

connect

Volume 18, 2017

RECOGNIZING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Partnership in Action

Working with
Indigenous Business

Global Perspectives

On the Ground with Exploration

Inspired to Keep Tradition Alive

A Trail retiree's voyage
into history



Teck



Indigenous Peoples Around the World

There are more than 370 million Indigenous Peoples, living around the world in 90 countries, who have unique rights, cultures and connections to the land. Ten of Teck's 12 operations in Canada, Chile and the United States and the majority of our exploration and development projects are located within or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples' territories.

In addition to the United Nations declaration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples on August 9, there are a number of annual days of recognition and celebration of regional Indigenous Peoples that Teck would like to acknowledge:

Australia: National Reconciliation Week, May 27 – June 3

Canada: National Aboriginal Day, June 21

Chile: National Day of World Indigenous People, June 24, and International Day of Indigenous Women, September 5

Alaska: Indigenous Peoples Day, October 9

USA: Native American Heritage Day, November 24

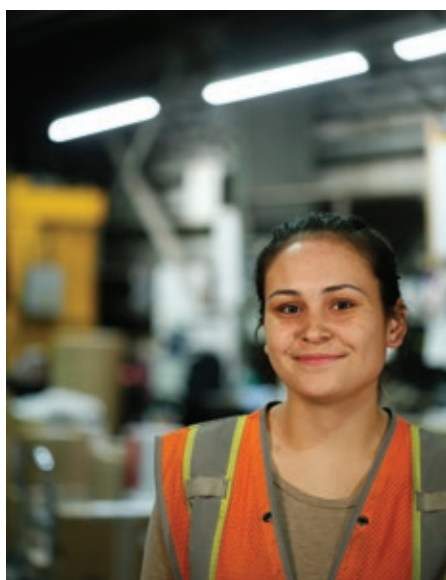
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Thank You

Many thanks to those who contributed to and participated in this issue of *Connect*:

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On the Cover

Maggie Dunleavy
Warehouse Floor Person
Red Dog Operations

Red Dog was developed under an innovative operating agreement between the landowner NANA, a Regional Alaska Native corporation, and Teck. For more than 25 years, Red Dog and the people of the Northwest Arctic region of Alaska have worked together to create jobs and opportunities in the region.



Watch Maggie talk about her experience working at Red Dog:
www.teck.com/connect

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Welcome

Our Values guide every decision we make as a company and as individual employees. They describe what is most important to us, and set the bar for how we behave in our interactions with society, our business partners and with one another.

One of our values—Respect—is the foundation of how we approach relationships with Indigenous Peoples. The theme for this issue, Recognizing Indigenous Peoples, reflects our commitment to respecting their unique rights, cultures, interests and aspirations.

The examples we have chosen to highlight in this issue are just some of the many strong and lasting relationships we have developed by engaging with Indigenous Peoples in all stages of the mining process.

“Reaching Agreements, Creating Lasting Benefits” describes how respect guides the process for establishing formal agreements, which provides a critical framework for how we work together, helping ensure Indigenous communities participate in and benefit from resource development.

While there is no question that mining has built and strengthened communities across Canada, Chile and the U.S., we also know that mistakes were made

along the way, and that historically, not everyone shared in the benefits and opportunities that mining created, including Indigenous Peoples.

One story told to me by a member of the Ktunaxa in the southeast Kootenays of British Columbia describes how for decades, they watched trains roll past their community, carrying steelmaking coal mined in their traditional territory. No one had talked to them about it, or asked them for input.

We know that these kinds of stories and this difficult history between mining and Indigenous Peoples exists across our industry and that we must do better moving forward.

On a broader level, the movement towards reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples continues, notably in Canada with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission advancing its recommendations. We also recognize our role in reconciliation and are working to build strong relationships and enhance respect between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples, organizations and communities in the areas where we operate.

As we look ahead, the time to build relationships isn’t decades after a mine has started operating, it begins at the earliest stages of exploration.

“Global Perspectives: On the Ground with Exploration” sheds a spotlight on some of the work being done with Indigenous Peoples at the earliest stages of our mining activities, from the perspectives of two employees; one in North America, and the other in Australia.

In “Recognizing Indigenous Cultures” we take a moment to share some of the history, culture and traditions of just a few of the many Indigenous Peoples with whom Teck works closely, to help foster greater awareness and understanding.

Building strong, respectful relationships is critical to our success and to the success of those we work with. And the relationships and common understanding that we build today—each of us in our day-to-day work and through living Our Values—will ensure our mutual success in the years to come.

Don Lindsay
President and CEO

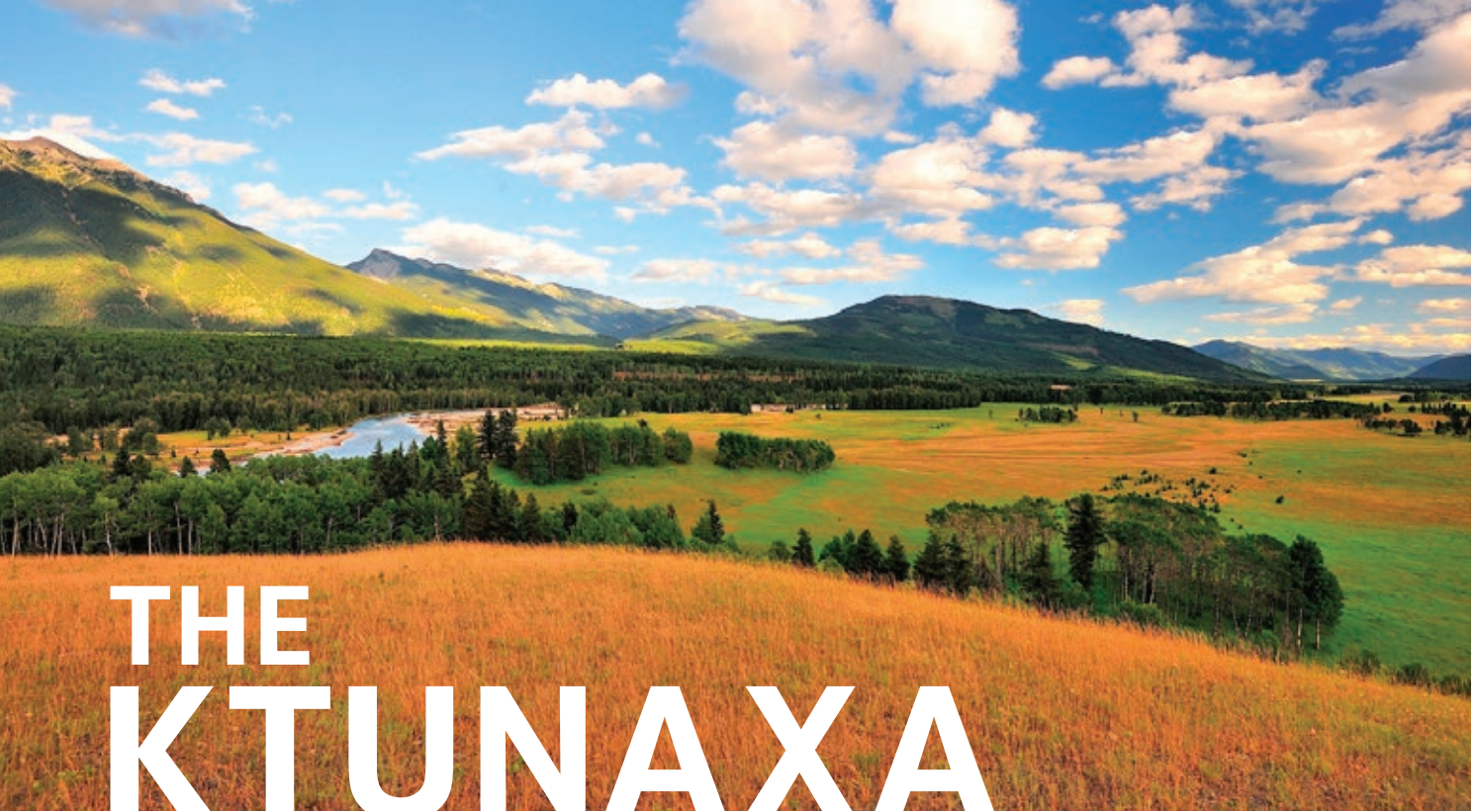


RECOGNIZING INDIGENOUS CULTURES

There are more than 370 million Indigenous Peoples, living around the world in 90 countries, who have unique rights, cultures and connection to the land.

Ten of Teck's 12 operations in Canada, Chile and the United States and the majority of our exploration and development projects are located within or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples' territories.

Here, we are honoured that four Indigenous Peoples with which Teck works closely—the Ktunaxa, Iñupiat, Fort Chipewyan Métis and Aymaras—shared with us some of their history, culture and traditions, to help foster greater awareness and understanding.



THE KTUNAXA

The Ktunaxa people are a distinct Indigenous and linguistic group who have historically occupied and protected their land while living in balance with nature. Preserving their culture remains of high importance today, but so does integrating with the communities within and surrounding their territory, which spans southeastern British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, and parts of Washington, Idaho and western Montana.

“Our homeland really defines who we were and who we are today; we have a huge responsibility to ensure this place continues to exist for future generations of Ktunaxa, as well as non-Ktunaxa people, because we’ve been here from the time of what we deem to be our creation,” says Ktunaxa Nation Council Chair Kathryn Teneese.

The Ktunaxa, also known as the Kootenai or Kootenay, have occupied their land for over 10,000 years. The Elk Valley area is the main home of the easternmost branch of the Ktunaxa people, who are closely connected to families living at what is now Tobacco Plains. Additionally, three other Ktunaxa communities currently exist in Canada near Windermere, Cranbrook and Creston.

Over their long history, the Ktunaxa people have enjoyed the natural bounty of the land, seasonally migrating throughout their territory to follow vegetation and hunting cycles. Food, medicine, and material for shelter and clothing were all traditionally obtained from nature.

“The perception of our identity seems to be limited to the 150 years since we’ve had contact with European settlers, and that’s a very flawed understanding,” Kathryn points out. “We need to try to figure out how we can move forward together in a way that makes sense, but that recognizes and acknowledges that we have a unique identity and connection to our homeland that no one else really has.”

The Ktunaxa Nation is achieving this by educating and supporting its neighbours, all while building relationships and economic opportunities for its people. Work done at the governing table is guided by the group’s vision statement that celebrates cultural identity, partnerships, and managing land and resources in a self-sufficient way.

Above: Kootenay region of British Columbia, where the Ktunaxa Territory spans 43,200 square kilometers.

Opposite, above: Cultural awareness training between Teck and the Ktunaxa at St Eugene’s Mission in Cranbrook, British Columbia.

Opposite, below The seven feathers in the Ktunaxa Nation logo represents the seven Ktunaxa communities located across British Columbia, Idaho and Montana.



KTUNAXA NATION

A Distinct Language

One of the most fascinating facts about the Ktunaxa is that their language is an isolate, meaning that it is one of a kind and unrelated to any other language in the world. Currently it is in danger of becoming extinct, as the number of fluent speakers continues to decrease. To ensure the language survives, the Ktunaxa people are preserving the existing knowledge with the help of technology, says Jesse Nicholas, Communication Manager of the Ktunaxa Nation Council, located in Cranbrook.

“We have a number of initiatives in our community and at the Ktunaxa Nation (governing body) level,” adds Jesse. “We have language apps, keyboards that can be used for texting, and keyboard fonts on our computers—which we send to our partners as well—so that when we’re corresponding and there is a certain Ktunaxa term, our partners can use the keyboard to ensure that it’s as reflective as possible.”

But their elders continue to be their greatest resource, he concludes, noting the last community census reported fewer than 20 fluent Ktunaxa speakers left in Canada, a level considered critically endangered.

“We’re doing everything we can to preserve our language,” says Jesse, who is confident his resilient people will be successful in doing so. “The Ktunaxa have been here for over 10,000 years and we’re not going anywhere.”

In May 2016, Teck signed an Impact Management and Benefits Agreement with the Ktunaxa Nation Council that is creating numerous long-term benefits for the Ktunaxa people and increased certainty around future sustainable mining development in the region. Spanning approximately 40 years and all five of our steelmaking coal operations in the Elk Valley region of British Columbia, it is one of the most comprehensive agreements of its kind in place in Canada.



THE IÑUPIAT

When a traditional dinner is served by the Iñupiat people of Alaska, there truly is enough to feed a village. The hunting of an animal benefits every member of the community, as the meat is shared amongst Iñupiat relatives and friends both near and far.

Generosity extends beyond how food is shared, according to Iñupiat Elders Christina Westlake, and her husband Larry Westlake, Sr., who live in Kiana, a village in the Northwest Arctic region of Alaska.

“I think there are some Iñupiat traits still among most of us; I see it in our children. They have that understanding of our culture rooted deep in them,” she says. “There’s still a lot of sharing; the young people still give their first catch to Elders in the community, and when they hunt caribou in the fall, they make sure that people who don’t have hunters in their family get meat to put away for the winter.”

Larry spends time ensuring traditional hunting methods are passed down from the Elders to the next generation. As hunter-gatherers, the Iñupiat continue to rely on subsistence hunting and fishing, harvesting walrus, seal, whale, bear, caribou and fish, depending on their village location, inland or coastal.

The Iñupiat traditional land spans Alaska’s Norton Sound on the Bering Sea to the Canada-United States border. Today, the Iñupiat live in seven Alaskan villages in the North Slope Borough, eleven villages in the Northwest Arctic Borough, and sixteen villages within the Bering Straits Regional Corporation.

The late notable researcher Ernest ‘Tiger’ Burch attributed the longevity of the Iñupiat people to their incredible ability to work together no matter what the circumstances, and Christina couldn’t agree more.

“That ability to get together and work as a group is still there,” she says. “We see it when we have a death in the village; there’s no funeral home, so we do all of the work together. All differences are put aside in favour of respect and willingness to help any family in need.”

“I don’t know if this happens elsewhere, but probably not to the same extent,” Christina adds. “It goes deep and it’s truly heartfelt. We’re such a small village that one death affects all of us.”

The Iñupiat also work together to preserve their culture, aspects of which have diminished since contact with Europeans, such as their traditional language, Inupiaq. Today, a small





minority of Iñupiat speak the Inupiaq language, but revitalization work is underway in their communities.

For example, bilingual teachers share the language in the classroom setting, but with limited time set aside from the regular curriculum, only basics like the alphabet, animal names and writing are covered. Young people seldom speak the language over English, but more of an effort is being made, with technology and language conferences helping to create opportunities for youth to keep it at the forefront.

Today, the Iñupiat in the Northwest Arctic region of Alaska gather under the NANA Regional Corporation Inc., a for-profit corporation with a mission to provide economic opportunities for its more than 14,000 Iñupiat shareholders, and to protect and enhance NANA lands, on which Red Dog Mine is located. NANA is one of the 13 Regional Native Corporations created as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) passed by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon in 1971.

Larry and Christina are especially grateful their people have secured lands that were historically hunting and fishing grounds. Gathering with loved

ones in a place their ancestors did for centuries is special. "These are the most important places to us," adds Christina.

Over 25 years ago, Red Dog Operations was developed through an innovative operating agreement between Teck, the operator, and NANA Regional Corporation Inc. (NANA), a regional Alaska Native Corporation owned by the Iñupiat people of northwest Alaska, who own the land. Since mining began, NANA has received approximately US\$1.53 billion from the mine, and has retained approximately US\$554 million. Under Alaska regulations, the corporation must share the balance with other Indigenous and tribal entities in the state. Red Dog Operations is also a significant employer in the area, providing more than 600 full-time, family-supporting jobs. Since 1989, NANA shareholders have received more than US\$507 million in wages by working at Red Dog.

Opposite and centre: Iñupiat women in the villages of Ambler and Shungnak in Northwest Alaska, prepare fish, an important part of the Iñupiat's subsistence lifestyle.

Above: Iñupiat in the village of Noatak in Northwest Alaska, participate in the traditional salmon "seine" net-style of fishing.



THE FORT CHIPEWYAN MÉTIS

Little ever goes to waste in a traditional Métis household, where trapping and hunting brings food to the table but also maintains a connection to a way of life that has been passed down through generations.

Sourcing muskrat, fox, beaver or wolf, the Métis people have lived off the land for over 200 years and many continue to do so in communities across Canada, including northern Alberta's Fort Chipewyan.

"We didn't have power then, so in the fall my dad would go out to hunt a whole bunch of geese," recalls Fred 'Jumbo' Fraser, President of Fort Chipewyan Métis Local 125. "After gutting and salting the geese, he would take a string and hang them from the peak of the house. There would be 50 geese hanging from everyone's houses in town, and come Christmastime we'd take some down, and into the roaster they'd go for supper."

While freezers have changed the way food is stored, tradition still thrives in the northern Alberta hamlet commonly

referred to as Fort Chip, where about 152 Métis live today—a number that swells when family members come visiting from all over the country.

Fur trade brought the Europeans to Fort Chip, located on the western tip of Lake Athabasca, in 1788 when it was established as a trading post and named after the Chipewyan people living in the surrounding area, which became headquarters for fur trade in the west. The settlement resulted in intermarriage between Europeans and Aboriginal people, creating the Fort Chipewyan Métis.

Today, they pass traditional knowledge on to the community's children. "We don't want to lose what we've got, so we try hard to keep them informed of all the Métis ways," explains Jumbo.

Programs teaching cultural skills—like how to make moccasins—are also offered as part of the next generation's education.

"We're the oldest Métis in Alberta, so we make sure the kids don't forget that."



Photo credit: Kim Dertien-Loubert



Opposite: View of Fort Chipewyan and Lake Athabasca in northern Alberta.

Below: Fred 'Jumbo' Fraser, President of Fort Chipewyan Métis Local 125, and his nephew picking berries on Jumbo's trapline.



A Tradition of Dance

Celebration is vibrant during Métis Days, when residents gather for food and fun on the dance floor, where the fiddle encourages square dancing or jigging: a combination of Plains First Nations' footwork and Scottish, Irish and French-Canadian dance forms.

Listen closely to the elders speaking "Michif", the Métis language, and you may hear familiar elements; it's mainly a combination of Cree and French, also borrowing from English and other Indigenous languages, including Ojibwa.

Jumbo, who has been President of the Fort Chipewyan Métis Local 125 for the past 12 years, acknowledges that, although they came together more formally several years ago, the organization's infrastructure took some time to develop. There was no government funding available, and with limited access to other funds, it was difficult to create a stable economic base.

Jumbo recognizes that his extremely hard-working people continue to make

strides as they push forward, guided by a strategic plan that prioritizes their goals and objectives. Jumbo adds that because of the perseverance and belief in their own heritage, and in their right to be recognized—in 2016 Métis' rights and status were formally recognized with a landmark decision by the Supreme Court of Canada—Métis people have always been a strong nation.

Throughout 2016, we were engaged in agreement negotiations related to our Frontier oil sands project with Indigenous Peoples in the Athabasca region of northeastern Alberta. In 2016, we signed agreements with Fort Chipewyan Métis Local 125, Fort McKay First Nation and Fort McKay Métis. The agreements provide a range of social and economic benefits and create opportunities for meaningful engagement and communication. A framework for items such as contracting opportunities, skills development and environmental stewardship related to the project is also included in the agreements.



THE AYMARAS

Travel up to 4,000 metres above sea level in Chile and you will find the Aymara, a distinct Indigenous group whose style of dress has become part of their ethnic identification.

The Aymara traditionally garb themselves in bright attire, often wearing bowler hats, Aguayo (woven blankets), heavy pollera skirts, and boots. Equally as rich as their style is their estimated 800-year history, which has taken place throughout the Andes in what is now western Bolivia, southern Peru and Northern Chile.

Today there are around 3 million Aymara living throughout these three countries, with the Chilean Aymara forming the smallest group. A population of approximately 48,500 live in communities including: Visviri and Laguna del Huasco in northern Chile; near the Lluta and Azapa Rivers in the foothills (Arica y Parinacota region); the Vitor, Camarones, Camiña, Huatacondo and Chiclla ravines; Pica, Matilla, Mamiña, and the Tamarugal and Quillagua Pampas; and also some urban centres (Tarapacá Region).

Many Aymara people have migrated from the highlands to the coast, where most Chilean Aymara now live and work. Some, however, remain in the high plains of northern Chile, where they live a traditional lifestyle. For these people, llama and sheep herding form the basis of economic activity, as well as the cultivation of crops such as vegetables and alfalfa.

Mario Ayavire is an Aymara who lives in the village of Queñualito in the Chiclla ravine near Quebrada Blanca Operations. He began raising livestock shortly after his daughter Daisy was born and he gifted her five llamas. “They (the llamas) began to multiply and that is how we became involved in raising livestock,” he explains.

Language and Andean religion are both considered important parts of Aymara cultural heritage, along with fiestas and celebrations of ‘Pachamama’ (Mother Earth) and other patron saints.

“One of the customs that we still have in my family is the ritual called Pawa, where we give thanks to the rain and

the pasture for our llamas, and we ask Pachamama—Mother Earth—for protection, by making an offering,” Mario explains. “We also celebrate our patron saint and we hold the ‘floreo’ of the livestock.”

The ‘floreo’ is an ancient ceremony that celebrates the addition of new livestock. Livestock are adorned with multicoloured yarn flowers called “pompons” as the Aymara appeal to the mallku or spirit of the mountain for prosperity by increased procreation of the herds.

For Mario and his family, partnering with Teck has provided positive benefits such as access to electricity, potable water, and medical and veterinary care, all of which were previously more difficult to obtain high in the Chilean mountains. ■



In addition to Teck's close and permanent relationship with the Aymaras of the Chiclla community near Quebrada Blanca Operations, a Livestock Development Plan was implemented by both parties, to care for livestock in the area. This plan is an innovative program that monitors the routes of llamas in the mountain area using GPS technology, providing information about their movements relating to grazing areas and waterways. This data is used to evaluate the quality of the bofedales (wetlands) and the nutritional value they provide to the llamas, leading to improved commercialization of the Aymara livestock.

Opposite: Traditional Aymara dress.

Above: Aymara living near Quebrada Blanca Operations receiving veterinary care for their livestock.

Below: Mario Ayavire and his daughter Daisy, are Aymara who live in the village of Queñualito in the Chiclla ravine near Quebrada Blanca Operations.

Reaching Agreements, Creating Lasting Benefits

At Teck, the majority of our operations and exploration and development projects are located within or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples' territories, making it fundamental to our business that we recognize and respect the rights, cultures, interests and aspirations of Indigenous Peoples.

Our approach is to engage with Indigenous Peoples early in our planning processes, and to work to achieve their free, prior and informed consent when proposing new or substantially modified projects. It is our aim to integrate the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples into company decision-making throughout the mining life cycle and to create lasting benefits that respect their unique interests and aspirations.

We believe that stable, constructive and mutually beneficial relationships are best reflected through the development of clear and predictable agreements that include benefits for Indigenous communities.

These agreements create a framework for greater cooperation and clarity on topics such as consultation and engagement, the environment and land stewardship, and employment and business opportunities.

Our approach to negotiating formal benefit agreements focuses on:

- Recognizing the importance of building trust, mutual respect, cooperation and open communication of interests and concerns

- Improving community well-being
- Working with Indigenous Peoples in innovative and collaborative ways
- Reducing business risk through effective consultation and other processes
- Increasing project and operational certainty

Today, we have 54 active agreements in place with Indigenous Peoples, which includes 25 new agreements reached in 2016, addressing the full range of our activities, from the early stages of exploration through to closure. Agreements can cover short-term, seasonal work, as well as longer-term projects, through to fully operating mines. ■



To learn more about our relationship with Indigenous Peoples and to watch our Sustainability Series video on this topic, visit www.teck.com/responsibility



Partnership in Action: Working with Indigenous Business



Photo credit: NMS



Procurement from Indigenous suppliers is one part of Teck's commitment to building relationships with Indigenous Peoples and sharing the benefits of our mining operations.

For example, where we have formal agreements with Indigenous Peoples, we work to identify local Indigenous suppliers and develop processes to share information on procurement opportunities and our supplier qualification requirements. In some situations, we work directly with Indigenous suppliers to help them meet our requirements, or provide them with training and business development support.

In 2016, our operations spent approximately \$128 million on suppliers who self-identified as Indigenous. Here are a few examples of procurement and development success stories from across Teck.

Above left: Daphne Schuerch from NMS with some of the fresh, healthy food options provided through NMS at the main housing camp at Red Dog Mine.

Above right: NMS employee Delbert Onalik of Noatak at the Red Dog's port site, located on the Chukchi Sea about 80 kilometres from the main camp.



Photo credit: NMS

Red Dog

The largest portion of procurement spending with Indigenous suppliers is at our Red Dog Operations, where it's one of the cornerstones of our operating agreement that governs the operation and development of the mine. In 2016, 42% (\$113 million) of Red Dog's spending was with Indigenous suppliers.

One of Red Dog's long-standing supplier relationships is with NMS, a company primarily owned by NANA Development Corporation, a subsidiary of NANA Regional Corporation. NMS was established in the early 1970s, when construction of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System began, to provide catering services to the influx of workers who came to the state for employment in the oil and gas industry. Since then, NMS has evolved their portfolio to include a wide variety of hospitality, security and management services.

Red Dog's partnership with NMS dates back to the mine's opening in 1989, and today NMS has between 50 and 75 employees working onsite (depending on the season), who provide the camp with food services, housekeeping and janitorial services, laundry, commissary management and billeting.

"Our strong relationship with Teck and Red Dog is one we're very proud of. As an Alaska Native subsidiary, one of our top priorities is to serve clients and employ shareholders within the NANA region," says Megan Moore, Director of Marketing, NMS. "The goals of the mine align with many of ours, and through the success of Red Dog, meaning the success of NANA shareholders, together we contribute to the state and community economies."

Megan notes another integral part of the alignment between Teck and NMS is the shared core value of safety.

"As a support company, we try to align ourselves as closely as possible with the policies and procedures of whomever our client might be," said Megan. "We make sure we're giving our employees ongoing training, and we share our best practices not only with our internal team, but also with our partners and clients. If we find something is working well, or we're discovering safer procedures, we want to share those lessons. Safety is our highest priority, and we make sure that it guides the decisions and actions of our employees, every day."

Highland Valley Copper

As a result of engagement with communities of interest in recent years, the team at Highland Valley Copper (HVC) recognized they could be doing more to create greater value for the local communities by re-evaluating how businesses were supported through each stage of the procurement process and helping support the development of Indigenous-owned business.

A review of the existing guidelines resulted in procedural changes and an overall shift in culture, including a more collaborative approach to procurement and discussions around work packages that take into consideration opportunities to provide value back to the community. In 2016, this led to an 88% increase in service contracts successfully awarded to Indigenous businesses at HVC, including Neet'lim Environmental Services, a new business that was developed through engagement with HVC.

Neet'lim Environmental Services

Since 2013, HVC has offered an internship program for local youth from a variety of disciplines, and a number of Indigenous students who graduated through the training program



as environmental technicians were subsequently hired as contractors at the site. With the level of expertise among individuals from the eight First Nations communities that form the Citxw Nlaka'pamux Assembly (CNA), the idea was put forth to formally establish an environmental monitoring business within CNA.

After some discussion, CNA decided to pursue the opportunity, with several of the internship graduates leading the business initiative and HVC assisting with additional start-up resources to help establish Neet'lim Environmental Services. To date, the company has been awarded a number of contracts, including water quality monitoring and data entry for surface and ground water, as well as aquatics monitoring support.

CAPE Fund

In addition to partnering with Indigenous business through our operations, Teck is also one of 21 founding investors in the

Capital for Aboriginal Prosperity and Entrepreneurship (CAPE) Fund, promoting long-term economic opportunities to help ensure we leave a positive and sustainable legacy.

Established in 2008, CAPE Fund is a \$50 million private equity investment fund with a portfolio of Aboriginal businesses from across Canada. CAPE Fund aims to support and enable Aboriginal entrepreneurs or communities to pursue promising business opportunities, create wealth and simultaneously build management capacity in Aboriginal-owned companies. It accomplishes this by providing businesses with start-up capital and ongoing support.

"CAPE Fund's primary goal is to prove that investing in Aboriginal entrepreneurs and business provides profitable outcomes. The Fund will create successful role models who will demonstrate to young Aboriginals the rewards and tangible benefits of acquiring education and participating in private sector enterprise," said Alex Farley, CAPE Fund Director. ■

To learn more about CAPE Fund and the people who benefit from it, watch the CAPE Fund video at www.teck.com/connect.



Opposite: Diana Coffin, NMS employee at Red Dog Mine.

Above: Ariel Swayze, graduate of Highland Valley Copper's internship program, electro fishes with an environmental consultant near the operation.



Indigenous Peoples Policy

Teck respects the rights, cultures, interests, and aspirations of Indigenous Peoples and is committed to building strong and lasting relationships that help us understand each other's perspectives and priorities.

Teck engages with Indigenous Peoples potentially affected by our activities to:

- Build respectful relationships through early, inclusive dialogue and collaborative processes
- Provide resources to build the capacity of both Indigenous Peoples and Teck for meaningful dialogue
- Integrate Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and traditional knowledge into company decision making throughout the mining life cycle to enhance benefits and address impacts
- Work to achieve the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples when proposing new or substantially modified projects
- Work with Indigenous Peoples to achieve self-defined community goals that provide lasting benefits

Teck is committed to responsible resource development and we recognize that building relationships with Indigenous Peoples is fundamental to our success. We are guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Position Statement on Indigenous Peoples and Mining. This policy is supported by our Health, Safety, Environment, and Community Management Standards and other internal guidance, and will be reviewed regularly and updated as required.



Transforming our Business with Technology

How technology and innovation are changing the way we operate

Digital innovation and new technologies have the potential to transform industries, including mining. At Teck, we have a dedicated team assessing a wide range of technology to help identify and fast-track those with the greatest potential to improve safety, productivity and environmental performance at our operations.

Those include mobile equipment automation; shovel-mounted sensors that differentiate between ore and waste; LNG-fueled haul trucks, building on the pilot we conducted last year; digitalization to improve productivity and decision-making; and virtual and augmented reality, that can give us the ability to view remote sites or visualize data in three dimensions.

Recently, our senior management team and members of the Board of Directors took a virtual reality tour of Greenhills Operations and saw firsthand improvements that have been made in truck productivity at our sites.

This innovation is one example of our ongoing efforts to develop and implement new technologies, techniques and ideas across every aspect of our business—from exploration and project development through to active mining, mineral processing and reclamation and closure.

Watch for more stories on technology and innovation at Teck in upcoming issues of *Connect*. ■

PEOPLE & PLACES



Norman Fraser

**Lead, Aboriginal Initiatives
Sparwood office**

When did you start at the company, and at which site/office?

I started in October of 2012 with the Indigenous Affairs team in Vancouver.

Could you provide a brief description of what you do in your role?

I help Teck and Indigenous communities develop and maintain mutually beneficial relationships, which includes engagement on environmental issues, permitting, employment, procurement, and cultural resources.

What is your favourite part about your job?

Our relationships with Indigenous Peoples cover many aspects of the business, and I am grateful for the opportunity to work with talented people throughout Teck. Externally, I am honoured to work with intelligent and inspiring people who are driven to move their communities forward.

What is your most memorable moment working at Teck to date?

For National Aboriginal Day in 2013, I traveled to Fort Chipewyan in northern Alberta with the Frontier Project team. I self-identify as a Métis person, as my father is from the Métis in Fort Chipewyan. It was the first time I had been to this community, and I had the great opportunity to meet many of my relatives.

What is your favourite activity outside of work, and why?

In the winter, I love skiing with my children. As a CrossFitter, I can't pass up an opportunity to say that's another of my favourite activities.

José Luis González

**Coordinator, Community
Development**

Quebrada Blanca Operations

When did you start at the company, and at which site/office?

My experience with Teck began in 2013 as community engagement program consultant for the areas around Quebrada Blanca in the Tarapacá Region.

Could you provide a brief description of what you do in your role?

I implement sustainability and community investment projects with communities of interest, as well as help develop partnerships through workshops. I also provide consultation on proposals for Quebrada Blanca Phase 2.

What is your favourite part about your job?

Since the discussions we have often involve people from all different backgrounds and experiences, the dialogue can be very interesting.

What is your most memorable moment working at Teck to date?

I was involved in the creation of the Livestock Development Program (PFP). I'm now the contract manager of the PFP and responsible for ensuring our commitments are fulfilled. I'm proud to be a part of maintaining our social licence to operate.

What is your favourite activity outside of work, and why?

I volunteer my time with preparation classes for college entrance tests for vulnerable youth, as well as with development projects for non-profit associations. I really enjoy this work and find it very fulfilling.



Spokane, Washington

Bruce Howard

Environmental Superintendent

Pend Oreille Mine

What is your community’s point of pride?

I’d say it’s all the great parks we’ve got right here within our city limits, like Riverfront and Manito Park. I love that about Spokane.

When visiting, what’s a must-see?

The Spokane River runs right through downtown. There’s wonderful falls, areas you can paddleboard, white-water raft and kayak, as well as the Centennial Trail, which runs next to the river and is about 50 miles long. Overall it’s a really beautiful recreation area.

What is the area’s best-kept secret?

There are three great ski hills within a couple hours of here that a lot of people might not know about—Mount Spokane, 49 Degrees North and Schweitzer.

Is there anything the area is famous for?

Spokane hosts lots of big sporting events that bring people to town, like Bloomsday and Hoopsfest. There’s lots of arts and culture going on here too.

Is there anything else you’d like other Teck employees to know about Spokane?

Spokane is a medium-sized town that’s got everything you could ask for without being in a big city. Plus you’ve got forests, hills and lakes to enjoy within just a couple minutes of driving.



Toronto, Ontario

Sheila Ryles

Marketing Communications

Specialist, Technical Services

Toronto office

When visiting, what’s a must-see?

The CN Tower, Ripley’s Aquarium, the Royal Ontario Museum and Casa Loma are mainstay tourist destinations, as is the Toronto sign at City Hall constructed for the Pan Am Games in 2015.

What’s a typical weekend like there?

In the summer, if you haven’t headed north to cottage country, Harbourfront, the Distillery District and Centre Island are a few great places to check out.

What’s the city most famous for?

We love our sports teams and this past year has been exceptional for post-season play. Nothing is crazier here than when the Leafs and Raptors make the playoffs—the thousands of fans gathered outside the Air Canada Centre are a sight to behold.

What’s your favourite restaurant in the city?

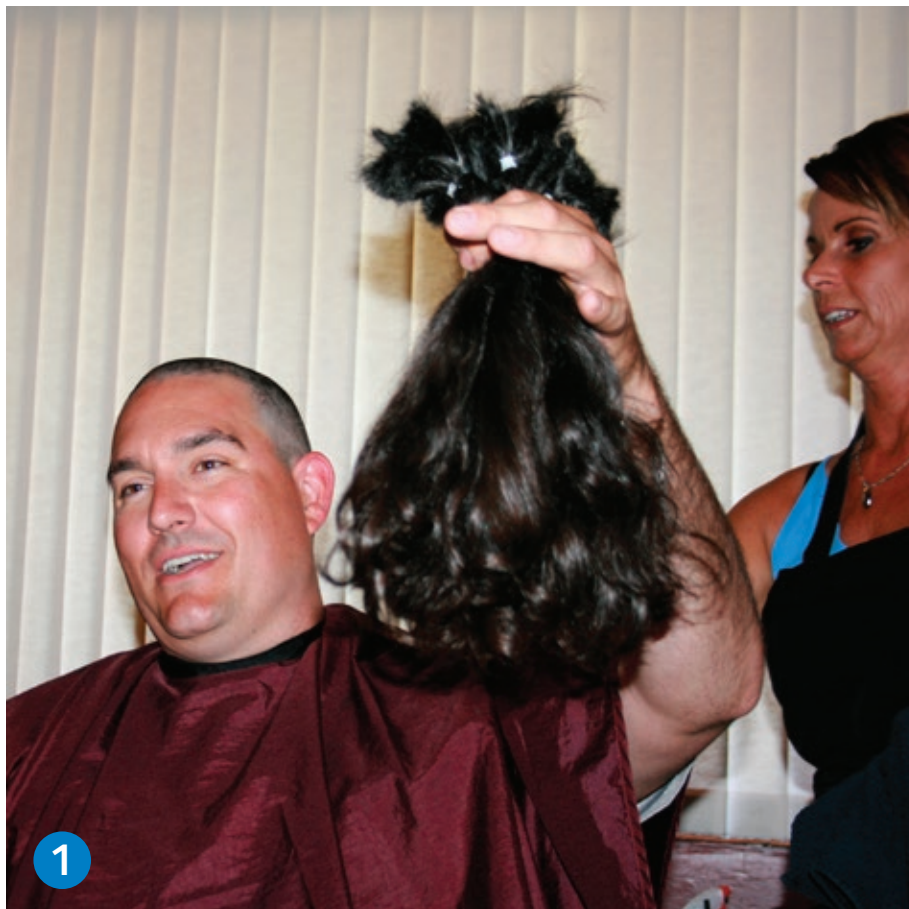
With over 10,000 restaurants to choose from, Toronto has a dynamic and diverse culinary scene. You can eat in Little Italy, Greek Town, Little India or Chinatown, dine and see a Broadway show in the entertainment district, or sip martinis with the Bay Street crowd in the Financial District.

Is there anything else you’d like other Teck employees to know about Toronto?

Toronto may be Canada’s largest city, but we really are a friendly, safe city!

A PICTURE IS WORTH 1,000 WORDS

1. After two and a half years of growing his hair out, Jason Smith, Superintendent, Human Resources, Greenhills Operations, shaved his head at a fundraising event on May 26. In addition to donating his hair to Locks of Love, a public non-profit organization that provides hairpieces to financially disadvantaged children suffering from long-term medical hair loss, Jason raised more than \$47,000 for Kids Cancer Care, a foundation that supports young people affected by cancer by providing funding for camp, outreach, research, hospital, education support and scholarship programs.



2. Pend Oreille Mine hosted their third Family Movie Night fundraiser in support of local food bank programs. About 50 people attended the showing of *The Secret Life of Pets* at the historic Cutter Theatre in Metaline Falls, and more than 90 lb. of food was collected to benefit families in the community.

3. Larry Davey, Vice President, Planning and Development, Coal, prepares to take a pie from children of employees at Sparwood office's Pie Throw event in support of Mining for Miracles, the B.C. mining industry charity of choice in support of BC Children's Hospital.

4. At the Teck Celebrity Pie Throw in Vancouver, Karina LeBlanc, Teck ambassador and former goalkeeper for the Olympic bronze medal-winning Canadian Women's Soccer Team, cheers on Larry Davey, Vice President, Planning and Development, Coal as he delivers a pie to Shehzad Bharmal, Vice President, Planning and Development, Base Metals. The event raised an incredible





\$1,171,656 for Mining for Miracles. To learn more about this year's campaign, see page 30.

5. and 6. The Elkview Operations mine rescue team competes in the 96th annual East Kootenay Zone Mine Rescue and First Aid competition on May 13 in Sparwood.

Elkview's performance earned them a first place finish in the event, with Greenhills Operations mine rescue team finishing in second. The Greenhills three-person first aid team won that portion of the competition, with Coal Mountain Operations team coming in second.

The annual event is organized by East Kootenay Mines Industrial Safety Association (EKMISA), and Coal Mountain was this year's host mine.

The competition included six-person mine rescue teams and three-person first aid teams from all five of Teck's Elk Valley mines participating in a variety of mock accidents. Teams were evaluated on their firefighting skills, first aid response, use of emergency equipment and decision-making ability under stress.

The four qualifying teams went on to the B.C. Provincial Mine Rescue Competition in Kimberley on June 10, where they competed for a spot in the National Western Regional Mine Rescue Competition in Fernie on September 8 and 9.

Photo submissions are welcome from employees across Teck and may be sent to connect@teck.com.



Celebrating Our Commitment to Safety



Greenhills is Safest Coal Mine in Canada for Fourth Year

Greenhills Operations in the Elk Valley of B.C. has been awarded the John T. Ryan National Safety Trophy as the safest coal mine in Canada for 2016. This marks the fourth consecutive year that Greenhills has received the award, which goes to the mine that experienced the lowest reportable injury frequency per 200,000 hours worked in Canada.

This is the sixth time overall that Greenhills has received the John T. Ryan National Safety Award since its inception, which is administered by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM).

“This award really speaks to the strong commitment employees have made to their safety and the safety of their co-workers,” said Robin Sheremeta, Senior Vice President, Coal. “This is an outstanding achievement and I commend everyone at Greenhills for their safety leadership and for working hard to achieve Teck’s vision of everyone going home safe and healthy every day.”



Carmen de Andacollo Recognized for Commitment to Safety

Carmen de Andacollo Operations (CDA) in Chile has received two awards for their safety performance and improvements in 2016, as a result of ongoing work to develop programs and strategies to ensure that employees worked towards Teck’s safety vision.

Mutual de Seguridad, a leading organization regulating and promoting occupational health and safety in South America, recognized CDA as a ‘World Class Company in Safety’ in the Chilean large mining sector category. The National Safety Council (Consejo Nacional de Seguridad) also honoured CDA for the lowest reportable injury frequency in the category of mines and quarries in 2016.

“This milestone was achieved by all of us working together,” said Manuel Novoa, General Manager, CDA. “It is important we strive to be leaders in mining when it comes to safety, and these awards recognize the work we have done to date towards achieving our safety vision.” ■

Above left: With the John T. Ryan Trophy from Teck Greenhills Operations (left to right) are Jason Smith, Superintendent Human Resources, Health & Safety; Loren Langille, Mine Rescue Team Member; Ken Halibert, Co-Chair Occupational Health and Safety Committee; Geoff Brick, General Manager; and Terry Halladay, Mine Rescue Team Member.

Above right: Employees and management from Carmen de Andacollo Operations accept their Mutual de Seguridad award for safety performance at a mine in Chile.

Global Perspectives: On the Ground with Exploration

Vesta Filipchuk, Manager, Community Relations, North American Exploration, and Tony Kalma, Community Relations, Regional Leader for Exploration in Australia, share their thoughts and experiences on the importance of building relationships with Indigenous Peoples at the outset of our mineral exploration activities.

Collecting rocks and soil samples can tell geologists much about an area, but when Teck works with groups native to the land, so much more is uncovered.

In Canada, the United States, Chile, Peru and Australia, many of our exploration projects are located on or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples' lands, making early engagement critical, setting the right tone for our relationships as we work through the various stages of the mining life cycle, including exploration.

"Early on in our engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the most critical piece is to have that first face-to-face connection with the communities, to share information and determine how they would like us to work on the land," says Vesta Filipchuk, Manager, Community Relations, North American Exploration.

"Our exploration teams are very involved in first building those relationships, providing information on prospective projects and having those early discussions. It's important to take time, pace it, really listen to concerns and issues: meaningful engagement is critical to having a successful project."

In Australia, where Teck explores for high-grade zinc, Tony Kalma, Community Relations, Regional Leader, notes that building relationships with Indigenous Peoples starts with mutual respect and understanding cultural differences.

"It is important to listen to Traditional Elders explain their people's needs," says Tony.

Notably, Teck has worked closely with the Waanyi People, an Indigenous Australian group who occupy the savannah and freshwater country of north Queensland, an area where Teck conducts exploration activities. Last year marked a milestone when a formal agreement was reached between Teck and the Waanyi People, establishing protocols for the protection of cultural heritage and providing employment opportunities.

"On-the-ground engagement typically starts with a heritage survey and consultation with the group's elders, who help Teck understand the importance of land by explaining its cultural and historical significance," explains Tony.



Resources like waterways, animal pathways, natural medicines or trees and rivers of spiritual or cultural significance are described, and these sacred and important aspects may be excluded from exploration activities.

“Using maps and images to help communicate the exploration work and its possible impacts is especially important,” notes Tony.

“We have heard that for the elders, one of the benefits of consultation is they get an opportunity to get back on their land, which is becoming more and more difficult to do,” says Tony. “In a lot of cases, the elders are also concerned about connecting with the young people, and engaging in this process allows them to share their knowledge with the next generation, helping strengthen culture, respect and resilience in local communities.”

Alec Doomadgee, Chairperson of the Waanyi People Native Title holders, adds: “The agreement and implementation of these protocols to protect the culturally significant parts of the Lower Gulf, together with new opportunities for our youth to work with Teck is a step in the right direction for the Waanyi people. We look forward



to continuing to build a mutually beneficial relationship into the future, which will help to secure the future generations of Waanyi people.”

In the Americas, Vesta has also witnessed first-hand how the company’s focus on relationship-building with Indigenous Peoples during exploration has strengthened over time, pointing to our work with the Kwadacha First Nation located in north-central B.C. as an example.

“It’s interesting to see how through reaching agreements, we can make some positive economic development contributions to communities, which enables them to fund something that’s meaningful for them and provides sustainable benefits,” says Vesta.

“I’ve heard many powerful stories while walking with people on their traditional lands. One elder told me, ‘I feel like I’d never been heard before ‘til now.’ It really made me feel we are on the right path.” ■

Above left: Tony Kalma, Community Relations, Regional Leader, Exploration, Australia, visiting the Kaokoland region of Namibia.

Above right: Vesta Filipchuk, Manager, Community Relations, North American Exploration, attending a resource forum hosted by the Tahltan First Nation, in northern British Columbia.



Inspired to Keep Tradition Alive

A Trail retiree's voyage into history with a traditional canoe.

Growing up across the river from Teck's Trail Operations in the small community of Sunningdale, B.C., Vern Harkness followed in the footsteps of his father, grandfather and brother before him, pursuing a career in the smelting business.

Starting at Trail Operations in 1974 as a Tank Cleaner/Puller, Vern worked his way up to a position as Furnaceman, spending the majority of his nearly 40 years at Teck in this role before retiring in 2013.

In his personal life, Vern had long felt a deep connection to his cultural heritage and the outdoors—his mother was Métis, born to a Cree mother, and he grew up hunting, fishing, gathering and camping.

Retirement provided more time to explore his interests, and after reading an inspiring article on Métis pioneers, Vern decided to undertake a passion project: construct a traditional canoe using only historical methods, materials and tools.

Armed with his Indigenous intuition and competitive spirit—as well as some information found online—he embarked on a 10-month-long journey (see opposite page).

When the canoe was finally finished, Vern proudly took to a nearby lake with his handcrafted oar to test the boat on the water. And it was a great success!

Asked about the most difficult part in creating the magnificent 15' 2"

vessel, Vern revealed it was the hours of carving and smoothing the pieces, especially the ribs and small pegs. And the most surprising aspect? The lightness of the finished product, noting that “you start with about 300 pounds of wood and end up with a 45-pound boat!”

As for what he hopes to do with his finished piece, Vern says he is currently looking into the possibility of donating the piece and tools to a museum that displays Aboriginal artwork.

“Who knows, maybe one day this will be a historical Métis piece too.”



How I Built Aen Kanoo Di Buloo (A Birchbark Canoe): The Steps In Vern's Words

With this type of traditional canoe, you build the skin first and place the frame in afterwards. The basic materials used are birchbark for the outer skin; cedar for the gunwales, ribs and lining; spruce roots for sewing; and a spruce resin compound for gumming.

First I gathered limited hand tools I would use for the project, which included a saw, an axe, a long knife,— and most crucial—the crooked knife I handcrafted.

As spring is the time to harvest birchbark, my goal was to have all of the possible pieces prepared by then. In the winter, I went to my harvesting area for the cedar—a region 6 kilometres from Trail called Fort Shepherd, which was historically connected to the Hudson's Bay Company (in 1858) and used by Indigenous Peoples as a traditional base for fishing and hunting. Cedar is light and easy to work with, but strong; however, it takes much time to gather 'clear wood' (no knots).

Next I began carving out the ribs and smoothing them with the crooked knife.

Each rib needed to be steamed with water to make pliable and then carefully bent free-hand.

In the spring when the sap was running, the birch was ready to be harvested. Birchbark is an ideal material for canoe construction, being smooth, hard, light, resilient and waterproof. I returned to Fort Shepherd and skinned bark off the trees—careful not to disturb the dark brown layer beneath that could damage the tree.

Then at home, I laid out the cleaned birchbark white side up, placed the canoe-shaped cedar frame on top and weighted down the frame so it wouldn't move. Boiling water poured around the sides of the birchbark made it bendable, almost leather-like, so it could be curved upwards to form the sides of the canoe before placing posts in to keep the skin in place.

By the summer, I was stitching the gunwales—the top edges of the canoe that you paddle over—to the sides of the boat in intervals of about 5" and inserting thwarts to hold the boat apart and give the vessel its width.

Afterwards, I flipped the boat upside down and began sewing together the patches of birch with spruce root, like



I was making a quilt. Once I finished sewing the rest of the canoe's seams together—which required a different type of skillful stitch than the other parts—I flipped the boat back over.

Each rib was then pressure-fit inside the boat, beginning from the outside and working towards the middle, while tailoring each piece as needed along the way. At the same time, I lined the inside with thin strips of cedar.

Nearly finished, I pinned on the top gunwale with hand-carved birch pegs. In total, about 90 hand-carved birch pegs were used throughout the canoe, which each took 20 minutes to make. Since there are no screws or nails, the square pegs are driven into round holes in the cedar to give more pressure.

Finally, I made a gum mixture comprised of finely ground elk droppings, charcoal, bear fat, and pine and spruce sap. Once cooked down into a liquid form and strained to remove impurities, I used the black paste to seal all the seams and prevent leaks.

At last... Aen Kanoo Di Buloo, which is Michif (language of the Métis) for a birchbark canoe. ■

Working to Make an Innovative Program at BC Children's Hospital a Reality

Mining for Miracles, the B.C. mining industry charity of choice in support of BC Children's Hospital, has launched its annual campaign to support sick and injured children across our province.

Between 2017 and 2018, Mining for Miracles aims to raise \$2.9 million through the BC Children's Hospital Foundation (BCCHF) to support the development of the TRAnsplantation & CEll Therapy Program (TRACE), the first of its kind in Canada.

TRACE will work towards providing children across British Columbia with personalized medicine using the patient's own cells to monitor how well a patient who has had a transplant is doing and to prevent rejection of organ transplants, kill cancer cells and fight infection.

One of the many children who would benefit from TRACE is Nathan Dillabough, who was diagnosed with a rare disease called Prune Belly Syndrome before he was born. At just two years old, he received a kidney transplant. With TRACE, doctors would be able to monitor for signs of rejection with a simple urine test, rather than an invasive process that involves multiple biopsies, deep sedation and a hospital stay.

For more on the innovative program, BCCHF spoke with TRACE's Program Lead, Dr. Megan Levings.



Below left: Nathan Dillabough at a 2017 Mining for Miracles campaign launch event.

Below right: Participants and volunteers unveil the final amount the 2017 Teck Celebrity Pie Throw raised for BC Children's Hospital at the event at Vancouver Art Gallery on May 18.

To watch a video featuring highlights from the 2017 Teck Celebrity Pie Throw, visit:

www.teck.com/connect



BCCHF: How would you describe TRACE?

Dr. Levings: TRACE is an initiative designed to expand our capacity to do cell therapy and transplantation research on the BC Children's Hospital campus.

BCCHF: How does the program work?

Dr. Levings: It consists of two major components. One is focused around trying to develop better biomarkers—a measurable indicator of a disease or condition—for judging the outcome of transplant patients. This work will primarily be conducted at the research institute and will test the biomarkers we think are going to be able to tell us more about how transplant patients are doing. Ultimately we will apply this research to the clinical setting. The second part of TRACE, which will take place in the hospital, is about creating the infrastructure, skills and resources we need to treat children with cells as an alternative to drugs.

BCCHF: What is the biggest benefit of the program?

Dr. Levings: For patients, it's all about bringing the latest cutting-edge technology to B.C. and making it more accessible to everyone. The new infrastructure and skilled personnel will also allow us to take new research directions and be leaders in this field.

BCCHF: What is the ultimate vision for TRACE?

Dr. Levings: Ultimately, for both parts—biomarkers and cell therapy—we want to be able to have the therapies and tools in place in the hospital. We want it to move out of the research space and into the reality of clinical care. This is why we are so grateful for Mining for Miracles' fundraising efforts, enthusiasm and long-term dedication to making projects like this possible. ■

MINING FOR MIRACLES

Teck is a founding member of Mining for Miracles and a long-time supporter of the campaign.

Thanks to generous donations, our employees have helped Mining for Miracles raise more than \$26 million since 1988.

For more information, or if you wish to donate to the campaign, visit: www.miningformiracles.ca



Studying Traditional Plant Use at Highland Valley Copper

Highland Valley Copper (HVC) Operations is located in territory traditionally occupied by the Nlaka'pamux people. For many generations, the Nlaka'pamux have used local plants for medicine, food and other traditional activities.

In recent years, Nlaka'pamux communities have asked about dust emissions from the mine and whether there is a potential impact on local ecosystems and on those traditional plants used by community members. To answer this question, HVC and the Nlaka'pamux communities jointly launched a study to examine dust deposition from the mine and assess any potential effects on traditional plants. The study was designed to address Nlaka'pamux community

members' concerns regarding the potential impact of mine dust on the land and the traditional plants in the Highland Valley area.

First Steps

The study started with examining how dust from the mine was travelling by collecting and analyzing lichens, which are particularly sensitive to dust because they are physiologically dependent on atmospheric deposition for nutrients. The study compared an



area within 10–15 kilometres of the mine boundary with a reference area identified by Nlaka’pamux community participants as dust-free and good for comparison to dust-affected areas. Community members were also engaged to ensure the study included specific gathering areas where concerns about dust had been identified.

This information on dust patterns was then used to develop the next phase of the study—determining any potential effect of the dust deposition on traditional plants. Nlaka’pamux workshop participants decided to focus the study on the shoots and berries of soapberry, which is important to the Nlaka’pamux for medicine, food and other values, and is ubiquitous across the area around HVC. From there, fieldwork for the traditional plants study was carried out within the mine study area and in the reference area.

Engaging Communities

Community engagement consisted of six workshops over the course of the study, in which Nlaka’pamux representatives were involved in setting study objectives, developing the study design and methodology, interpreting

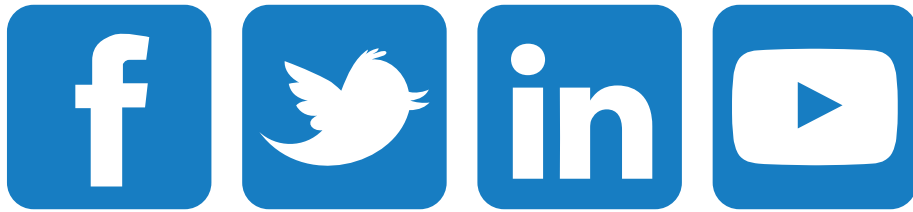
results, and planning for sharing results with the communities. The study also included collection of berries and other plant samples and soils led by Nlaka’pamux elders and youth, including a field workshop with elders to show the techniques used for harvesting and processing the various parts of the plant. Youth participated in the workshop as an opportunity to learn traditional harvest techniques. Finally, to address community concerns about any changes that could occur during processing, not only were the berries and leaves analyzed, but the tea and juices as well.

Finding Results

Overall, the traditional plants study indicates that, while there is a measurable effect of mine dust on soapberry plant parts in the study area and derivatives such as tea and juice, the levels of metals in these materials are generally very low and it is safe to consume soapberry products within the study area.

Of the positive outcome from the exercise, Peter Martell, Superintendent, Environment and Community Affairs, HVC, commented: “Working with input and guidance from the Nlaka’pamux, we have been able to comprehensively study this issue and answer the questions raised, as well as increase our understanding of how dust from the operation interacts with the local environment.” ■

This case study can be found in Teck’s 2015 Sustainability Report. For more case studies or for our complete performance reports, visit www.teck.com/sustainability.



SEEN ON SOCIAL



Providing health-care workers training and access to zinc and rehydration salts—just one way Teck supports Global Goals for Sustainable Development’s #SDG3 to ensure healthy lives around the world. Learn more at www.teck.com.



Hear employees from our Trail Operations talk openly about the importance of reducing the stigma associated with mental illness.



Teck purchased over 7,000 hectares of private lands in the Elk and Flathead Valleys. Not for mining... But for preservation.

Grizzly bears, lynx and wolverines—oh my! Learn about some of the animals protected by Teck’s land conservation. **#EarthDay**

We’re sharing Teck’s stories on social media. Visit us online to find these and more.

-  /TeckResourcesLtd
-  /TeckResources
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-  Teck Resources Limited



#TBT 1946: Teck adapts airborne magnetic device used in WWII to detect submarines into an exploration tool to find ore deposits.

Taking Action on Reconciliation

Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples is an important societal process taking place around the world to address the negative legacies of past colonial eras in countries such as Canada, the United States, Chile and Australia.

As part of our role in reconciliation, Teck has made a two-year commitment to Reconciliation Canada, an Indigenous-led organization with a vision to revitalize the relationships among Indigenous Peoples and all Canadians, through open and honest dialogue.

Started in 2012, Reconciliation Canada engages Canadians on reconciliation through events and national initiatives such as the Walk for Reconciliation in 2013, which brought together 70,000 people in downtown Vancouver, and events in Ottawa and Vancouver in 2015 to mark the closing of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (see sidebar).

Teck's support of Reconciliation Canada helps fund programs that continue to build on the movement, with initiatives like National Reconciliation Gatherings, which bring together reconciliation leaders from across Canada and help build awareness around reconciliation and mobilizing action.

Among initiatives planned for 2017 are reconciliation dialogue workshops, leadership learning experiences, economic reconciliation, and public awareness and education. Reconciliation in Action: A National Engagement Strategy is also underway and is a Canada 150 Signature Project.

"As part of our partnership, we are working with Reconciliation Canada to develop a Reconciliation Action Plan for Teck that reframes the work we are doing with Indigenous Peoples through the lens of reconciliation," says Heather Lawrence, Manager, Indigenous Affairs, Vancouver office. "We are also working collaboratively with other companies like Vancity and Suncor to support Reconciliation Canada and one another as we work towards this shared vision of reconciliation." ■

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada

From 2008 to 2015, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada was part of a holistic and comprehensive response to the negative impacts of the Indian Residential Schools system on Indigenous Peoples. The Commission delivered its final report in December 2015, which identified 94 recommendations to redress the legacy of residential schools and advance the process of reconciliation with Indigenous People in Canada.

One of these calls to action, in recommendation 92, is addressed specifically to the business community:

"We call upon the corporate sector in Canada to adopt the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a reconciliation framework and to apply its principles, norms, and standards to corporate policy and core operational activities involving Indigenous Peoples and their lands and resources."

Teck is guided by the work of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and supports the work undertaken by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Government of Canada's decision to implement all of the recommendations of the Commission's final report.

We see this as a key step in renewing the relationship between the Crown and Indigenous Peoples, based on recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership. We also recognize our role in reconciliation and are working to build strong relationships and enhance respect between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples, organizations and communities in the areas where we operate.

Following Up: The Power of a Bursary

Established in 2012, the Teck Canadian Aboriginal Bursary Award is part of our commitment to developing long-term relationships with Indigenous Peoples in the areas where we operate, and to building capacity in order to support the economic development of communities and Indigenous Peoples.

Since inception, more than 19 post-secondary students from across the country have received this bursary. *Connect* recently spoke with two recipients about their career goals and what the bursary support has meant for them.



Bimadoshka Pucan
London, Ontario—Saugeen

Tell us a bit about yourself.

I am Anishinaabe-kwe from Saugeen First Nation #29 in Southern Ontario. At 32, I wrote the GED and went to community college. I enjoyed learning and continued on to university. From there, I completed an honours undergraduate degree in Psychology and First Nations Studies, followed by a Master in Public Health.

What is your field of study?

I am currently completing my PhD dissertation in Anthropology.

What are your career goals?

I plan to return to my community to support positive change and growth. I am interested in systems integration and risk/crisis management.

What is your proudest accomplishment to date?

I am most proud of my children. They are growing into amazing human beings. I believe that if we want our children to get an education, then we have to lead by example.

What did being a recipient of Teck Canadian Aboriginal Bursary mean to you?

As a single mother of three, I live away from my extended family and from my community. I am the sole financial provider for my family and this causes a lot of stress for me. This bursary allowed me to concentrate more on my studies. I pray that this bursary continues to help single parents who are trying to improve the lives of their families. I am absolutely thankful.



Cole Burns

Wildwood, Alberta

Tell us a bit about yourself.

I'm a recent graduate from the University of Alberta and just received my Bachelor of Science in Environmental and Conservation Biology (Major in Conservation Biology) in June 2016. I have always been passionate about the well-being of the environment, and have ambitions to contribute towards the betterment of the natural world in some way.

What is your field of study?

I'm almost halfway through my Master of Science in Biological Sciences, specializing in Ecology at the University of Calgary, with specific focus on plant ecology and pollination biology. The premise of my MSc project is to study the role of microclimate on pollinator availability for the Arctic raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*), a fruiting plant that has economic significance as a cultivar in European Scandinavian nations. It is also culturally significant as a historical wild food crop to Canadian First Nations Peoples such as the Inuit and Cree.

What are your career goals?

My ultimate career goal is to one day work with the Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC) as a vascular plant specialist collecting data and providing status reports on plant species at risk in Canada. Short term, I hope to work as a conservation biologist/plant ecologist promoting sustainability of our

native flora. I would also like to work alongside First Nation communities and stakeholder groups to ensure the ecosystems encompassed by their ancestral lands are protected.

What is your proudest accomplishment to date?

Completing my undergraduate degree on time and graduating with distinction, as well as being on the dean's list for the graduating class of 2016. The first two years were quite difficult, especially after transitioning from a graduating class of 32 students in a small rural community. Also, being the youngest child of a large farming family, I had to mostly pay my own way as well as apply for student loans.

What did being a recipient of Teck Canadian Aboriginal Bursary mean to you?

Receiving the Teck Canadian Aboriginal Bursary lessened my student loan amount for graduate school and also allowed me to better focus on my studies. I'm very grateful for Teck's generosity in enabling me to pursue my career goals and furthering my post-secondary education—it's very much appreciated! ■

Don't Forget: Changes to E-mail

Information Systems and Technology (IS+T) has started transitioning Teck's e-mail system to Microsoft Exchange Server 2016, which will improve overall system maintenance and reliability.

The update will provide all Teck e-mail users with new Outlook management tools, as well as improved webmail and mobile-user experience.

Note: The update includes changes to the Deleted Items folder settings. Items stored in this folder will now be permanently deleted after 30 days.

Employees will receive a notification from IS+T before the update is made and are asked to follow any additional instructions to complete installation.

More information and tips on webmail and Outlook 2016, including a Quick Start Guide and Frequently Asked Questions, can be found on connect.teck




Improving Service, Easier Access:

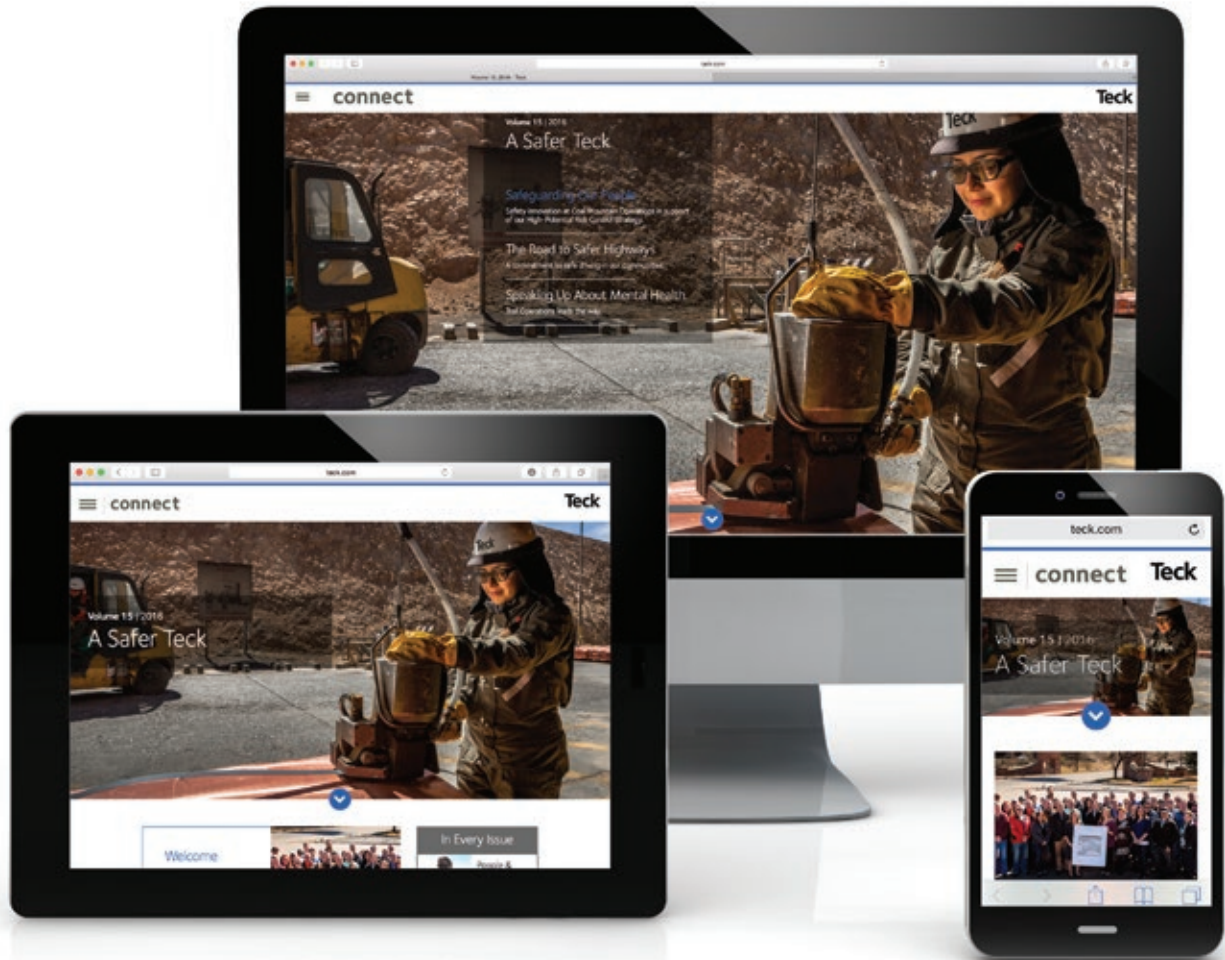


IS+T Service Portal

There's a new, easier way to submit and track IS+T issues and requests

Visit: <https://teck.service-now.com/sp>

-  Submit and track issues
-  Make requests for new hardware, software and mobile devices
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