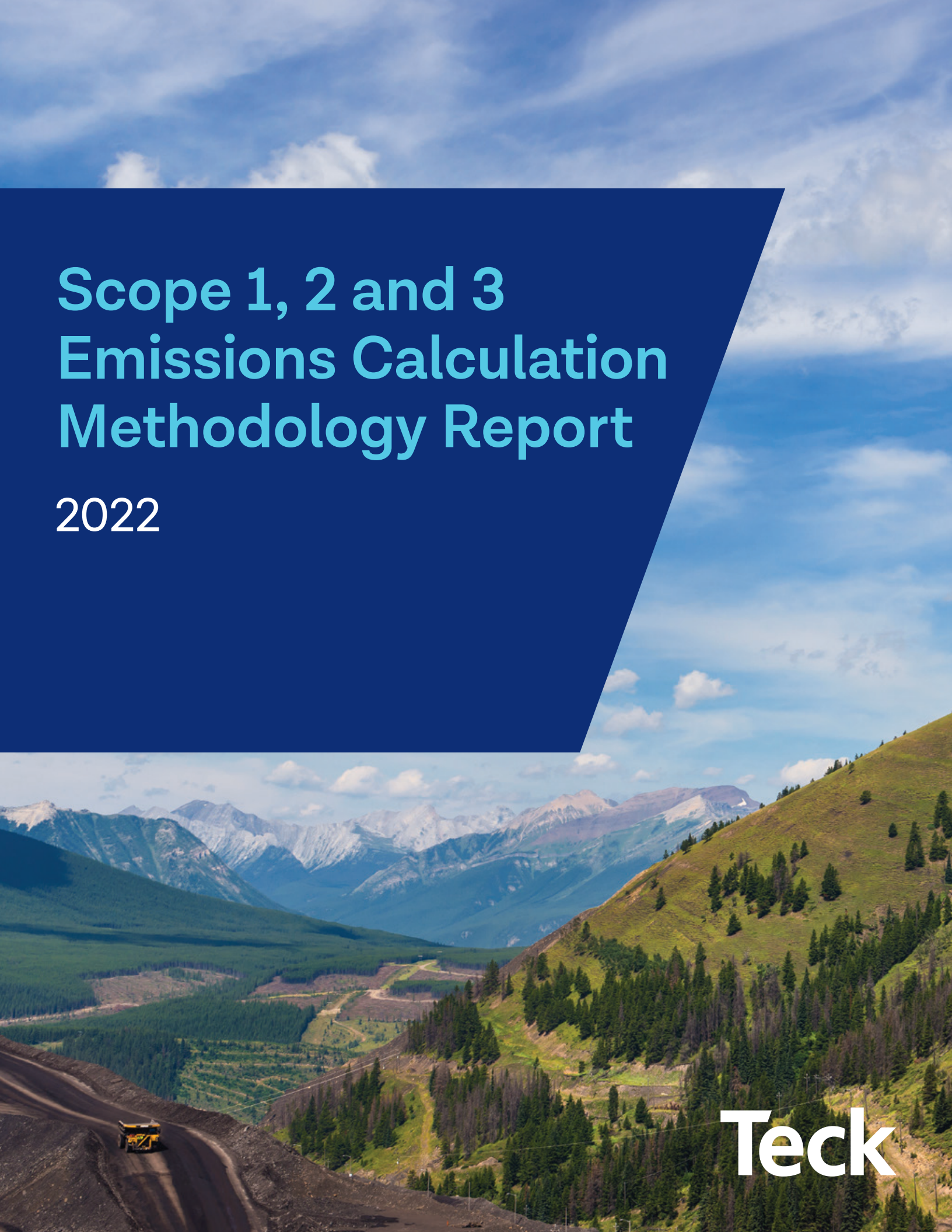
Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Calculation Methodology Report

2022



Teck

About this Document

This document outlines the boundaries, calculation rationale, methodology and assumptions of Teck's Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory for the 2022 reporting year.

Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions are those that occur from energy sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions are those that occur from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company and that physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated. Scope 3 (indirect) GHG emissions are other emissions that arise from sources owned or controlled by other entities within our value chain, such as those arising from the use of our products and the transportation of materials that we purchase and sell.

The quantification methodology for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is aligned with the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard**. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported in further detail in our **2022 Sustainability Report** as well as in our **2022 Sustainability Performance Data**.

The approach and methodology for the development of our Scope 3 emissions footprint, and the format of this report, are aligned with the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard** (the GHG Protocol) and **Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions**.

The Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions inventory for the 2022 reporting year has been presented on a company-wide basis, consistent with how emissions are reported in our 2022 Sustainability Report. We have also presented the inventories for our metal operations (referred to in this report as Teck Metals) and steelmaking coal operations (referred to in this report as Teck Steelmaking Coal) separately, given the distinct Scope 3 profiles of these businesses, and to provide greater granularity. Unless otherwise noted, Scope 2 emissions reported in this document are market-based.

Emissions are stated on a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) basis, which includes CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 as appropriate. Carbon dioxide equivalent values are calculated using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. Use of the AR4 GWP factors is aligned with Teck's 2022 Sustainability Report, but it is anticipated that emissions will be restated using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) GWP factors in our 2023 public disclosures.

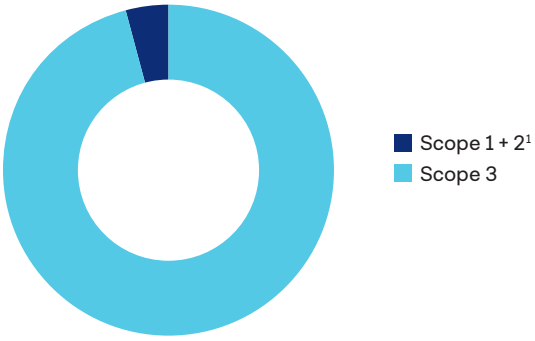
Teck did not use offsets for the 2022 period in relation to our emissions inventory or goals; therefore, the emissions disclosed do not reflect any use of offsets.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) has completed limited assurance over the Scope 3 emission values set out in this report. Limited assurance of the Scope 1 and 2 emission values set out in this report was also completed by PwC as part of our sustainability reporting process.

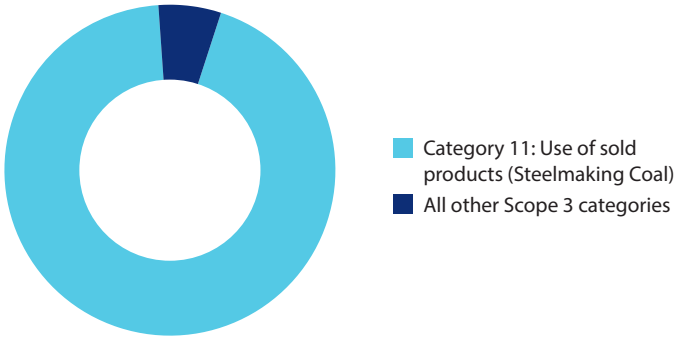
2022 Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions (kilotonnes [kt] CO_2e)

Scope 1 + 2[1] Emissions	**Teck**	**2,850**
	Teck Steelmaking Coal	1,974
	Teck Metals	876
Scope 3 Emissions	**Teck**	**69,423**
	Teck Steelmaking Coal	66,933
	Teck Metals	2,490

2022 Emissions by Scope



Scope 3 Emissions by Category



1 Scope 2 emissions quantified using the market-based method.

In This Report

Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

Organizational and Reporting Boundary

The organizational boundary for the accounting and reporting of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions has been defined on an operational control basis. The emissions inventory boundary is defined to include operating assets for which Teck has operational control, of which 100% of emissions have been included in this report. The following operations are included in the 2022 footprint:

- Teck Steelmaking Coal: Elkview Operations, Fording River Operations, Greenhills Operations and Line Creek Operations
- Teck Metals: Carmen de Andacollo, Highland Valley Copper, Quebrada Blanca, Red Dog Operations and Trail Operations

Teck follows the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard** when quantifying Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our operations.

Scope 1 and 2 Targets

Teck is committed to climate action, as outlined in **our Climate Change Policy**. The following list summarizes our climate change goals related to our Scope 1 and 2 emissions:

- Achieve net-zero emissions across our operations by 2050
- Reduce the carbon intensity of our operations by 33% by 2030
- Achieve net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025
- Accelerate the adoption of zero-emissions alternatives for transportation by displacing the equivalent of 1,000 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles by 2025

Performance against our climate goals is tracked using a 2020 baseline. For our 2030 carbon intensity reduction goal, the intensity is calculated on a copper equivalent production basis using 2018–2020 commodity pricing averages for the 2020 baseline and performance year. This approach is taken to allow for consistent evaluation against our performance in 2020, the baseline year for our carbon intensity target.

To achieve net-zero GHG emissions across our operations, we plan to implement a range of abatement options, including renewable energy use, electrification, carbon capture, carbon offsets and more. More information on our pathway to net-zero can be found in the **Climate Change section of Teck's website**.

Verification

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are assured by PwC to a limited level as part of our sustainability reporting process. See our 2022 Sustainability Report for details.

Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Summary

In 2022, our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 2,850 kt CO_2e, compared to 2,920 kt CO_2e in 2021. Our Scope 1 emissions were 2,733 kt CO_2e in 2022, compared to 2,851 kt CO_2e in 2021. Our Scope 2 emissions associated with electricity use for 2022 were 117 kt CO_2e, or approximately 4% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions combined total. At our steelmaking coal operations, our 2022 methane emissions were 32 kt CH_4, or approximately 1.4 t CH_4/kt of total steelmaking coal production.

Our largest source of Scope 1 emissions is from fuel consumed by mobile equipment. Historically, the majority of our Scope 2 emissions were from our Carmen de Andacollo (CdA) and Quebrada Blanca (QB) operations, as the electricity supply in Chile was based on higher proportions of fossil fuels. **We have taken action to reduce these emissions by shifting towards renewable electricity**, which reflects a decrease in our Scope 2 emissions. Elsewhere, our indirect emissions were relatively small, as our operations in B.C. obtain the majority of their electricity from hydroelectric generation.

Table 1: Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (kt CO_2e)

		2022	2021	2020	2019
Scope 1 Emissions	Teck	**2,733**	2,851	2,639	3,012
	Teck Steelmaking Coal	**1,969**	2,008	1,801	2,144
	Teck Metals	**764**	842	838	868
Scope 2 Emissions (Market-Based)	Teck	**117**	69	204	298
	Teck Steelmaking Coal	**5**	5	24	47
	Teck Metals	**112**	64	180	251
Scope 2 Emissions (Location-Based)	Teck	**199**	273	290	329
	Teck Steelmaking Coal	**5**	5	24	47
	Teck Metals	**194**	268	266	282
Total Scope 1 + 2 Emissions (Market-Based)	Teck	**2,850**	2,920	2,843	3,310
	Teck Steelmaking Coal	**1,974**	2,013	1,825	2,191
	Teck Metals	**876**	907	1,018	1,119

Table 2: Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Intensity by Product (t CO_2e per tonne production)

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Carbon Intensity for Steelmaking Coal Production[1]	**0.09**	0.08	0.08	0.08
Carbon Intensity for Zinc and Lead Production[1]	**0.56**	0.64	0.62	0.60
Carbon Intensity for Copper Production[1]	**2.08**	1.57	2.19	2.58
Teck Carbon Intensity on a Copper Equivalent Production Basis: 3-year Trailing Average[1,2,3]	**2.6**	2.8	2.7	2.5
Teck Carbon Intensity on a Copper Equivalent Production Basis: 2018–2020 Average Pricing[1,2,3]	**2.7**	2.5	2.7	2.7

Table 3: 2022 Scope 1 and 2 Emissions per Unit of Energy Consumed

Scope 1 Emissions Intensity (t CO_2e /GJ)	0.098
Scope 2 (Market-Based) Emissions Intensity (t CO_2e/MWh)	0.035

1 Carbon intensity includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

2 Only the primary commodities we report on—i.e., steelmaking coal, copper and zinc—from Teck-operated mines are included within the equivalency calculation. Lead has been excluded. Carbon equivalency was calculated by using a 3-year commodity price average, using prices reported in our previous annual reports.

3 Carbon intensity on a copper equivalent basis is presented in two manners, as shown in Table 2. The 3-year trailing average reflects our historical reporting practice and includes different commodity prices to convert each year's performance. For example, the 2022 value in the 3-year trailing average would use 2022–2020 pricing averages, whereas the 2021 value would use 2021–2019 pricing averages. This reflects how some external groups assess carbon performance. We have also included carbon intensities, using the 2018–2020 pricing averages across all performance years, as this is the pricing used to establish our 2020 baseline against which our 2030 targets are being assessed. We have fixed the commodity pricing for the copper equivalent calculation to ensure consistent accounting over time (from our baseline year to our target year).

Figure 1: Steelmaking Coal Scope 1 + 2 Intensity Curve—Teck Compared to Other Producers[1]

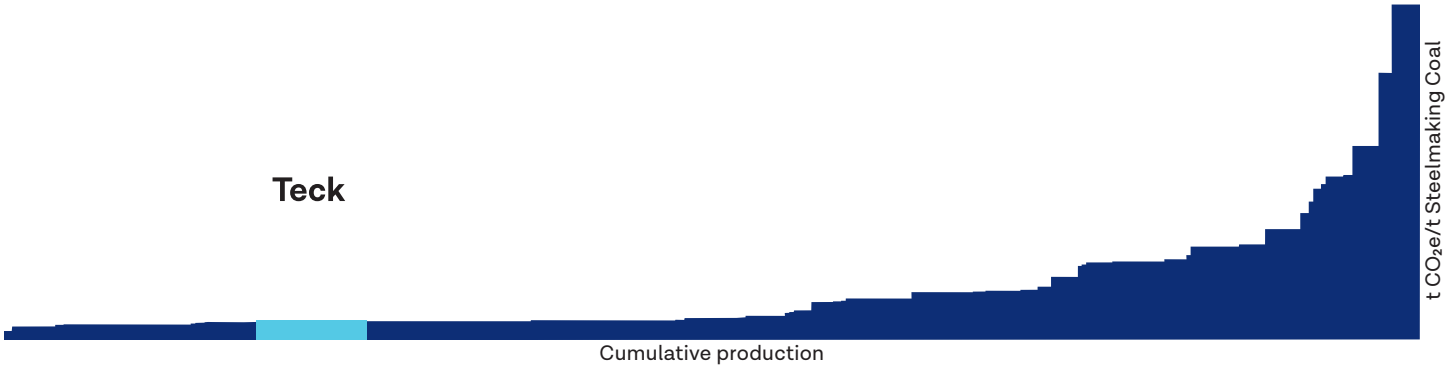


Figure 2: Zinc Mining Scope 1 + 2 Intensity Curve—Teck Compared to Other Producers[1]

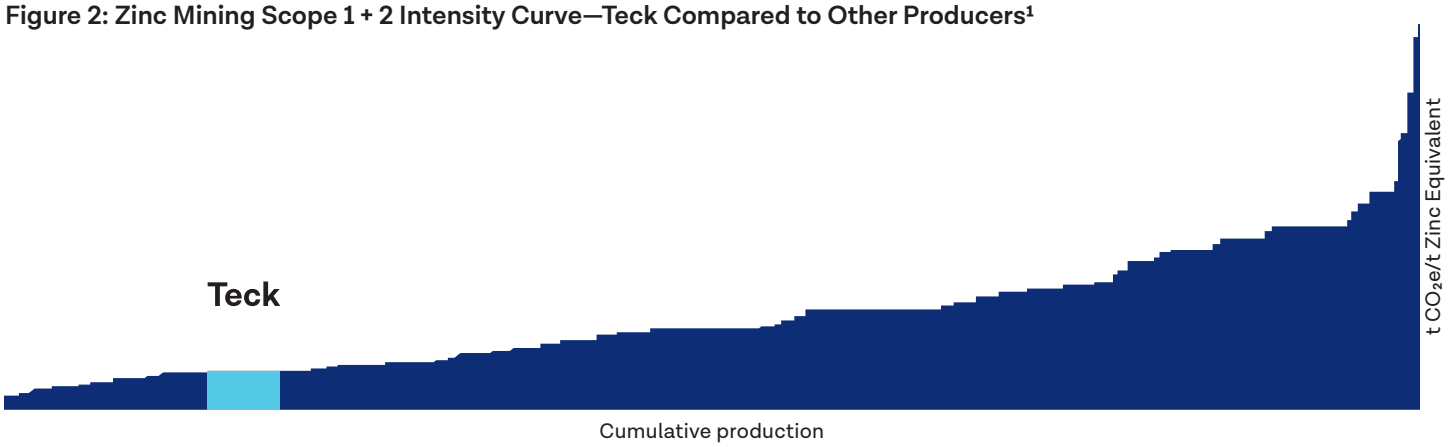


Figure 3: Copper Mining Scope 1 + 2 Intensity Curve—Teck Compared to Other Producers[1]

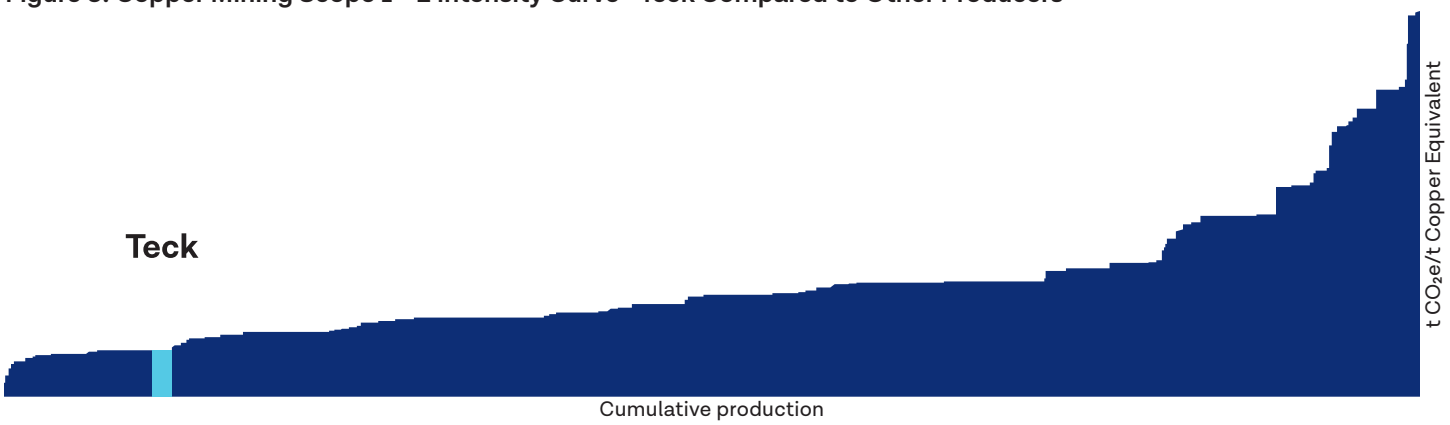
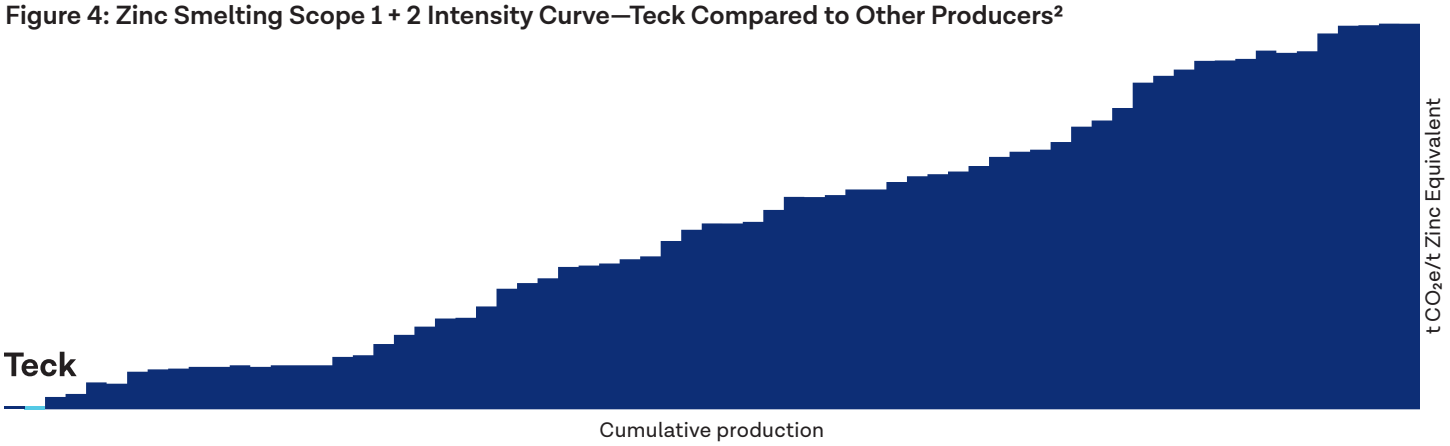


Figure 4: Zinc Smelting Scope 1 + 2 Intensity Curve—Teck Compared to Other Producers[2]



1 Skarn Associates Limited. 2021. Graphs represent Scope 1+2 intensities on company-by-company production basis, as opposed to asset-by-asset basis.

2 Skarn Associates Limited. 2021. Graph represents Scope 1+2 intensities on an asset-by-asset basis.

Scope 3 Emissions

Organizational and Reporting Boundary

The organizational boundary for Scope 3 has been defined on an operational control basis, which is aligned with Teck's accounting and reporting of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The emissions inventory boundary is defined to include assets for which Teck has operational control, of which 100% of emissions have been included in the quantification. The following operations are included in the 2022 footprint:

- Teck Steelmaking Coal: Elkview Operations, Fording River Operations, Greenhills Operations and Line Creek Operations
- Teck Metals: Carmen de Andacollo, Highland Valley Copper, Quebrada Blanca, Red Dog Operations and Trail Operations

For assets that Teck has significantly invested in, but does not have operational control over, our equity share of those emissions is included in Category 15, Investments. In 2022, these assets include Antamina and Neptune Terminals. In February 2023, Teck completed the sale of Fort Hills to Suncor Energy Inc. and TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. Scope 3 emissions from Fort Hills have been quantified in this report, but have been excluded from the 2022 Teck Scope 3 total and will not be accounted for in Teck's future Scope 3 emissions inventories.

Materiality Assessment

Scope 3 categories were assessed and screened against the GHG Protocol's principles of relevance, completeness, accuracy, consistency and transparency, as well as the appropriate calculation methodologies that can be utilized based on available data, to understand the materiality of each category to the overall footprint. Table 4 provides an overview of the materiality and inclusion of each category in the Scope 3 inventory for Teck as a whole and for Teck Steelmaking Coal and Teck Metals.

Table 4: Materiality of Scope 3 Categories

Scope and Category	Teck	Teck Steelmaking Coal	Teck Metals
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Material/Included	Material/Included	Material/Included
Category 2: Capital goods	Material/Included	Material/Included	Material/Included
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA)	Material/Included	Material/Included	Material/Included
Category 4/9: Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution	Material/Included	Material/Included	Material/Included
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Immaterial/Included	Immaterial/Included	Immaterial/Included
Category 6: Business travel	Immaterial/Included	Immaterial/Included	Immaterial/Included
Category 7: Employee commuting	Immaterial/Included	Immaterial/Included	Immaterial/Included
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Not Applicable/Excluded	Not Applicable/Excluded	Not Applicable/Excluded
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Material/Included	Not applicable/Excluded	Material/Included
Category 11: Use of sold products	Material/Included	Material/Included	Not Applicable/Excluded
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Immaterial/Included	Not applicable/Excluded	Immaterial/Included
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Immaterial/Excluded	Immaterial/Excluded	Immaterial/Excluded
Category 14: Franchises	Not applicable/Excluded	Not applicable/Excluded	Not applicable/Excluded
Category 15: Investments	Material/Included	Immaterial/Included	Material/Included

Emission Factors

During the calculation of the Scope 3 Emissions inventory, several different sources were used to provide relevant emission factors. These included emission factor databases such as those developed by the Department for Business, Energy, and Industry Strategy (BEIS), which is part of the United Kingdom government, and the International Energy Agency (IEA); the US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) models; ecoinvent; the GHG Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator tool; and the Skarn Associates[1] database, among other sources.[2] Emission factors are reviewed annually for all categories.

For categories where fuel data was available, like Categories 3, 4 and 9, we utilized emission factors from BEIS. The BEIS emission factors are well-known, frequently updated, and used by international organizations across several industries, including mining and metals. For categories where we relied on spend data for calculating emissions, like Categories 1 and 2, the USEEIO provides a spend-based database, with detailed groupings and associated emission factors. The GHG Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator also provided emission factors that were applied to a portion of our spend-based data.

In addition, supplier-specific and customer-specific emissions intensities were sourced from Skarn Associates. Mining and smelting emission intensity estimates produced by Skarn Associates were utilized in the quantification of emissions associated with concentrate purchases (Category 1) and processing of sold products (Category 10).

Scope 3 Emissions Goals

In February 2022, we updated our climate change strategy to include the following:

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

Teck does not have direct control over steelmaking production processes and associated Scope 3 GHG emissions. As such, we are working to partner and accelerate decarbonization pathways by supporting the application of technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) necessary to achieve our customers' net-zero Scope 1 and 2 commitments and consequently our net-zero Scope 3 ambition. As of 2022, 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.

Verification

PwC provided limited-level assurance on selected performance measures in this report. For further details reference the independent practitioner's limited assurance report at the end of this report.

Teck 2022 Scope 3 Emissions Summary

In 2022, Teck's total Scope 3 emissions were estimated to be 69,423 kt CO_2e. Emissions from the end use of Teck's steelmaking coal (Category 11) accounted for 65,146 kt CO_2e, approximately 94% of Teck's total Scope 3 emissions.

A summary of Teck's 2022 Scope 3 footprint is included below in Table 5.

1 Skarn Associates is a third-party consulting company of mining analysts that provides GHG Emission & Energy Intensity Curves for major mined commodities built up from detailed asset-level data.

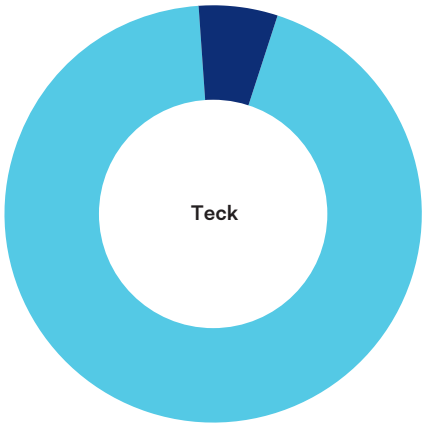
2 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), 2022, Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2021, **https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2021**, US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Category descriptions based on: NAICS (North American Industry Classification System), 2022, North American Industry Classification System 2022, Quantis, 2022, Greenhouse Gas Protocol, **https://quantis-suite.com/Scope-3-Evaluator/**

Table 5: Summary of 2022 Scope 3 Inventory

Scope 3 Category	Teck ($kt CO_2e$)	Teck Steelmaking Coal ($kt CO_2e$)	Teck Metals ($kt CO_2e$)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	572	252	320
Category 2: Capital goods	363	203	160
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA)	621	397	224
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	711	556	155
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	34	31	3
Category 6: Business travel	23	1	22
Category 7: Employee commuting	10	2	8
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	—	—	—
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	344	344	0
Category 10: Processing of sold products	975	-	975
Category 11: Use of sold products	65,146	65,146	-
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	15	0	15
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	—	—	—
Category 14: Franchises	—	—	—
Category 15: Investments	609	1	608
Total Scope 3 Emissions ($kt CO_2e$)	**69,423**	**66,933**	**2,490**
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions ($kt CO_2e$)	**72,273**	**68,908**	**3,366**

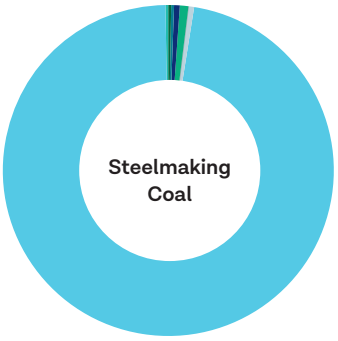
Summary of 2022 Scope 3 Inventory

Teck Total Emissions



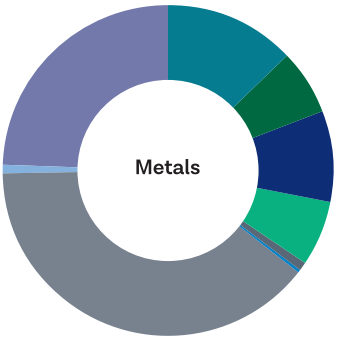
- Category 11: Use of sold products (Steelmaking Coal)
- All other Scope 3 categories

Teck Steelmaking Coal Emissions



- 1 Purchased goods and services
- 2 Capital goods
- 3 Fuel and energy related activities
- 4 Upstream transportation and distribution
- 5 Waste generated in operations
- 6 Business travel
- 7 Employee commuting

Teck Metals Emissions



- 9 Downstream transportation and distribution
- 10 Processing of sold products (metals)
- 11 Use of sold products (Steelmaking Coal)
- 12 End-of-life treatment of sold products
- 15 Investments

Scope 3 Detailed Calculation and Results

Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by Teck in the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products).

Category 1

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 572	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 252 Teck Metals: 320
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Material/Included Teck Metals: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 1%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 0.4% Teck Metals: 13%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Spend-based method:** Spend-based emission factors applied to the majority of operating expenditures. **Hybrid method:** Supplier-specific mining intensities and average mining upstream emission intensities used for concentrate purchased at Trail Operations.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 1 includes emissions from Teck's purchases not otherwise included in the other categories of upstream Scope 3 emissions (i.e., Category 2 through to Category 8). This includes emissions generated upstream of our operations that are related to the extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased by Teck in the reporting year.

This is a wide category of purchased goods and services (PG&S), and includes professional services, consulting and contracting, through to repair and maintenance parts, lubricants and other operating costs. A spend-based approach was taken whereby the total spend was consolidated into relevant financial buckets based on the goods or services that were purchased.

Calculation Methodology

The emissions under this category were calculated based on the spend on purchased goods and services and applying relevant Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) emission factors. This process included:

- Collating financial spend data across operations to show total spend by relevant categories specific to the site and commodity
- The total spend on PG&S was converted from the purchase currency to U.S. dollars to apply the relevant USEEIO emission factors
- Specific USEEIO emission factors were applied to each spend category manually based on the purchasing category description to calculate the total emissions
- Where USEEIO emission factors were not applicable, Quantis Suite emission factors were applied

Emissions associated with the production of the lead and zinc concentrates procured for our Trail Operations were calculated using the total purchased concentrate volumes by source and mine-specific carbon intensity data provided by Skarn Associates.

27% of Teck's total Category 1 Scope 3 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

It was assumed that goods and services suppliers produce emissions in line with industry average estimates, and that general emission factors may be applied appropriately for specialized materials.

The use of financial data does not differentiate between the product, transportation and use costs. As such, assumptions were made as to whether the costs should be split to account for the product and the transportation, or to be allocated directly to the product. The USEEIO emission factors consist of cradle-to-gate emission factors which account for the life cycle of the goods, including upstream transport costs.

Exclusions

The spend-based quantification for key operational input goods and services was estimated to capture a large portion of emissions arising from activities associated with the procurement of these goods and services, with any gap estimated to be immaterial at this time. To this extent, taxes, personnel salaries and wages, property rental and utilities, energy and fuels, electricity, business travel activities, waste management activities, logistics services (transport) and employee transportation services were excluded from Category 1, as these are accounted for in other Scope 3 categories.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

Open Input Output. (2011). Sustainability Consortium. University of Arkansas

EEIO adjustment factors—May 2023 v4.4

EEIO Category descriptions based on "NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)"

Quantis Suite 2013

GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator, retrieved from Quantis Suite

Category 2: Capital Goods

Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and that are used by Teck to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store and deliver merchandise.

Category 2

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 363	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 203 Teck Metals: 160
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Material/Included Teck Metals: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 0.5%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 0.3% Teck Metals: 6%
Category-Level Methodology	**Spend-based method:** Spend-based emission factors applied to capital expenditure.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 2 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of capital goods that have been purchased for Teck's operations. Capital goods are those that are treated as fixed assets, or as plant, property and equipment (PP&E), and are not typically amortized over the life of the asset. Instead, the total cradle-to-gate emissions of the capital goods are accounted for in the year of acquisition.

For Teck, this included, but was not limited to, mining machinery and equipment, plants and facilities. The total spend on capital goods was broken down by purchasing categories to calculate the emissions.

Calculation Methodology

The emissions for all capital goods were calculated similarly to Category 1, using spend on quantities and applying relevant USEEIO or Quantis Suite emission factors. This included:

- Collating financial spend data for operations to show total spend by relevant categories specific to the site and commodity
- Where necessary, spend was converted into U.S. dollars
- For Steelmaking Coal, a combination of USEEIO and Quantis Suite emission factors was allocated based on purchasing category descriptions
- For metals, spend data was aggregated into capital buckets and Quantis Suite emission factors were applied due to the broad range of capital spend items; USEEIO emission factors were used for certain spend items for Trail Operations, due to the availability of more granular spend data

0% of Teck's total Category 2 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

Similar to Category 1, it was assumed that capital goods suppliers produce emissions in line with industry average estimates, and that general and global average emission factors may be applied appropriately.

The use of financial data does not differentiate between the product, transportation and use costs. As such, assumptions were made as to whether the costs should be split to account for the product and the transportation, or be allocated directly to the product. USEEIO consists of cradle-to-gate emission factors which account for the full life cycle of the goods—including upstream transport costs. Quantis Suite emission factors link the various activities to a combination of economic input-output and process life cycle inventory data.

Exclusions

Capital spend on major projects (such as **Galore Creek** or **Quebrada Blanca Phase 2**) have been excluded. Projects will be included in future years as they become operational.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

Open Input Output. (2011). Sustainability Consortium. University of Arkansas

EEIO adjustment factors—May 2023 v4.4

EEIO Category descriptions based on "NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)"

Quantis Suite 2013

GHG Protocol Scope 3 Evaluator, retrieved from Quantis Suite

Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Teck in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

Category 3

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 621	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 397 Teck Metals: 224
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Material/Included Teck Metals: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 1%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 1% Teck Metals: 9%
Category-Level Methodology	**Average-data method:** Life cycle emission factors applied to fuel and electricity consumption.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

For the fuel consumption reported as Scope 1 emissions, there are associated emissions to extract fuels, transport and process them before combustion. This range of emissions is sometimes referred to as well-to-tank (WTT). For electricity consumption reported as Scope 2 emissions, there are also transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in supplying electricity, which are accounted for in this category

This category covers emissions of fuels and energy consumed at the operation level. The calculations include:

- Upstream emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuels (e.g., diesel for haul trucks or natural gas for on-site consumption) consumed at operations
- Upstream emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuel burned to generate electricity, which is purchased from the grid or imported to the operation
- T&D emissions associated with the supply of renewable energy (e.g., solar and hydro)

The emissions from the combustion of fuels within the boundaries of Teck's facilities are accounted for in Scope 1, and emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by Teck are accounted for in Scope 2.

Calculation Methodology

Upstream emissions from extraction, production and transportation of fuels consumed at operations

Emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel consumption quantities by relevant WTT emission factors, ensuring fuel consumption quantities matched Teck's Scope 1 inventory.

As diesel consumption is Teck's most material fuel source, we used a specific Alberta diesel WTT (kg CO2e/barrel) emission factor (IHS Report Canadian Oil Sands: Avg Produced 2012) for Canadian operations, as well as for Red Dog Operations, to reflect our sourcing of diesel from Alberta.

The volume of diesel consumed by operations was multiplied by the Alberta diesel WTT emission factors.

For other fuel consumption, the volume or mass of each fuel consumed by operation was multiplied by the corresponding BEIS WTT fuel emission factors to yield the total upstream emissions attributed to each fuel/energy type.

Upstream emissions from electricity consumed at the operations that is purchased from the grid or imported to the operation site

The average-data method, as described in the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, was used to calculate these emissions. The approach calculates the emissions for Category 3 using both the location- and market-based approach, with different WTT and T&D electricity conversion factors.

Emissions were calculated by multiplying electricity consumption quantities by relevant WTT and T&D emission factors, ensuring quantities are aligned with electricity consumption for Teck's Scope 2 inventory.

For operations in British Columbia, the emission factors were determined on a provincial basis using data from Canada's 2022 National Inventory Report.[1] The WTT emissions for generation and T&D were taken from the BEIS 2022 emission factors and applied to the corresponding activity data. However, these were apportioned by the Combustion/Total Electricity Generation in British Columbia to the Combustion/Total Electricity Generation for Canada. This provided the overall generation mix, which was multiplied to the BEIS Canada average WTT (generation) and WTT (T&D) emission factors.

For operations in Chile and the U.S., the BEIS Country/Region Electricity Averages for WTT and T&D loss emission factors were applied.

Emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel and electricity consumption quantities by relevant WTT and T&D emission factors, ensuring quantities matched Scope 1 and 2.

T&D emissions associated with the supply of renewable electricity

For our operations where we consume non-fuel based renewable electricity, the WTT generation emissions from the purchased renewable electricity (e.g., solar and hydro) would be immaterial, so we applied a WTT (generation) emission factor of zero.

There are grid T&D losses associated with off-site renewable energy, which are accounted for in the inventory. These emissions associated with renewable energy T&D were calculated by multiplying the renewable energy consumption by the BEIS T&D and T&D (WTT) emission factors.

Key Assumptions

It was assumed that for Scope 3, renewable energy has no associated or peripheral emissions (WTT generation), whether the main generation is solar, wind or hydro. However, it was assumed that there are still emissions associated with the off-site grid transportation and distribution of the renewable energy that needed to be accounted for. For this reason, all renewable WTT emissions were excluded, but T&D emissions associated with offsite renewable energy were included in Category 3.

0% of Teck's total Category 3 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Exclusions

The majority of Teck's electricity consumption was from renewable sources; therefore, emissions associated with WTT generation of renewable energy consumption were excluded from Category 3.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

National Inventory Report 1990–2020: Greenhouse Gas sources and sinks in Canada

IHS Energy Special Report: Comparing GHG Intensity of the Oil Sands and the Average US Crude Oil, May 2014

1 The T&D emission factor was calculated by subtracting the Consumption Intensity from the Generation Intensity. Both intensities were sources from Canada's 2022 National Inventory Report.

Category 4: Upstream Transportation and Distribution

This category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of Teck's products to customers in 2022 in vehicles and facilities not owned or operated by Teck. For seaborne shipping of steelmaking coal, this category includes shipping contracted by Teck. For seaborne shipping of steelmaking coal or metals, this category includes shipping contracted by Teck. Seaborne shipping of steelmaking coal contracted by customers is captured in Category 9.

Category 4

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck Transport: 711	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 556 Teck Metals: 155
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Material/Included Teck Metals: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 1%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 1% Teck Metals: 6%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Fuel-based method:** Fuel emission factors applied to fuel consumption volumes associated with the seaborne shipping of steelmaking coal and metals. **Distance-based method:** Emission factors applied to mass and distance for rail and trucking of steelmaking coal and metals. **Average-data method:** Average warehousing emissions intensities applied to volumes stored.	

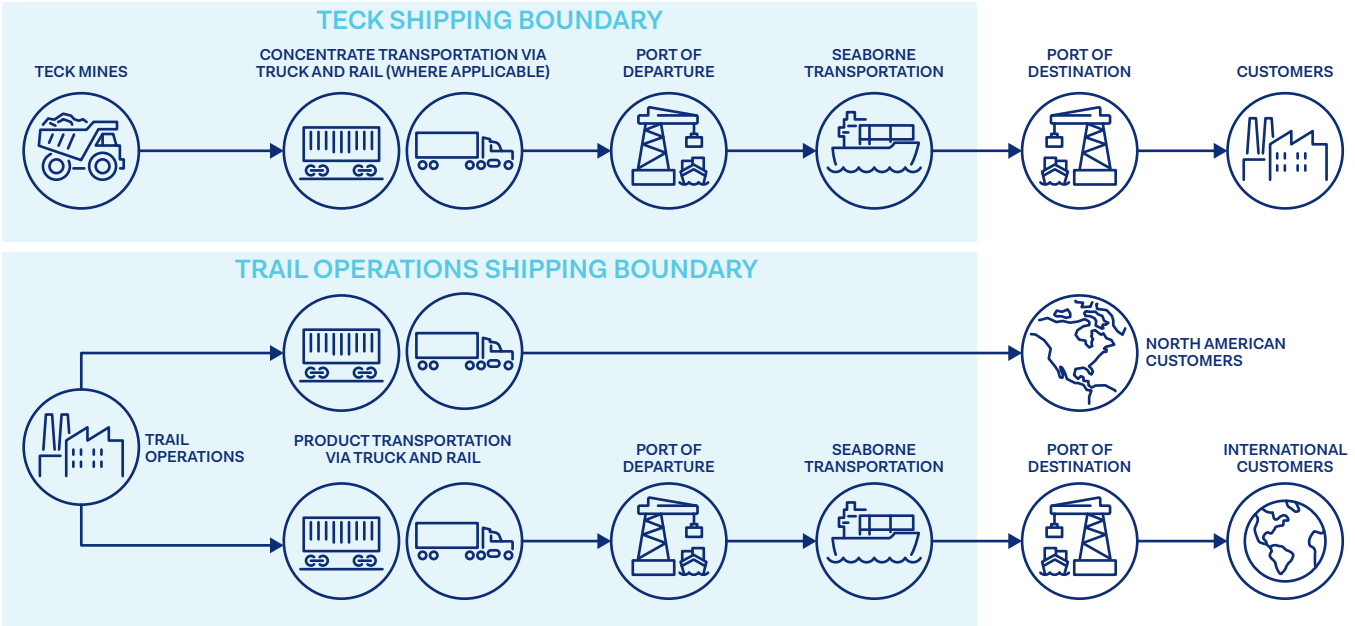
Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

This category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of commodities (steelmaking coal and metals) between Teck's operations and our customers via truck, rail and ship. This section also includes the carbon impact of warehousing.

The emissions associated with transporting purchased goods and fuels to Teck's operations are accounted for in Category 1 and 3 respectively and are excluded from this category.

For our mining operations, the boundary for emissions included in this category is from our mining operations to our customer's port of destination. For Trail Operations' North American customers, the boundary is from Trail, B.C., to the customer. For Trail Operations' international customers, the boundary is from Trail to the customer's port of destination.

For seaborne shipping specifically, Teck's shipments were classified as either free on board (FOB) or cost and freight (CFR). FOB means the seller delivers the goods to the vessel nominated by the buyer, loads the goods onboard the ship, and the buyer bears costs from that moment onward. CFR means the seller is responsible for all delivery and transport costs to the port of destination. Based on these definitions, all CFR shipping is allocated to Category 4, while FOB shipping is allocated to Category 9.



Calculation Methodology

Rail

To calculate the rail emissions, a distance-based method was applied using an average of the Railway Association of Canada emissions calculation and the Canadian National Railway calculator. These service providers provide their own emissions intensity calculations based on tonnage and distance travelled.

Seaborne Shipping

For the shipping of both steelmaking coal and metals, the fuel-based method was used. The fuel-based method is more accurate than the distance-based method, as the fuel consumption is directly related to emissions. Emission factors included emissions for the combustion of the fuel, and cradle-to-gate emissions of the fuel (i.e., from extraction, processing and transportation to the point of use).

The methodology used allows for the calculation of emissions based on the fuel consumed per journey between Teck's operations and the customer's port of destination. Teck multiplied the number of marine days travelled and the fuel consumed per day to determine the total fuel consumed per journey.

Once total fuel consumption per journey was calculated, it was multiplied by a heavy fuel oil and a WTT emission factor.

For metals, all shipping emissions were allocated to Category 4. However, unlike steelmaking coal, where each vessel shipping Teck's steelmaking coal is comprised entirely and solely of Teck's product, metals shipments are in smaller volumes and only a portion of the vessel is allocated to Teck products, with the remainder of the vessel's capacity used for products from other suppliers. Therefore, fuel consumption was apportioned to the proportion of the total vessel's cargo that Teck's product represented.

Trucking

Metals were the only commodity to use trucking in its transportation process. Two calculation methodologies were applied, based on the data available:

- Where distance and volume were available, the average distance method was applied, whereby the tonnage is multiplied by distance (kilometres) and the BEIS All Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) emission factor
- Where fuel consumption and distance were available, the fuel consumption method was used whereby the total fuel consumption was multiplied by the BEIS Heavy Duty Vehicle, Diesel—100% mineral diesel emission factor

Warehousing

To estimate emissions associated with warehousing of steelmaking coal and metals, an implied emissions per pallet factor was calculated using the Footprint Expert's Regional Distribution Centre emissions tool, in addition to electricity and gas emission factors that reflect ambient storage conditions. The implied emissions per pallet was then applied to the tonnage of product stored.

A portion of Teck's steelmaking coal is stored at Neptune Terminals, where Teck holds a 46.35% share of the company. Approximately 62% of the product stored at Neptune Terminals in 2022 was Teck-owned. For that reason, 62% of Neptune Terminals' Scope 1 and 2 emissions were allocated to Category 4 for warehousing and storage of steelmaking coal from Neptune Terminals. For the remaining 38% of Neptune's Scope 1 and 2 emissions, these were apportioned by Teck's equity stake in the company and the emissions captured under Category 15. This approach was taken to avoid either double counting or under-reporting emissions from Neptune Terminals in Categories 4 and 15.

28% of Teck's total Category 4 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

For trucking, the BEIS 2022 average "All HGV" emission factor was assumed.

Assumed that 4% of total tonnage from metals sold was stored in a warehouse year-round.

Exclusions

All activities at ports, other than Neptune Terminals, are not included in the calculation, including onloading/offloading, vehicles and electricity consumption. These emissions are assumed to be immaterial. Emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of secondary products (specifically from HVC and Trail) have been excluded and will be considered by Teck in future reporting.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

RDO emission factor Source: Third IMO Greenhouse Gas Study 2014

Railway Association of Canada—Locomotive Emissions Monitoring

Canadian National Railway—Carbon Calculator

Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations

Category 5 includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste that is generated in Teck's operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of solid waste that is treated in facilities owned or operated by third parties.

Category 5

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 34	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 31 Teck Metals: 3
Calculation Status	Teck: Immaterial/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Immaterial/Included Teck Metals: Immaterial/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 0.05%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 0.05% Teck Metals: 0.1%
Category-Level Methodology	**Waste-type-specific method:** Waste and treatment specific emission factors applied to waste volumes	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

While immaterial, Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations have been calculated due to the control the company has over these activities, the relevance to various stakeholders regarding mitigating and treating waste, and the availability of data.

Waste arising from the manufacturing of purchased products and disposal of products sold has been accounted for in Categories 1 and 12 respectively, and is not included here to avoid double counting.

Calculation Methodology

Teck's waste activity data includes mass per waste type recorded for each operation. The emissions data was calculated using the industry average data for waste treatment using BEIS 2022 emission factors. The BEIS emission factors are frequently updated and provide a sufficient level of breakdown based on the waste disposal, end of life and treatment methods (e.g., emission factors are provided for categories such as combustion, recycling, composting, landfill). The waste material was categorized as commercial and industrial waste, for which emission factors were applied based on treatment type.

The data was categorized as either combustion, closed-loop or landfill, and the volumes for each site were multiplied by the relevant BEIS emission factor for combustion, closed-loop and landfill.

0% of Teck's total Category 5 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

It was assumed that materials and quantities are hauled and treated off-site at local facilities.

Exclusions

Waste disposed of within Teck's operational boundaries is not included in Category 5, as emissions associated with processing these wastes are included in Scope 1.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

Category 6: Business Travel

This category includes emissions from the transportation of Teck's employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircrafts, trains, buses and passenger cars.

Category 6

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 23	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 1 Teck Metals: 22
Calculation Status	Teck: Immaterial/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Immaterial/Included Teck Metals: Immaterial/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 0.03%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 0.002% Teck Metals: 1%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Supplier-specific method:** Emissions estimates direct from travel providers for air travel. **Distance-based method:** Distance based emission factors applied to flight data when emissions estimates from travel providers were not available. **Spend-based method:** Emission factors applied to hotel and rental car spend.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

This category covers emissions from air, road, rail and boats, as well as any hotel accommodation. This category covers emissions from domestic and international flights taken by employees for business commuting purposes, with all other travel being excluded. Teck has influence over the frequency and modes of travel used by the business, and can adapt company policies and behaviours to reduce emissions under this category.

Calculation Methodology

Business travel data was provided to Teck by third-party travel agencies. The source data varied in nature. In some instances, CO_2e values were available directly from the travel agency partners. For others, distance travelled and transport type were available. The Calculation Methodology depended on the data provided:

- Where travel emissions were provided by the travel agency for metals, the emissions were already calculated and included directly in the footprint
- Where travel distance, mode of transport (air, rail, car, taxi) and class of travel was provided, the distance was multiplied by the BEIS emission factor for mode of transport

In cases where only spend data was provided (which was the case for the majority of the accommodation and car rental data) the spend-based method for quantifying emissions was used. For this purpose, USEEIO emission factors were applied to determine the emissions by multiplying the spend data provided by the applicable emission factor.

Charters were accounted for using an average calculation for the fuel consumption and speed of actual aircrafts used, based on the distances travelled by each aircraft in 2022.

98% of Teck's total Category 6 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

The emission factors used for flights are based on BEIS 2022 international industry averages for domestic, short-haul and long-haul flights, as well as class of travel, and included combustion emissions as well as WTT emissions for the trip. Where there was uncertainty of the class of air travel, the BEIS 2022 average air emission factor for domestic, short-haul and long-haul flights was used. Where flight data was provided as total spend for the year, USEEIO 2022 emission factors were used. Similarly, these emission factors were also used for the accommodation and car rental emissions.

Exclusions

Business travel-related emissions from rail were considered as immaterial to the overall Scope 3 footprint and were therefore excluded from the calculation.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

Open Input Output. (2011). Sustainability Consortium. University of Arkansas

EEIO adjustment factors—May 2023 v4.4

EEIO Category descriptions based on "NAICS (North American Industry Classification System)"

Category 7: Employee Commuting

This category includes emissions from the transportation of Teck's employees between their homes and their work sites.

Category 7

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 10	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 2 Teck Metals: 8
Calculation Status	Teck: Immaterial/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Immaterial/Included Teck Metals: Immaterial/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 0.01%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 0.003% Teck Metals: 0.3%
Category-Level Methodology	**Average-data method:** Emission factors for average commuting methods applied to average commuting distances.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 7 refers to emissions arising from the transportation of employees between their homes and their work sites during the reporting year. This includes emissions from multiple modes of transport such as car, bus, rail, air and other modes, including subway, bicycling and walking.

Calculation Methodology

The approach taken included using number of employees per country and multiplying by the average commuting emissions per person per country. These average emissions were calculated using BEIS 2022 emission factors and regional commuting statistics.

The commuting emissions were calculated using the total number of full-time employees (FTE) per country, the BEIS 2022 emission factors, including WTT emission factor for the chosen transport modes, as well as average commuting statistics for operating region. However, to determine the average emissions per person per year, each country needed to be classified based on their income status and on average FTE commuting data, for which the United Nations classifications were used.

0% of Teck's total Category 7 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

Data on individual employee commuting habits is not collected for analysis; as a result, mode, frequency and distance of commuting were estimated using national defaults.

The calculation assumes that employees commuted to and from the mine or office on a daily basis in the reporting year.

Exclusions

For Red Dog Operations, personal travel to and from Anchorage has not been included. Personal travel from Anchorage to site has been included.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

United Nations country classification

Employee commuting statistics calculations[1]

Nation Master country commuting distances[2]

1 Statistics Brain Research Institute, **https://www.statisticbrain.com/commute-statistics/**

2 NationMaster, 2014, Transport > Commute > Distance: Countries Compared **https://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/Transport/Commute/Distance**

Category 8: Upstream Leased Assets

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by Teck in the reporting year and not already included in Teck's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory. This category is only applicable to companies that operate leased assets.

Assumptions and Exclusions

For any assets leased, Teck assumes that emissions were accounted for under Category 1 Scope 3 emissions or 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.

Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution

This category includes emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold by Teck in the reporting year between Teck's operations and the end consumer (when shipping is contracted by the customer), in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Teck.

Category 9

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 344	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 344 Teck Metals: Not Applicable
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Material/Included Teck Metals: Not Applicable
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 0.5%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 1% Teck Metals: Not Applicable
Category-Level Methodology	**Fuel-based method:** Fuel emission factors applied to fuel consumption volumes associated with the seaborne shipping of steelmaking coal.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

This category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution services of steelmaking coal. This consists of the transportation and storage of sold products not controlled or expensed to Teck. Based on the GHG Protocol, all transportation within Teck's control, where Teck is responsible for the transport and associated cost, was to be allocated to Category 4, while any transport at the expense of the customer was to be allocated to Category 9. For Teck, it was necessary to consider downstream transportation and distribution services (including warehousing and logistics) not paid for by Teck for the logistics associated with transporting commodities to the point of use or sale.

All base metal transport was at the expense of Teck and has been allocated to Category 4.

Calculation Methodology

The same process for steelmaking coal shipping detailed in Category 4 was applied here for all steelmaking coal ships. However, the seller was responsible for all delivery and transport costs to the port of destination (CFR).

Data was provided on the number of marine days travelled and the fuel consumed per day. These were multiplied together to determine the total fuel consumed per journey. Fuel consumption was determined based on information provided from BMTI (Brokers Market & Trend Information). The index was applied to both Baltic Exchange Capesize and Panamax.

Once total fuel consumption per journey was calculated, it was multiplied by a heavy fuel oil factor and a WTT emission factor.

100% of Teck's total Category 9 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

None.

Exclusions

Any emissions associated with trucking or rail transportation from port destination directly to the customer were excluded. Additionally, emissions associated with warehousing at port destination was excluded.

Emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of secondary products have been excluded.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

Third IMO Greenhouse Gas Study 2014

Category 10: Processing of Sold Products

This category includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) subsequent to sale by Teck.

Category 10

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 975	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Not Applicable Teck Metals: 975
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Not Applicable Teck Metals: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 1%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Not Applicable Teck Metals: 39%
Category-Level Methodology	**Site-specific method:** Smelter-specific emission intensities applied to tonnages of metals sold.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Emissions associated with the processing of the base metal concentrates Teck sells are included in this category. The boundaries of that processing being as follows:

- The boundary for the processing of copper concentrates extends to the point of cathode production
- The boundary for the processing of zinc concentrates extends to the point of refined zinc production
- The boundary for the processing of lead concentrate extends to the point of refined lead production

Calculation Methodology

The Calculation Methodology described below is focused on zinc, lead and copper.

Zinc, lead and copper concentrate tonnages sold to each customer were multiplied by the smelter-specific emissions intensities from a database supplied by Skarn Associates of asset-specific emission intensities derived from customer-reported performance and proprietary estimation methodologies. Skarn Associates' analysis quantifies energy use and GHG emissions across the supply chain at the asset level. In some cases, country-specific averages were utilized when the smelter-specific data was unavailable from Skarn Associates. For copper, China is the predominant customer and in several cases, smelter-specific emission intensities are not available; therefore, the average China smelting and refining intensity was applied.

Similar to copper, for lead, China is the predominant customer and, again, in several cases, smelter-specific emission intensities were not available. For the Chinese smelters where smelter-specific emission intensities were not available, an ecoinvent 3.9.1 life cycle emission factor for global primary lead production was used. To ensure the boundary includes Scope 3 elements only, a European beneficiation and mining emission factor sourced from a lead industry life cycle analysis was subtracted from this total. Although a European estimate, the emission factor was thought to be a fair reflection of Canadian beneficiation and mining practices and, in lieu of more specific data, was acceptable.

95% of Teck's total Category 10 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

None.

Exclusions

Zinc and lead products mined at Red Dog Operations and processed at Trail Operations have been excluded from the calculation, as they were captured in the Scope 1 footprint.

Emissions associated with the processing of secondary products have been excluded. Specifically, for products sold from Trail Operations, once products leave the site boundary, no additional processing emissions are included in this category.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

Skarn Associates

ecoinvent 3.9.1, "Lead industry life cycle studies: environmental impact and life cycle assessment of lead battery and architectural sheet production", 2015 (Davidson, Binks and Gediga) **Lead industry life cycle studies: environmental impact and life cycle assessment of lead battery and architectural sheet production (ila-lead.org)**

Category 11: Use of Sold Products

This category includes emissions from the end use of Teck's steelmaking coal in the reporting year.

Category 11

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 65,146	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 65,146 Teck Metals: Not Applicable
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Material/Included Teck Metals: Not Applicable
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 94%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 97% Teck Metals: Not Applicable
Category-Level Methodology	**Alternative methodology:** Carbon content of steelmaking coal applied to tonnages of steelmaking coal sold.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Emissions from the end use of steelmaking coal are included in Category 11. This is the most material source of emissions across Teck's footprint.

Steelmaking coal is an essential input to most steelmaking processes. A subtype of steelmaking coal, called hard coking coal, is a higher-grade coal that is used to produce an intermediary product in coking ovens called coke. Coke and other raw materials are then used in the blast furnace process to transform iron ore into hot metal (or pig iron). Once produced, hot metal can be further processed into steel using either the blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace (BF-BOF) or the electric arc furnace (EAF) process.

To calculate Scope 3 emissions associated with the steelmaking process, Teck makes the conservative assumption that all of the steelmaking coal fed into the process is completely reacted within the blast furnace, meaning all carbon in the coal is released to the atmosphere.

Emissions associated with the complete reaction of steelmaking coal in the steelmaking process are reported. Downstream emissions from further crude steel processing and beyond are outside the boundary for Teck's Scope 3 quantification.

Calculation Methodology

The total tonnes of Teck's steelmaking coal sold in 2022 were multiplied by the coal's percent carbon content to estimate the carbon present in the product. Teck's carbon content analysis is performed regularly on samples of shipped product to determine the quality of the steelmaking coal. The analysis results were then used to calculate an annual average carbon content.

This total was then multiplied by the ratio of molecular weights to estimate total carbon dioxide emissions, assuming that all coal that Teck sold was fully combusted in the steelmaking process.

0% of Teck's total Category 11 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

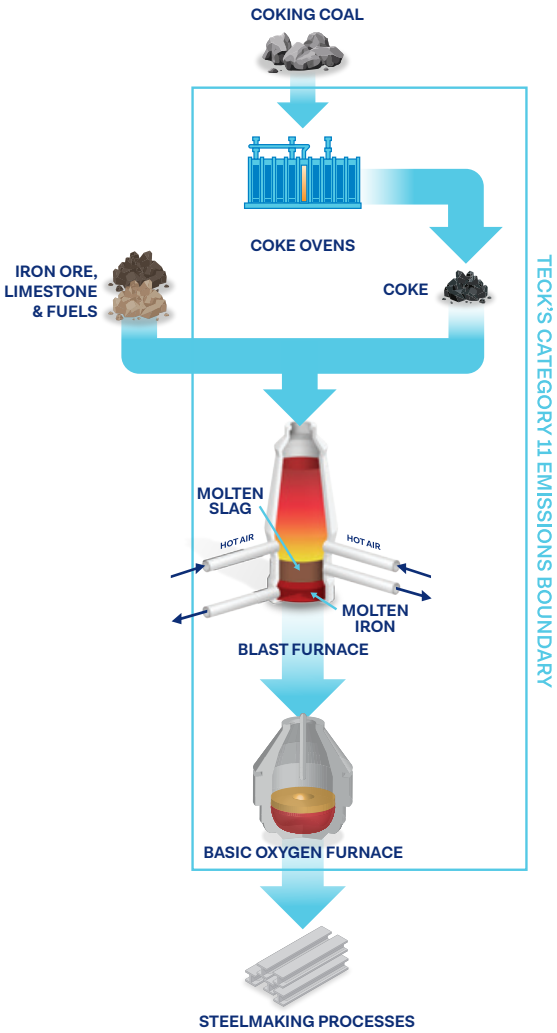
The assumption was that 100% of the carbon content in the steelmaking coal was released during combustion.

Exclusions

None.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

None.



Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Teck (in the reporting year) at the end of their life.

Category 12

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 15	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Not Applicable Teck Metals: 15
Calculation Status	Teck: Immaterial, Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Not Applicable Teck Metals: Immaterial, Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 0.02%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Not Applicable Teck Metals: 1%
Category-Level Methodology	**Waste-type-specific method:** Waste treatment specific emission factors applied to tonnage of metals sold.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

The emissions arising from the end-of-life treatment of the company's sold products have an immaterial contribution to the overall Scope 3 emissions; however, these emissions are calculated for completeness and relevance.

For the purpose of this calculation, there are no end-of-life emissions associated with steelmaking coal.

Calculation Methodology

Annual production data for copper, zinc and lead was multiplied by metal-specific average global recycling rates to estimate the emissions associated with disposal of the products sold.

The BEIS UK 2022 emission factor for a category titled "scrap metal, recycled closed loop", which was most applicable for our use, was applied to the estimated proportion of copper, zinc and lead recycled. The non-recycled proportion of each metal was multiplied by the BEIS UK 2022 scrap metal landfill emission factor.

This methodology attributes the emissions associated with the collection, transportation, handling and landfilling of the unrecycled metal waste ('gate-to-grave'). For the recycled mass, only the emissions associated with the travel to recycling plants were attributed to Teck, as the other activities are attributed to the user of the recycled material. This method is in line with GHG Protocol Guidelines.

0% of Teck's total Category 12 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

No end-of-life emissions were assumed for steelmaking coal. It is assumed that there is 100% combustion of steelmaking coal during the steelmaking process.

Exclusions

All secondary products have been excluded from this category.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), December 2022

Copper Recycling Rates, 2017

Zinc Recycling Rates, 2022

Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by Teck (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. This category was applicable to lessors (i.e., companies that receive payments from lessees).

Assumptions and Exclusions

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

Category 14: Franchises

This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a licence to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licences to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services).

Assumptions and Exclusions

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.

1 In February 2023, Teck sold its interest in Fort Hills to Suncor Energy Inc. and TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. Scope 3 emissions from Fort Hills have been quantified in this report, but have been excluded from the 2022 Teck Scope 3 total and will not be accounted for in Teck's future Scope 3 emissions inventories.

Category 15: Investments

This category includes Scope 3 emissions associated with the Teck's investments in the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

Category 15

Total 2022 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 609	Neptune: 1 Antamina: 608 Fort Hills: 6,207[1]
Calculation Status	Teck: Immaterial/Included	Teck Steelmaking Coal: Immaterial/Included Teck Metals: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 1%	Teck Steelmaking Coal: 0.001% Teck Metals: 24%
Activity Data Source	**Fort Hills:** Average Daily Production/Annual Production: Fort Hills Scope 1 & 2: Suncor 2022 Climate Report **Antamina:** Annual Production: Antamina (teck.com) Scope 1 & 2: Antamina: Sustainability Report 2021 **Neptune Terminals:** Scope 1 and Scope 2 data provided by Neptune Terminals	
Category-Level Methodologies	**Investment-specific method:** Scope 1 and 2 data collected from investee companies and emissions allocation based on equity share. **Average-data method:** Scope 3 data estimated based on investee product sales and applicable emission factors.	

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 15 contains emissions associated with Teck investments not already included in Scope 1 and 2. These are large-scale investments in joint ventures that are not under the operational control of Teck. These investments are included in our calculations, given the materiality of the revenue generated from these enterprises and, although not holding operational control, the potential influence that the company may exert on the performance of these entities.

The investments category accounts for the emissions associated with large-scale investments in Antamina, a copper and zinc mine in Peru; Neptune Terminals, a bulk shipping terminal in Vancouver, Canada; and Fort Hills, an oil sands mining and processing operation in Alberta, Canada.

Calculation Methodology

Teck accounts for the emissions of their investment on the basis of equity investment/share (%) in the company. In 2022, Teck reported a 22.5% investment in Antamina (mining), 46.35% in Neptune Terminals and 21.3% in Fort Hills (energy).

Antamina: For Antamina, total Scope 1 and 2 emissions were sourced from the operation's 2022 Sustainability Report and apportioned to Teck's equity share. Additionally, Teck's equity share of Antamina's Scope 3 Category 10 emissions related to the primary processing of metal were quantified and included, as they were determined to be quantitatively material to the category. To quantify these Scope 3 emissions, Antamina's annual production of copper and zinc apportioned to Teck's equity share was multiplied by Skarn Associates' copper and zinc smelting emissions intensities. Skarn Associates is a paid-for database of emission intensity curves derived from customer reported performance and proprietary estimation methodologies.

Neptune Terminals: For Neptune Terminals, Teck's products account for the majority of items warehoused and distributed from the terminal. As a result, Teck's portion of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from the products have been accounted for as warehousing under Category 4, Transportation and Distribution. The remaining Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the terminal have been apportioned to Teck's equity share.

Fort Hills: For the calculation of Fort Hills emissions, total Scope 1 and 2 emissions were sourced from the Suncor Climate Report 2022 (Suncor is the operating company) and apportioned to Teck's equity share. Scope 3 emissions were calculated by using the annual production of oil sands apportioned to Teck's equity share. This was multiplied by a Canadian oil sands mining dilbit well-to-wheels GHG emission factor less the crude production emission factor to calculate the emissions attributed to downstream Fort Hills emission (sourced from IHS Energy Special Report Comparing GHG Intensity of the Oil Sands and the Average US Crude Oil, May 2014).

In February 2023, Teck sold its interest in Fort Hills to Suncor Energy Inc. and TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. Scope 3 emissions from Fort Hills have been quantified in this report, but have been excluded from the 2022 Teck Scope 3 total and will not be accounted for in Teck's future Scope 3 emissions inventories.

100% of Teck's total Category 15 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

None.

Exclusions

The calculation included Scope 1 and 2 emissions of investments, as well as the material downstream components of their Scope 3 emissions. The upstream emissions for a zinc and copper mine, and an oil sands mine, were assumed to be immaterial compared to downstream emissions, processing and use of sold goods in particular, and have therefore been excluded. Scope 3 emissions for Neptune Terminals have not been included as the information was not readily available at the time of the quantification.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

IHS Energy Special Report Comparing GHG Intensity of the Oil Sands and the Average US Crude Oil (May 2014)

Skarn Associates

Independent practitioner's limited assurance report on Teck Resources Limited's Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Calculation Methodology Report

To the Directors and Management of Teck Resources Limited.

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the following GHG scope 3 emissions (the subject matter), of Teck Resources Limited for the year ended December 31, 2022 as presented in the Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Calculation Methodology Report, 2022.

#	Performance Measure	2022	Reference
1	Teck Resources Limited—Total GHG Scope 3 emissions (Kt CO_2e)	69,423	Table 5
2	Teck Coal—Total GHG Scope 3 emissions (Kt CO_2e)	66,933	Table 5
3	Teck Metals—Total GHG Scope 3 emissions (Kt CO_2e)	2,490	Table 5

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation of the subject matter in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (the GHG Protocol) and management's internally generated criteria (together, the applicable criteria). Management is also responsible for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of the subject matter that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the subject matter based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3410, Attestation Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements. This standard requires that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the subject matter is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures (primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures) and evaluating the evidence obtained. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users of our report. The procedures are selected based on our professional judgment, which includes identifying areas where the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, in preparing the subject matter in accordance with the applicable criteria are likely to arise.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement and, consequently, the level of assurance obtained is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with the relevant rules of professional conduct/code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting and related to assurance engagements, issued by various professional accounting bodies, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Canadian Standard on Quality Management 1, Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Significant inherent limitations

Greenhouse Gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Teck Resources Limited's subject matter for the year ended December 31, 2022 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria.

Purpose of statement and restriction on distribution and use of our report

The subject matter has been prepared in accordance with the applicable criteria to report to the Directors and Management of Teck Resources Limited. As a result, the subject matter may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for Teck.

We acknowledge the disclosure of our report, in full only, by Teck, at its discretion, in their Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Calculation Methodology Report, 2022, without assuming or accepting any responsibility or liability to any other third party in respect of this report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
November 20, 2023

Forward Looking Statements

This report 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. The use of any of the words "expect", "anticipate", "plan", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "work to", "should", "believe", "focus", "targets", "goals;" "believe", "continue" and similar expressions is intended to identify 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 anticipated in such forward looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this report. Forward-looking statements in this report include, but are not limited to, statements relating to: our sustainability strategy; our short-term and long-term sustainability goals, including, but not limited to, our carbon intensity and emissions reduction goals, and our expectations as to how and when we will meet those goals. The forward-looking statements in this report are based on a number of estimates, projections, beliefs and assumptions that the management team believed to be reasonable as of the date of this report, though inherently uncertain and difficult to predict, including, but not limited to, expectations and assumptions concerning: the development, performance and effectiveness of technology needed to achieve our sustainability goals and priorities; the availability of clean energy sources and zero-emissions alternatives for transportation on reasonable terms; our ability to implement new source control or mine design strategies on commercially reasonable terms without impacting production objectives; our ability to successfully implement our technology and innovation strategy; our ability to attract and retain skilled employees; costs of closure; environmental compliance costs generally; and assumptions regarding the development of our business generally. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual emissions, results, performance, experience or achievements of Teck to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties that could influence actual results include, but are not limited to: risks associated with the consequence of climate change; risks associated with permitting and development of our properties; operational problems; regulatory action; environmental compliance challenges; changes in laws and governmental regulations; costs of compliance with environmental and other laws and regulation; risks relating to the development and use of new technology or lack of appropriate technologies needed to advance our goals; natural disasters and adverse weather conditions; changes in commodity prices; operations in foreign countries; general business and economic conditions; and the future operation and financial performance of the company generally. We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive. Other events or circumstances could cause our actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. You should also carefully consider the matters discussed under "Risk Factors" in Teck's Annual Information Form and its management's discussion and analysis and other documents available at www.sedar.com and in public filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. Teck does not assume the obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements after the date of this document or to revise them to reflect the occurrence of future unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Abbreviations

B.C.	British Columbia
BF-BOF	blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BMTI	Brokers Market & Trend Information
CCUS	carbon capture, utilization and storage
CdA	Carmen de Andacollo
CFR	cost and freight
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
EAF	electric arc furnace
USEEIO	US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output
FERA	fuel- and energy-related activities
FOB	free on board
FTE	full-time employees
GHG	greenhouse gas
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
ICE	internal combustion engine
IEA	International Energy Agency
kt CO_2e	kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
PG&S	purchased goods and services
PP&E	plant, property and equipment
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
QB	Quebrada Blanca
T&D	transmission and distribution
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
WTT	well-to-tank