Policies, commitments, governance and strategy information can be found in the Teck Approach to Biodiversity and Reclamation

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
	Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators	
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	Biodiversity disclosures can also be found in Teck's ICMM Performance Expectations Self-Assessment and Validation Disclosure (Pg 7-8), MAC TSM disclosure, HVC Copper Mark Summary Report (pg 8) and Trail Zinc Mark Assessment Summary Report (pg 12).

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)