

Socio-Community and Economic Effects Management Plan – Annual Report

April 28, 2023

Teck

The contents of this report have been authored by the Teck representatives listed below and reviewed and endorsed by the Socio-Community and Economic Effects Advisory committee.



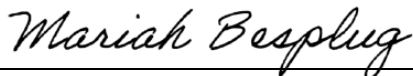
Stephanie Najda R.P.Bio – Noise and Visual



Kent MacDonald P.Eng. – Blasting and Vibration



Hannah Mitchell – Air Quality and Dust Control



Mariah Besplug – Socio-Community and Economic Effects and Feedback



Dan Charest, RFT – Reclamation and Closure

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1 Introduction

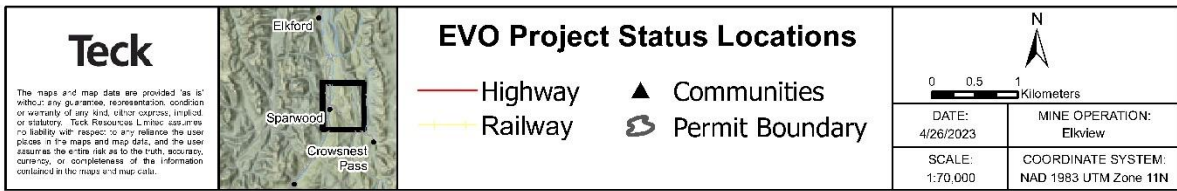
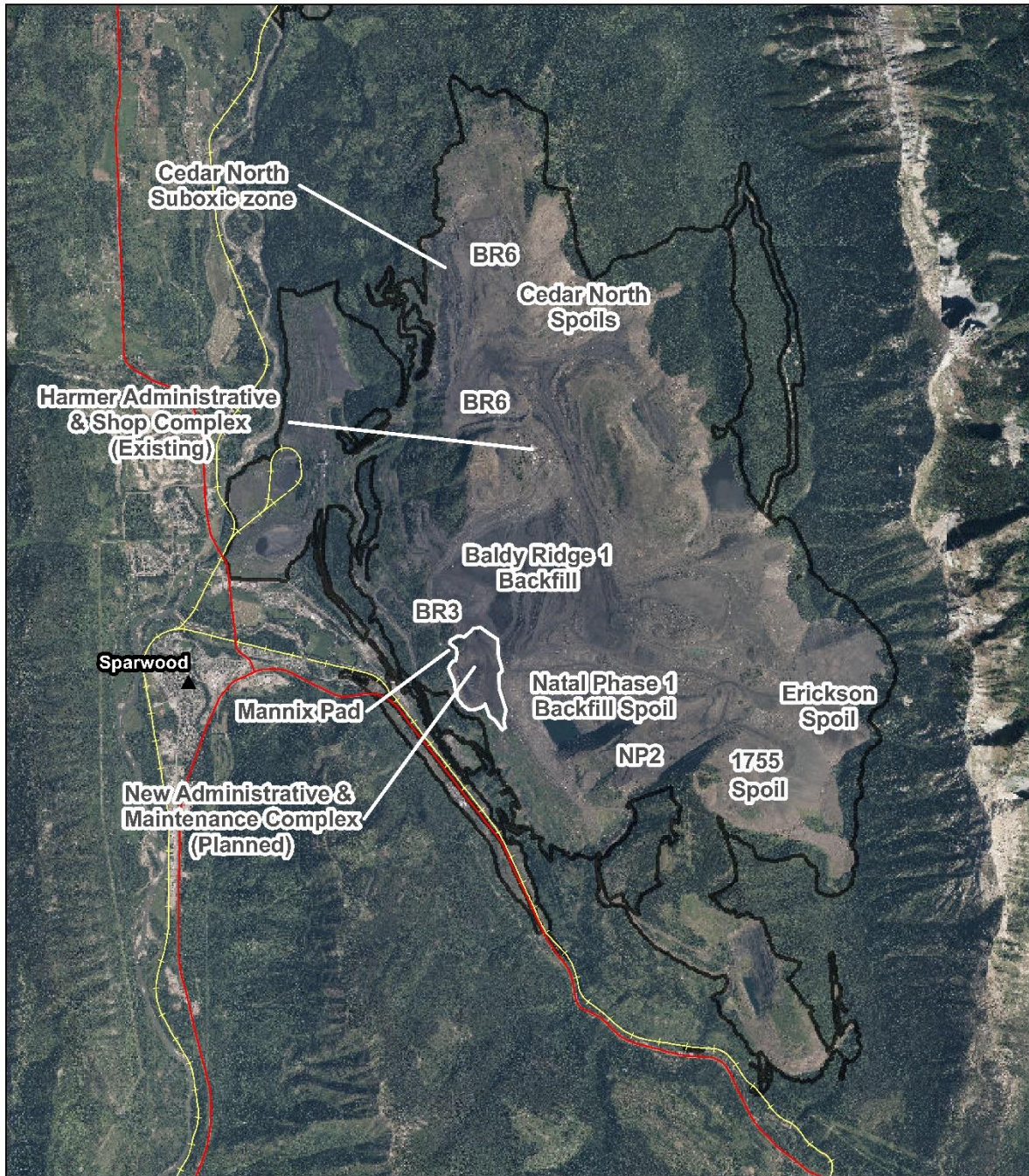
Elkview Operations (EVO) has committed to annual summary reports on the following management plans as part of the Socio-Community and Economic Effects Management Plan (SCEEMP):

- Noise;
- Blasting and Vibration;
- Air Quality and Dust Control;
- Reclamation and Closure;
- Visual Quality; and
- Socio-economic Effects.

These management plans outline actions which EVO completes to mitigate impacts from the Baldy Ridge Extension Project (BRE). Below is a summary of the status of actions related to these management plans from the prior calendar year, any changes to planned actions, and feedback received from communities on those actions.

1.1 Project Status

During 2022, mining continued in Baldy Ridge 3 (BR3), Baldy Ridge 6 (BR6), and Natal Phase 2 (NP2) under the BRE permit. Site access to the Harmer Administration and Shop Complex remained on the same route as in 2021. Waste from BR6 was deposited on the Baldy Ridge 1 backfill and the Cedar North Spoil as permitted under BRE, and the Cedar North In-Pit Backfill Extension Project as approved in 2021. The Cedar North suboxic zone construction was completed in mid 2022. Mining in BR3 continued and waste was hauled to the Erickson, Baldy Ridge 1 backfill, and Natal Phase 1 Backfill spoils. Mining in NP2 continued with waste hauling to the 1755 Spoil and the Erickson. Construction activity for the new Administrative and Maintenance Complex (AMC), located mid-mountain at the Mannix Pad, continued through 2022. Early works activities (tree-clearing, soil salvage, and earthworks) within the project footprint have been completed, and some concrete foundations have been poured. Further slope reclamation, concrete and steel erection activity will continue through 2023 as construction progresses.



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Figure 1-1 EVO project status locations

1.2 Feedback

Feedback can be defined as any comment, enquiry or complaint received from Communities of Interest (COI) about Teck Coal Limited (Teck)'s operations and associated activities outside of regulatory approvals processes. Feedback may include questions, ideas, concerns, suggestions, complaints, or compliments.

The feedback mechanism is available to all COIs in the area of influence of Teck's coal operations. It applies to the activities of Teck's coal operations and all personnel, including both employees and contractors. It defines how Teck Coal will implement its feedback mechanism in order to meet Teck and international standards, identify risks early, monitor risks, be transparent and consistent, minimize conflicts and legal disputes, and build and maintain social performance. Teck's Feedback Mechanism Process was updated in November 2022. Changes include added guidance on redirecting out of scope feedback (workplace concerns, criminal concerns, and ethical concerns) to the appropriate channels (HR, the RCMP, and the ethics hotline). Guidance for a communications plan to publicize the feedback mechanism was also updated with additional tactics and language. These changes were made following internal review. External review will take place in 2023.

Feedback from the community helps Teck understand its impacts to the community. Feedback provides information on whether mitigation measures are working, and if there are new issues that need to be addressed.

2 Noise

Daily activities at EVO include mining, processing, maintenance, coal storage and loading coal onto trains. All of these activities generate sound that may be audible beyond the mine boundary and could become more noticeable as ongoing mining activity progressively moves closer to Sparwood residences and infrastructure. The scope of the NMP includes mining activities that occur within the permitted active disturbance boundary of the operation or any construction activities that are directly associated with the operations that may exist outside of the disturbance boundary. The NMP encompasses all mining activities that have the potential to generate noise with the exception of blasting. The Blasting and Vibration Management Plan is discussed in Section 3 of this report. Specifically, the NMP focuses on the following mine-related aspects

- Site access;
- Operation of heavy equipment in active mining areas (pits, haul roads, waste rock spoils, hopper, raw coal conveyance and breaker), and for reclamation activities;
- Process plant activities; and
- Building and facility construction and operation activities.

EVO is committed to working with COI, and managing noise levels generated from EVO to stay within permissible sound levels defined within the NMP.

Through consultation, six noise receptor locations (Table 2-1) were selected based on the following general criteria:

- Feedback from the community, Indigenous Nations, and regulators
 - Baldy Ridge Extension Project Environmental Assessment (EA) Process;
 - Socio-Community Economic Effects Advisory Committee (SCEEAC) in 2019 when the NMP was last updated;
- Model predictions
 - The noise model created for the BRE EA;
 - Model updates in 2019, and receptor locations were adjusted to utilize public, rather than private land, and/or to provide easier access to existing power sources to operate the noise monitoring equipment;
- Accessibility and background noise
 - All monitoring locations need to be accessible; and
 - Monitoring locations need to have limited noise from non-mining activities which could impact the quality of the results.

Table 2-1 Noise level receptor locations

Receptor Location	Daytime (07:00 – 22:00) PSL	Nighttime (22:00 – 07:00) PSL
R01– Michel Creek Road	63 dBA LEQ	53 dBA LEQ
R02 – Michel Creek Road	63 dBA LEQ	53 dBA LEQ
R03 – Cyprus Drive	58 dBA LEQ	48 dBA LEQ
R04 – Elk Valley Trailer Park	58 dBA LEQ	48 dBA LEQ
R05 – Alexander Creek North	50 dBA LEQ	40 dBA LEQ
R06 – Alexander Creek South	50 dBA LEQ	40 dBA LEQ

- dBA¹ = Aweighted decibel; L_{EQ} = equivalent continuous sound level; PSL = permissible sound level

The volume of intensity of sound is measured in decibels (dB). Some examples of common reference sounds and their intensities are listed below:

- Library – 40 dB;
- Refrigerator – 50 dB;
- Normal conversation – 60 dB;
- Doorbell – 80 dB;
- Jazz concert – 91 dB;
- Power mower – 94 dB;
- Nightclub – 94 dB;
- Car horn – 100 dB;
- Ambulance siren – 120 dB; and
- Shotgun – 170 dB.

An update to the noise model was completed in 2019 to determine predicted noise levels at all six receptor locations (Table 2-1). The results of the noise modelling showed that predicted sound level contributions from EVO are below the Permissible Sound Level (PSL) established for all six representative receptor locations for years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2025.

2.1 Noise Monitoring

2.1.1 Continuous Noise Monitoring

Continuous noise monitoring is conducted at the R02 Receptor Location (Figure 2-1). The sound level meter collects the following sound data in 1-minute logging intervals:

- L²_{min}, L_{max}, L_{eq} sound levels;
- L₁, L₅, L₁₀, L₅₀, L₉₀, L₉₅, L₉₉ statistical sound levels³; and
- One third octave band L_{eq} sound levels from 6.3 Hz to 20 kHz.

¹ More detailed descriptions about dB and dBA weighting corrections can be found in the links below.

https://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/decibel-d_59.html

<https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/A-weighted-decibels-dBA-or-dBa-or-dBa>

<https://www.animations.physics.unsw.edu.au/jw/dB.htm>

² L_{min}, Minimum sound Level in dBA L_{max}, Maximum Sounds level in dBA L_{eq} Equivalent Continuous Sound Level

³ Numerical value corresponds to % of time that a given sound level was exceeded (hypothetical example: for L₁₀ – for 10% of the time, sound levels exceeded 50 dBA)



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Figure 2-1 Noise Receptor Locations

The sound level meter also records digital audio signals simultaneously to facilitate the isolation and investigation of extraneous noise events. The noise monitoring data is reviewed and processed by a third-party Qualified Professional (QP).

A continuously running 01dB CUBE noise monitor was originally setup at R02, which is located inside the Michel Air Station. The 01dB CUBE noise monitor experienced hardware failure on February 7, 2022 and a temporary replacement Brüel & Kjær sound level meter was installed at R02 on February 11, 2022. The 01dB CUBE noise monitor was reinstalled at R02 on April 7, 2022. Thereafter, a Larson Davis sound level meter was installed to replace the 01dB noise monitor and has been continuously operating since June 14, 2022.

Continuous noise monitoring data for 2022 are available from January 1 – December 31. EVO planned to maintain continuous, normal operations in 2022. However, the plant raw coal feed tube experienced failure on September 19, 2022 which caused the plant to undertake construction activities to repair the tube during the period of September to November 2022. Construction activities during the tube repairs included:

- Demolition of the existing raw coal feed tube;
- Transportation of new tube structures, including heavy haul trucks and cranes; and
- Construction of new raw coal feed new tube.

The plant returned to full operation in December 2022. Construction activities for the raw coal feed tube repairs occurred between September to November and did not impact compliance with PSLs at R02. In 2022, there were no PSL exceedances (as measured by daily averages) at the R02 receptor (Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3).

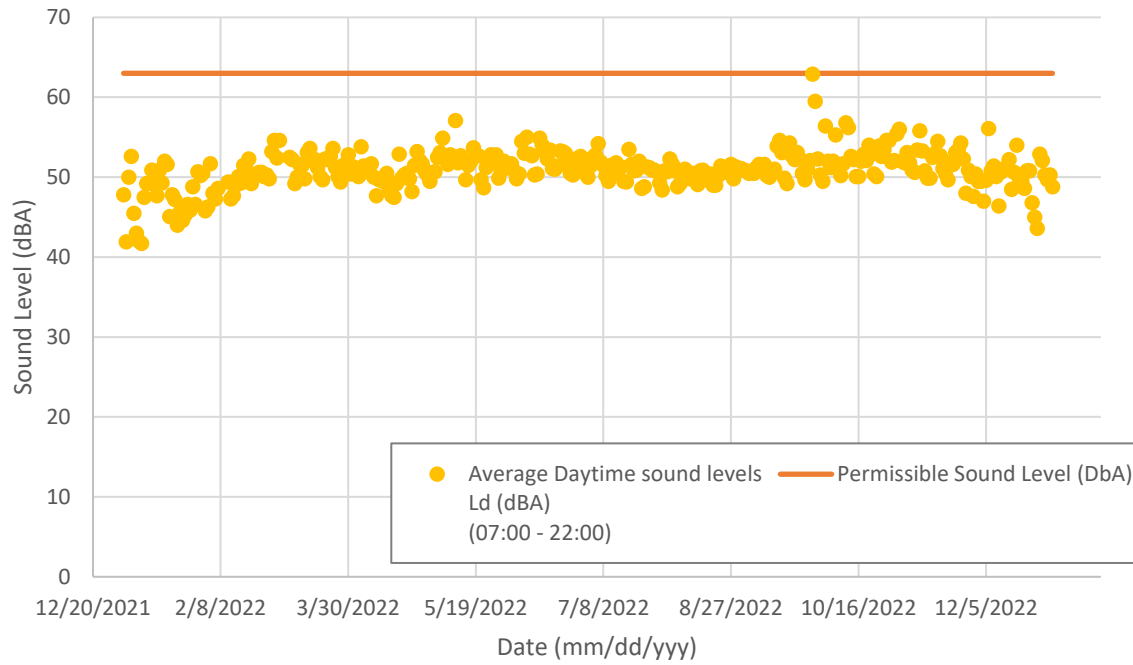


Figure 2-2 Validated average daytime sound levels measured at R02⁴⁵

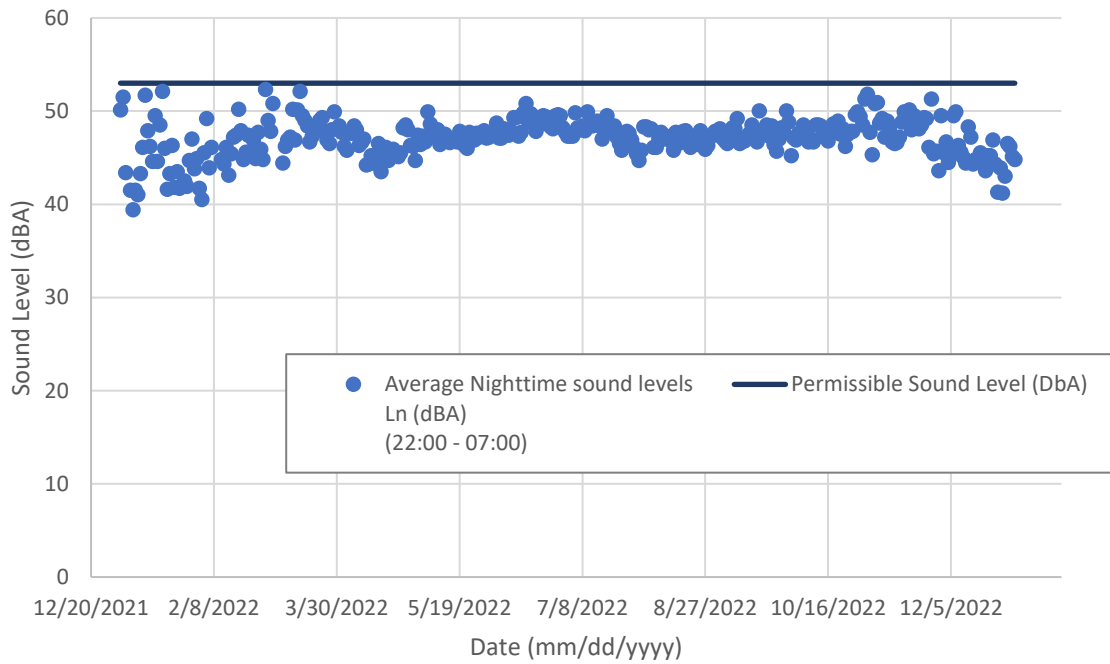


Figure 2-3 Validated average nighttime sound levels measured at R02⁶⁷

⁴ The daytime permissible sound level for the R02 station is 63 DbA

⁵ Notes on data set (January 1, 2022 December 31, 2022): six day periods are unavailable due to memory card issues.

2.1.2 Intermittent Noise monitoring

Intermittent noise monitoring consists of collecting 1-minute sound levels (L_{min} , L_{max} , L_{eq} , 1/3 octave band spectra and six statistical L_n levels), and continuous audio signals for no less than four daytime and nighttime periods at the four noise monitoring stations nearest to Sparwood (R01, R02, R03, R04). Noise sampling must occur between June 1 and September 30 annually. Dates for intermittent noise monitoring are scheduled based on consultant availability, and effort is made to avoid scheduling monitoring on the same dates as the year previous, and is not intended to provide a snapshot of normal operations at EVO. Information on current activities at EVO are provided to the 3rd party consultant performing the monitoring (e.g. activities outside of normal operation), and this information is incorporated into the final report.

In 2022, in accordance with the NMP, an annual intermittent noise monitoring survey was conducted over four daytime and nighttime periods between August 8 and August 12 at the four pre-defined locations (listed above), with the exception of the R01 station, which was not accessible due to ongoing construction of the new BC Hydro Substation at Natal. Intermittent monitoring for the R01 station was conducted ~65 m away, at R01_A (Figure 2-4). The Qualified Professional responsible for conducting the intermittent noise monitoring considered the acoustic environment at the new station to be representative of the original station, meaning the slight change in location would not impact how sound from EVO was being evaluated against permissible sound levels.

⁶ The nighttime permissible soundlevel for R02 is 53 DbA

⁷ Notes on data set (January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022): One night period was excluded from analysis due to weather (wind/precipitation); two nights had less than six hours of valid one-minute data samples collected due to memory card issues, three night-periods are unavailable due to memory card issues, three night periods are unavailable due to a hardware failure.

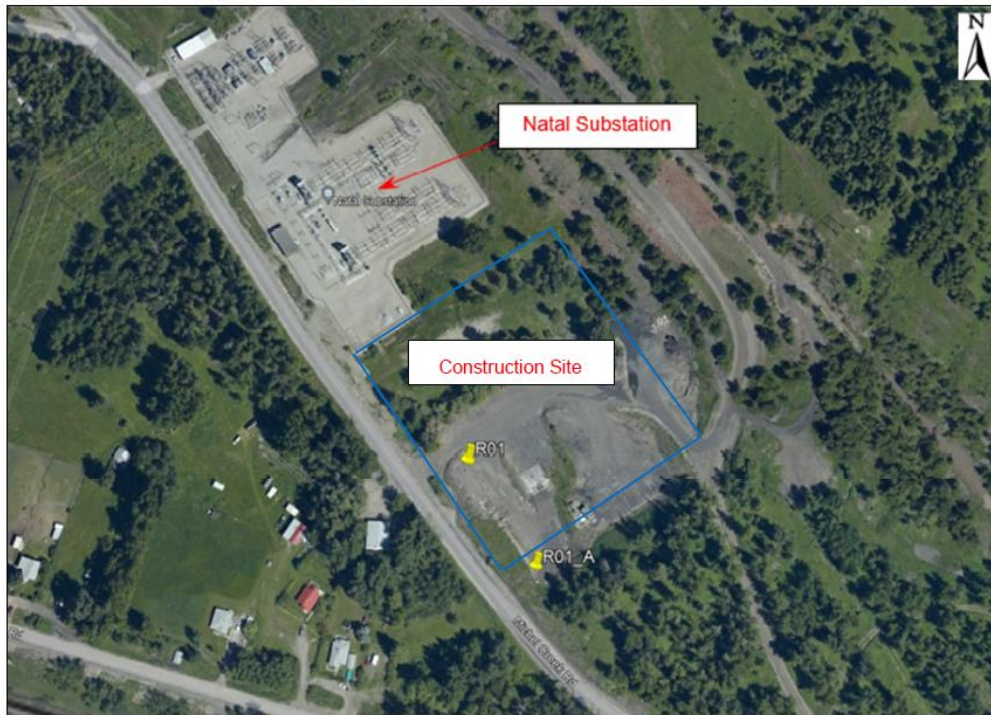


Figure 2-4 Noise monitoring locations R01 and R01_A

Measured noise data were processed through isolation analysis to remove invalid or abnormal events which were not due to EVO operations (e.g., vehicle traffic, weather events such as wind, Figure 2-5). At each monitoring location, valid 1-minute L_{eq} sound levels were used to calculate averaged hourly, daytime and nighttime L_{eq} sound levels. The averaged sound levels were summarized for each day and compared with the identified noise limits. Sound levels measured at R01, R02, R03 and R04 complied with the daytime and nighttime PSLs during the period of intermittent noise monitoring (Figure 2-6).

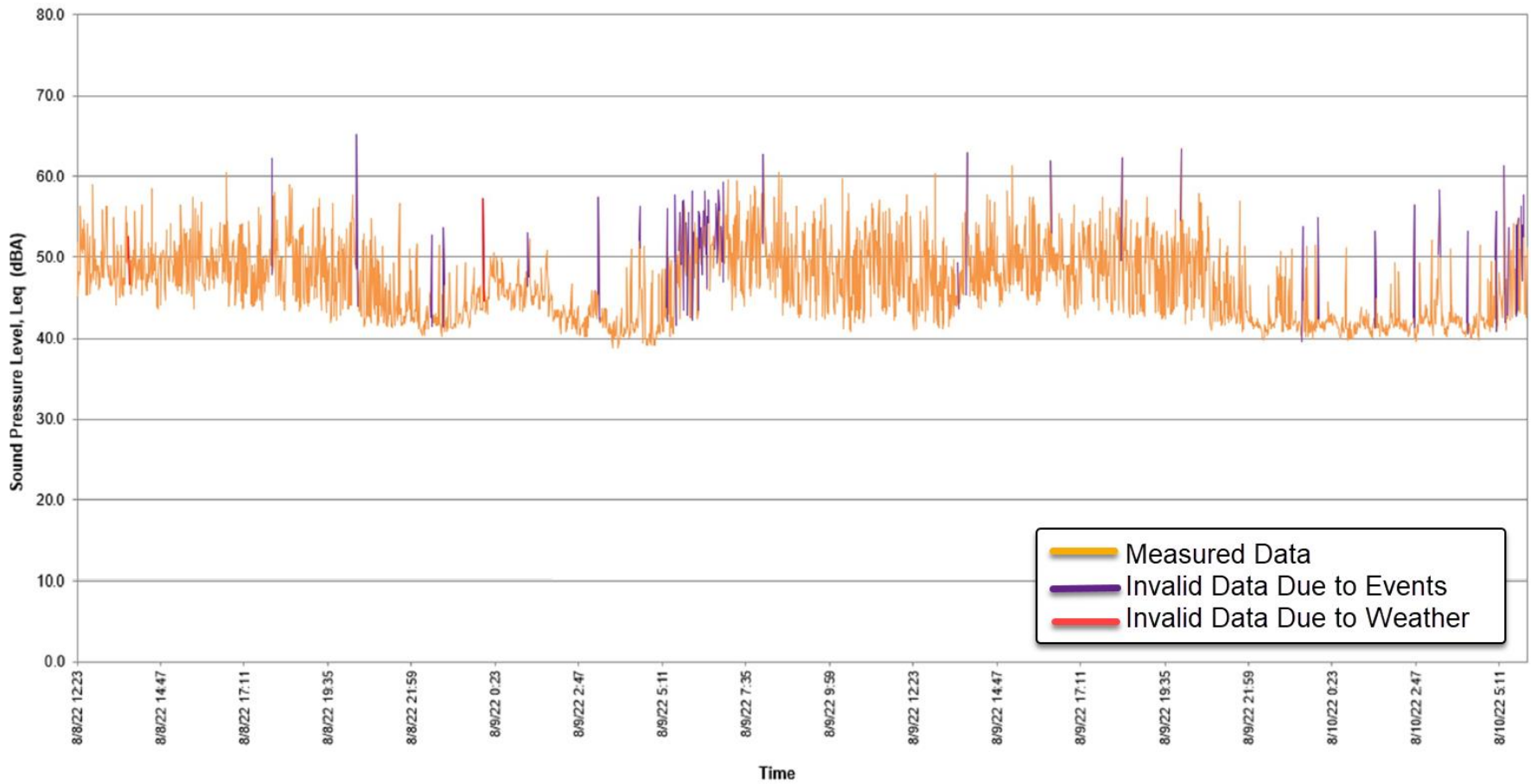


Figure 2-5 Measured sound levels with isolation at R02

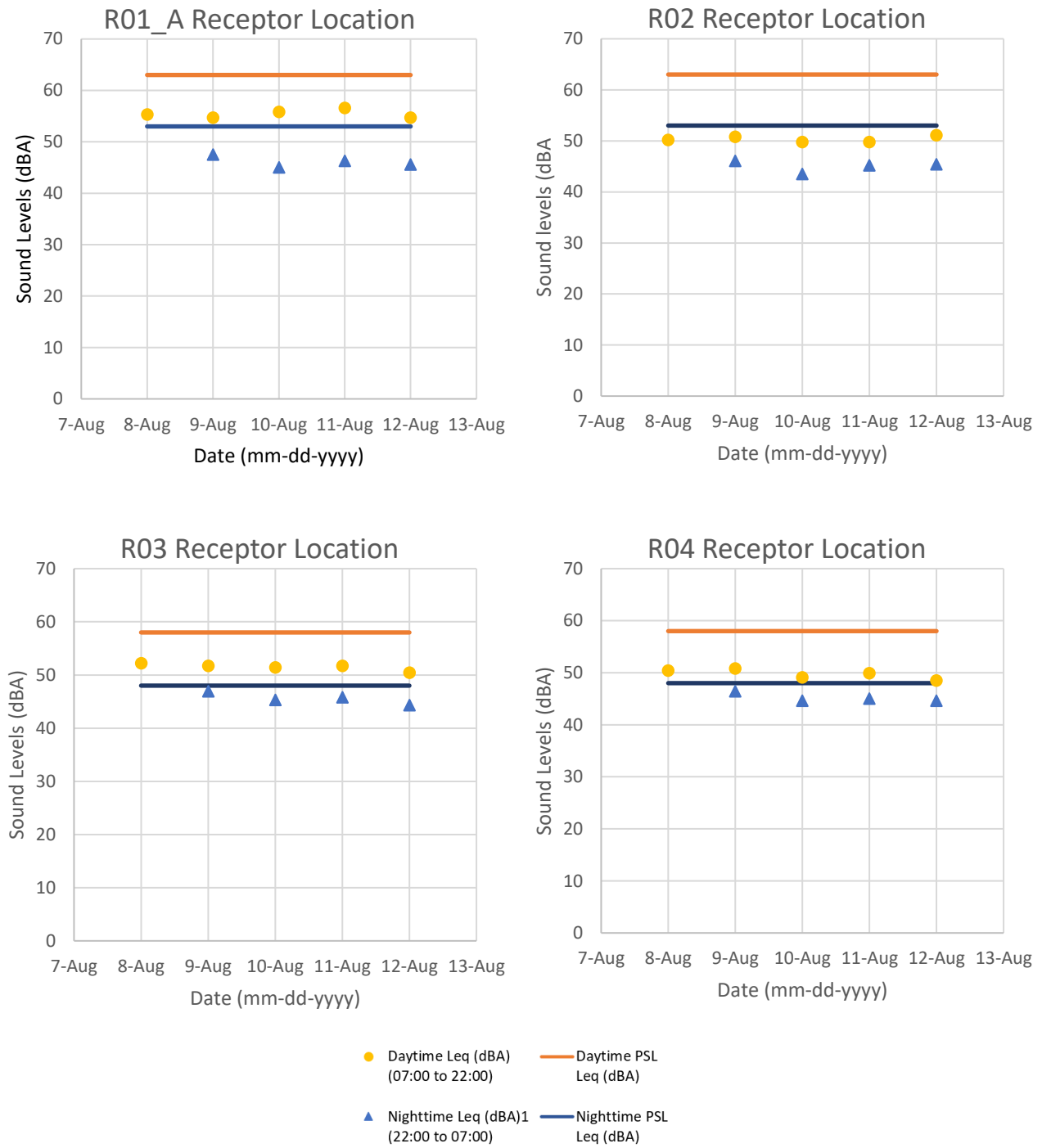


Figure 2-6 Intermittent monitoring daytime and nighttime sound levels measured by location⁸

⁸ Daytime permissible sound levels for the R01 and R02 receptor locations are 63 DbA, and 58 DbA for the R03 and R04 stations. Nighttime permissible sound levels for the R01 and R02 receptor locations are 53 DbA, and 48 DbA for the R03 and R04 stations.

2.2 Feedback Received in 2022

In 2022, Teck received zero submissions from the public regarding noise.

2.3 Changes and Updates to the Plan

No changes were made to the NMP in 2022. In 2021, EVO initiated an update to the noise model to incorporate the following:

- The Production Increase Project at the Plant;
- Construction and Operation of the new Administrative and Maintenance Complex;
- A component of the Cedar North In-Pit Backfill Project; and
- Light vehicle and heavy vehicle (e.g., graders and water trucks) use on the front-side (area closest to the District of Sparwood) of EVO.

Noise model updates advanced in 2022, and are anticipated to be completed in 2023, and will include extending model projections beyond 2025 (the current period for which the model was developed). An update to the NMP will occur by 2024, and will include a review of the suitability of receptor locations.

3 Blasting and Vibration

Extraction of coal at EVO requires the blasting of hard rock layers. Due to EVO's close proximity to the community of Sparwood, special considerations with respect to blast design and practice are required. Mining is progressing closer to Sparwood and Teck continues to be committed to mitigating impacts and working collaboratively with Communities of Interest.

Several aspects of blasting require management to minimize the potential impacts to the receiving environment and communities specifically: fly rock, ground vibrations, air overpressure vibrations, blast fumes and dust.

Fly rock is material that is ejected into the air during a blast. Fly rock is managed through engineered blast design and processes with consideration of shot direction, material type, topography, borehole size, charge weight and proper burden/relief, stemming material and best practices. Blast clearance zones are used to manage the risk of injury to on-site personnel, wildlife, equipment and infrastructure from fly rock.

Blasting related vibrations have two components which are outlined below: ground vibration and air over pressure. Both are managed through blasting practice and design.

Ground vibration is the blast wave front that is carried through the ground. Ground vibration is measured as peak particle velocity (PPV) in millimetres per second (mm/s). While inaudible, ground vibration can be detected by humans and, if they are not controlled could cause damage to property or infrastructure.

Air overpressure, also known as air blast, is the blast wave front that travels through the atmosphere as sound waves. Air overpressure is measured as pressure or decibels (dB(L)) and can be generally felt further away from the source than ground vibrations. The rate at which air blast overpressure levels diminish is dependent on distance, atmospheric conditions and topography. When a blast is felt or heard it is generally due to the air blast overpressure and not ground vibration as ground vibrations diminish closer to the source.

An adaptive management approach is applied to meet Teck's management objectives. This means, changes are made as site conditions and monitoring results dictate or as new technologies emerge. Through on-going blast monitoring, fly rock and blast vibration predictive models are updated. EVO can implement changes to blasting practices as mining progresses closer to residences and infrastructure. Monitoring and regular review of the results are the core adaptive management activity that helps guide improvement.

EVO has five available monitoring stations for ground vibrations and air overpressure. Two of them are located within the community of Sparwood (S1 and S2), the third station (S3) and fourth station (S4) are between the general locations (S1 and S2) and the mine site (Figure 3-1). The fifth station (S5) is within line-of-site of Baldy Ridge 2 to collect and monitor air overpressure in the near-field. The purpose of this microphone installation is to assist in evaluating on-bench practices to continuously improve and adapt EVO's blasting standards on-site. The S3 and S4 locations were chosen to provide more data by being on site and closer to active operations. S4 and S5 are the only two monitors that are located within the C-2 Permitted Boundary. (See Figure 3-1 for a general overview map of locations at EVO).

Each monitoring location is still operating with the Sigicom blast monitors that were installed at the end of 2021. Each recorded events by these monitors are transferred to an online reporting tool, NCVIB. This monitoring system allows for automatic and permanent recording, documentation and display of blast vibrations and air overpressure. Each monitor and blast location are displayed on an interactive map within

NCVIB, that has integrated analysis functionality. The automated blast regression analysis updates the attenuation formula by incorporating all recorded monitoring data that is associated with a blast event. The new monitoring system streamlines reporting and tracking of all blast related and non-blast related events.

The primary objective of the Blasting and Vibrations Management Plan is to blast safely and sustainably, while protecting property and minimizing the effect on residents, wildlife and infrastructure. This plan encompasses all blasting practices at EVO.

Specifically, the Plan focuses on managing the following mine blast-related aspects:

- Blast safely and control the generation of fly rock;
- Protect property and infrastructure from the potential effects of ground vibration;
- Protect property and infrastructure from the potential effects of air overpressure vibration;
- Manage nuisance vibration and noise effects to local community; and
- Minimize and avoid the generation of blasting related dust and fumes.

The plan also outlines ground vibration and air overpressure limits which are listed below in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Ground vibration and air overpressure limits at EVO

Component	Limit
Ground Vibration ⁹	12.7 mm/s
Air Overpressure Limits ¹⁰	133 dBL

Taylor Greer, P. Eng. (a qualified professional) reviewed the implementation of the Blasting and Vibration Management Plan. The qualified professional review concluded that Teck is in compliance with all conditions and actions outlined in the Blasting and Vibrations Management Plan.

⁹ U.S. Bureau of Mines: Investigation RI-8507 (1980).

¹⁰ U.S. Bureau of Mines: Investigation RI-8485 (1980). dB = decibel; mm/s = millimetres per second; USBM = United States Bureau of Mines.

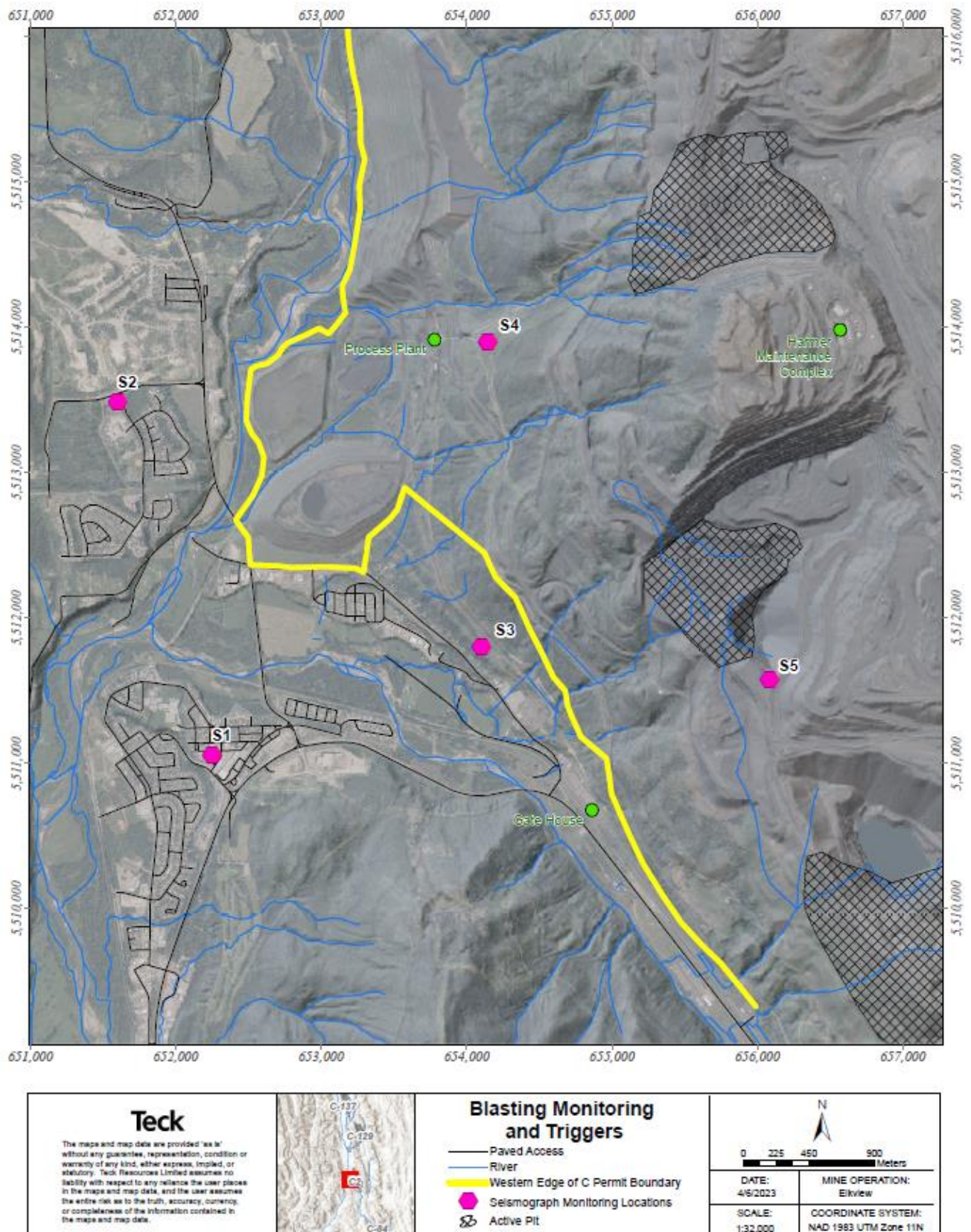


Figure 3-1 Seismograph Locations for Monitoring Blasting and Vibration at EVO

3.1 Air Overpressure and Vibration Monitoring

EVO conducted 238 blasts in 2022. The distribution of blasts are shown in Figure 3-2 below. In 2022, 169 blasts fell within the BRE footprint. Of the 169 blasts within the BRE footprint, 11 blasts were in NP2, 42 in BR3, and 116 in BR6.

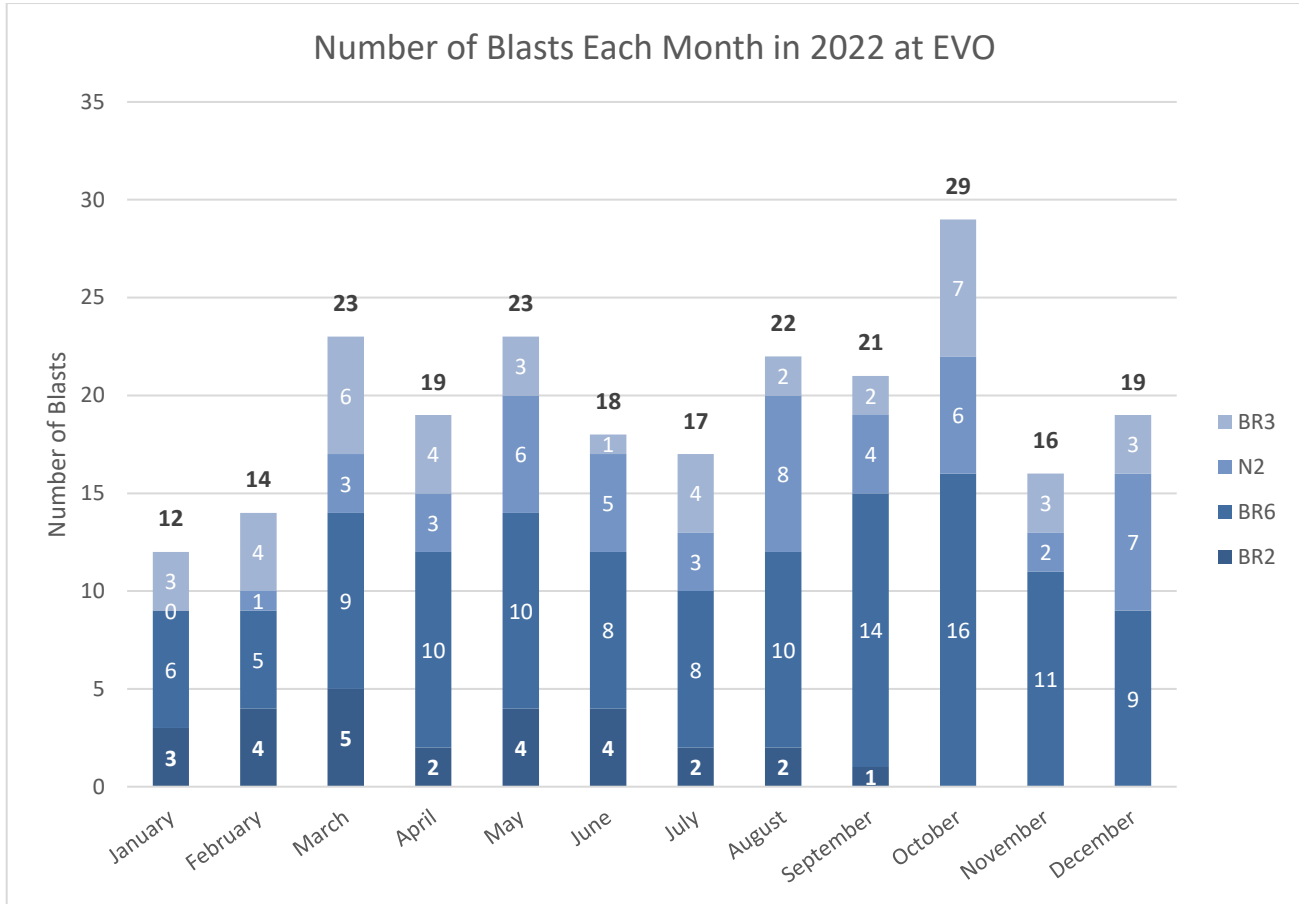


Figure 3-2 Number of blasts at EVO for each month in 2022

3.1.2 Air Overpressure and Vibration Monitoring Results

During 2022, a total of 5 blast events were detected in four seismograph locations (Figure 3-3), all of which were below the limits for ground vibrations of 12.7 mm/sec and air overpressure of limit of 133 dB(L).

The monitors were triggered by non-blast related events for air overpressure and ground vibration 1416 and 573 instances respectively. Monitor trigger limits were increased on the new monitoring system to conserve storage as the monitors are continuously recording. These new monitors do not run on a defined scheduled compared to the previously used InstanTel monitoring system. Upon review of the yearly data, there is enough capacity to decrease these trigger limits further to capture additional blast related data, especially for the on-site monitors. The new Sigicom system actively uses the blast related data points for modeling and will be used to adjust blasting practices as part of the adaptive management approach.

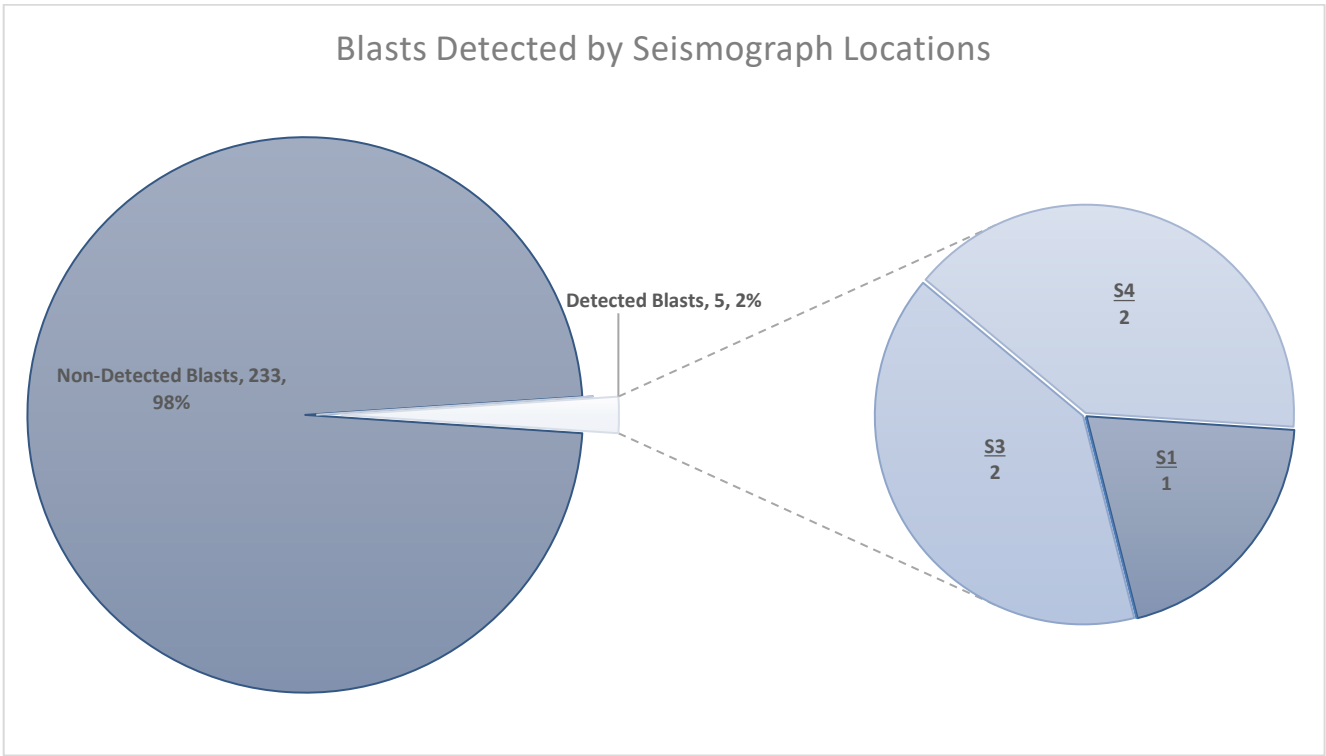


Figure 3-3 Number of blasts detected and non-detected at each seismograph location in 2022 (Location, Number of Blasts, Percent of Blasts)

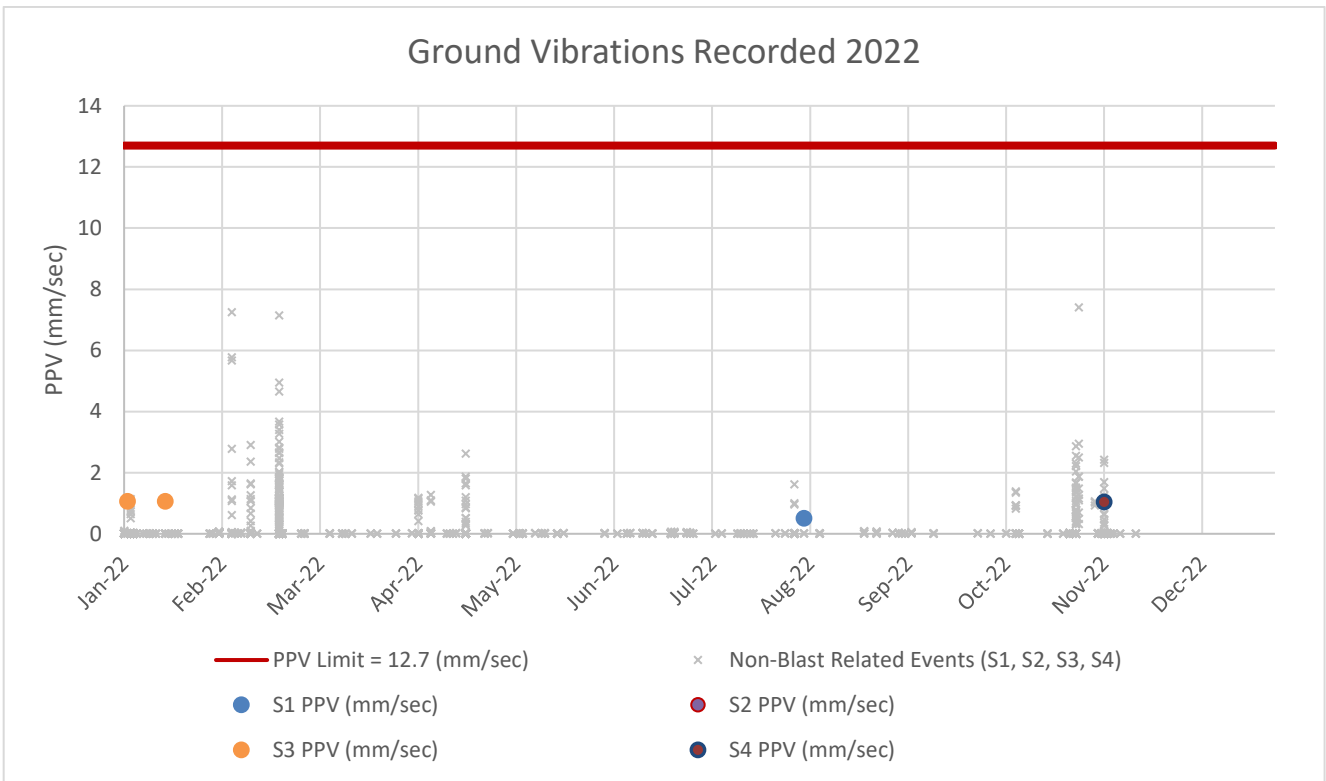


Figure 3-4 Recorded ground vibrations (GV) at each station in 2022 compared to limits

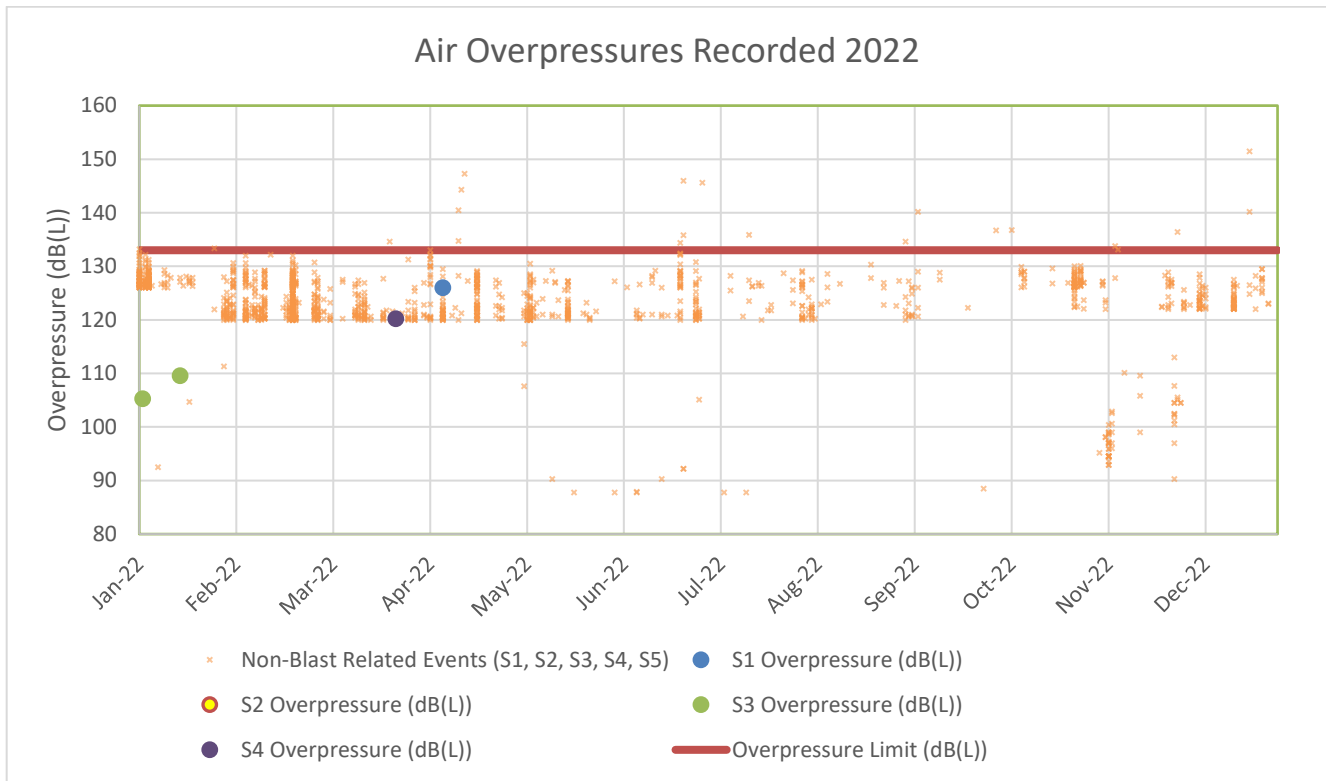


Figure 3-5 Recorded air overpressure (dB(L)) at each station in 2022 compared to limits

3.2 Feedback Received in 2022

During 2022, there were two instances of community feedback received through Teck’s Feedback Mechanism related to the Blasting and Vibrations Management Plan. On July 3, 2022 a Sparwood resident provided feedback about a blast at approximately 3:25 PM. Based on a review of the blast monitoring data at the four monitor locations, it was identified that there were no exceedances in our ground vibration or air overpressure limits. Upon review of the July 3 blast in Baldy Ridge 2, it was identified that larger than ideal sized stemming crush (2” crush vs typical 1.25” screened crush) was used for this blast due to operational constraints. This may have resulted in less confinement than normal for the blast holes. This larger crush likely did not provide the binding capability of the blasting-specific stemming typically used. In addition, due to the low cloud cover (atmospheric conditions) on the blast day the audible air vibrations from these lighter confined holes may have caused some variation in amplitude at a greater distance as the overpressure wave propagation would not have behaved normally. This could have caused the sound waves to refract downward off the cloud cover towards the community. We did not foresee any issues with using 2” crush as we have used this historically when required and based on our past experiences is believed the increased vibrations/noise would be negligible. However, we are continuing to create more blasting-specific stemming material for use in future blasts.

On October 3, 2022 a Sparwood Resident raised concern that blasting had caused the drywall in her ceiling to crack. Based on the photos provided, the cracking appeared to be the result of dynamic loading in the structure (temperature stress, snow loading, etc.). The location of the home was over 4.5 km away from any of the blasts. Our closest monitor (located at the District Office) is 3.5 km away and has not recorded any blasts over 2 mm/s. The USBM Z-curve (USBM RI 8507) sets a threshold for potential damage to drywall at 19mm/s (Stark, 2010). This monitor also records air overpressure and had not seen any exceedances in our upper limit of 133 dB(L).

3.3 Changes and Updates to the Plan

The Blasting and Vibration Management Plan was updated in consultation with the SCEEAC and BC Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) in 2019. No changes were made to the Blasting and Vibration Management Plan in 2022. The Blasting and Vibration Management Plan is audited yearly by a qualified professional. With the new monitoring system, the trigger limits will be decreased to further provide a wider coverage of the far-field blast recordings, especially on-site. The 2022 audit of the plan confirms that EVO's current blasting practices are sufficient, and the monitoring locations offer adequate coverage of the community and on-site.

4 Air Quality and Fugitive Dust Control

The primary objective of EVO's Fugitive Dust Management Plan (FDMP) is to manage site activities and mitigate effects on air quality related to particulate matter from fugitive dust.

Fugitive dust sources at EVO include the use of haul and light vehicle roads, spoiling of waste rock, and blasting and stockpiling of materials. Source emissions at EVO are primarily related to coal processing (dryer stacks, breaker station stack). Elkview's primary greenhouse gas (GHG) sources are from coal release, light vehicle and mobile mining equipment operation, and natural gas use for drying coal and heating buildings.

Below are definitions of terms as they relate to Section 4 of this report:

- Greenhouse gas: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, and any other substance prescribed by regulation;
- Particulate matter (PM): all solid and liquid particles suspended in air – can be measured based on the size of a particle (e.g., PM_{2.5} – less than 2.5 micrometer [µm] diameter) or all particulate matter (total suspended particulate);
- Source dust: dust emitted from a definable point source (e.g., dryer stack);
- Fugitive dust: dust not emitted from a definable point source (e.g., stockpile); and
- Ambient air monitoring: continuous measurement and periodic assessment of air quality as it relates to particulate matter emissions.

4.1 Air Quality Monitoring

During 2022, EVO monitored three permitted ambient air quality stations adjacent to the mine site (Figure 4-1) as well as a station at Hosmer representing background conditions. Ambient air stations are used to assess air quality related to fugitive dust and point source emissions. Samples were collected continuously and monitored for PM less than 10 µm diameter (PM₁₀), less than 2.5 µm diameter (PM_{2.5}) and total suspended particulate (TSP).

Two source locations, the Dryer Stacks and Breaker Stack (Figure 4-1), are sampled twice a year and compared to Permit 1807 discharge limits set by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (ENV). Source sampling was conducted in Q1 and Q3 2022 and the results are summarized in Section 4.1.1.

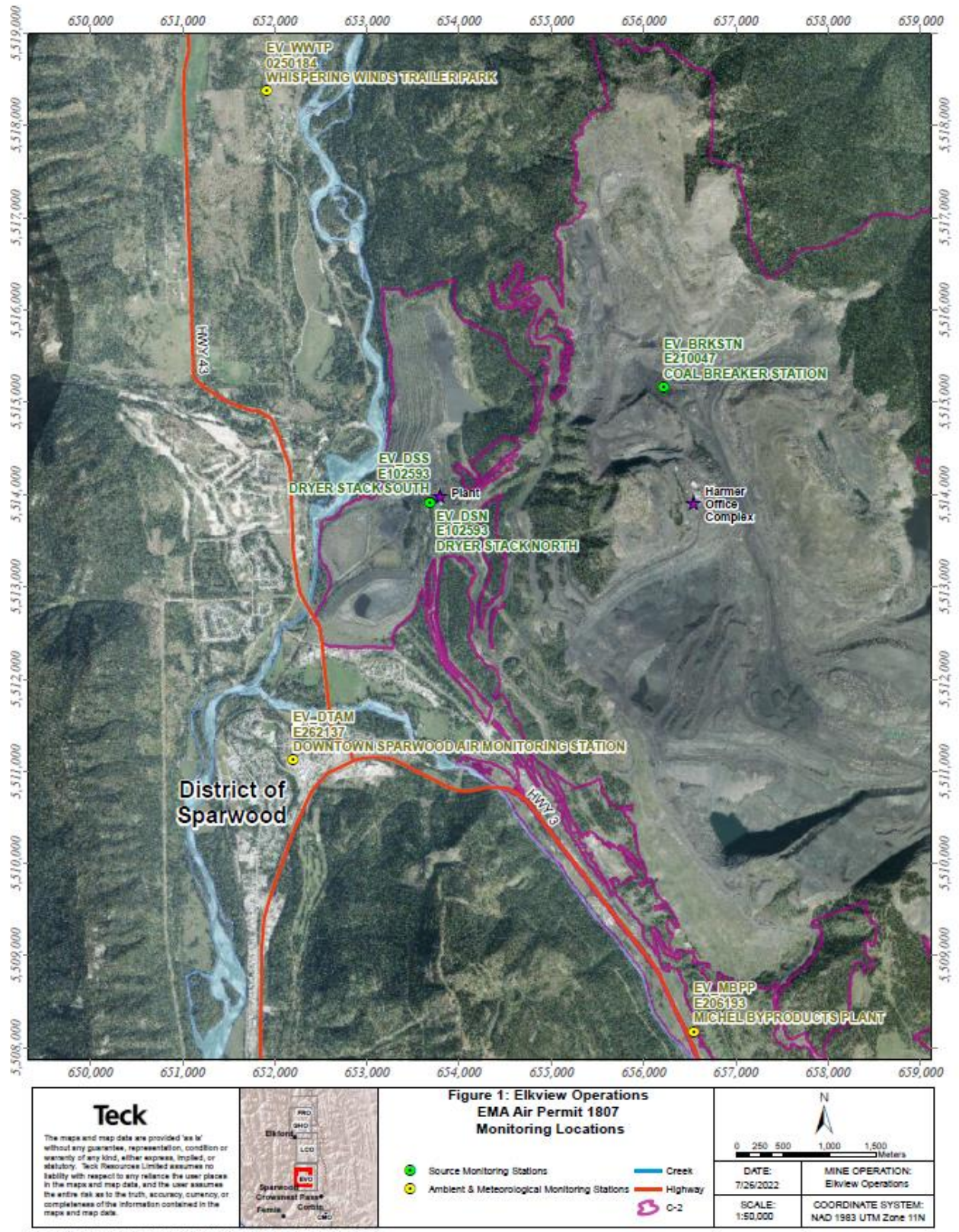


Figure 4-1 EVO permitted air monitoring locations

4.1.1 Source Monitoring

EVO's Dryer Stacks (Permit 1807 reference number E102593) and Breaker Stack (E210047) are sampled twice a year by qualified third-party professionals at approximately equal time intervals in accordance with Permit 1807. During sampling, the Plant feeding the stacks must be operating at 75% of the normal maximum operating rate or better. The calculations for the 2022 samples are summarized below (Table 4-1).

Table 4-1 Sample operating rate compared to normal maximum operating rate in 2022

Sample Date and Location	Normal Maximum Operating Rate (T/hr)	Percentage of the Normal Maximum Operating Rate during sampling
Breaker Stack		
March 23, 2022	1,297	127%
September 15, 2022	1,318	139%
Dryer Stacks		
March 21, 2022	447	115%
March 22, 2022	447	94%
September 13, 2022	358	82%
September 14, 2022	358	94%

Source emissions sampling in 2022 was conducted from March 21 to March 23 and from September 13 to September 15. Results from this sampling were below permit limits for all stacks (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2 Source monitoring results in 2022

Location	Sample Date	Average Flow Rate (m ³ /s)	Average Total Particulate Matter (mg/m ³)
Coal Breaker Stack	March 23, 2022	5.16	3.59
	September 15, 2022	10.42	142.88
Permit Limit		14	150
North Dryer Stack	March 21, 2022	55.9	63.8
South Dryer Stack	March 22, 2022	61.2	45.7
North Dryer Stack	September 14, 2022	65.1	16.4
South Dryer Stack	September 13, 2022	66.4	32.3
Permit Limit		133	85

Notes: m³/s = cubic metres per second; mg/m³ = milligrams per cubic metre

4.1.2 Ambient Monitoring

Elkview monitored ambient air quality at three permitted monitoring locations in 2022: Downtown Sparwood at Centennial Square (DTAM), Whispering Winds Trailer Park (WWTP), and the old Michel By-Products Plant (MBPP). Results of continuous air monitoring at these stations is compared to British Columbia Ambient Air Quality Objectives (BCAAQO) for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ (Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3).

There were 28 daily average PM_{2.5} concentrations above BCAAQO in 2022; ten at DTAM, ten at MBPP and eight at WWTP. All exceedances were investigated and, based on the information available, were determined to be primarily associated with the presence of wildfire smoke in the Elk Valley. Elevated PM

concentrations from wildfire smoke are evident at Teck’s background monitoring station at Hosmer during the same timeframe (Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3).

There were 12 daily average PM₁₀ concentrations above BCAAQO in 2022; six at DTAM, four at MBPP, and two at WWTP. All exceedances were investigated and, based on the information available, were determined to be primarily associated with the presence of wildfire smoke. Elevated PM₁₀ concentrations from wildfire smoke are evident at Teck’s background monitoring station at Hosmer during the same timeframe¹¹ (Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3).

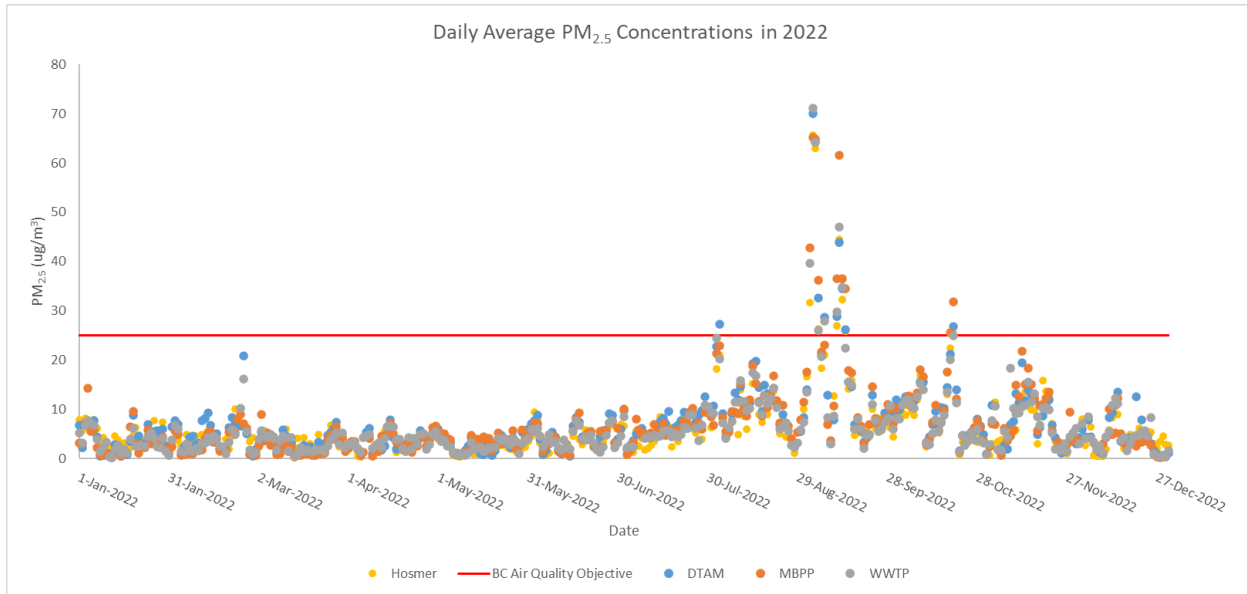


Figure 4-2 PM_{2.5} daily average results in 2022

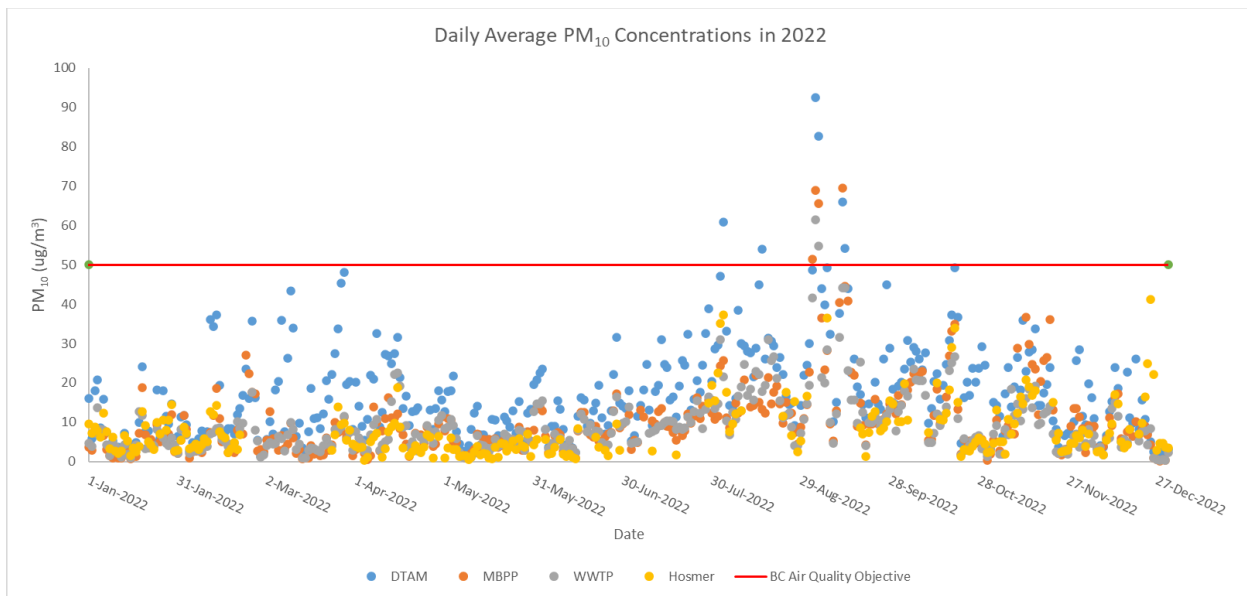


Figure 4-3 PM₁₀ daily average results in 2022

¹¹ A large volume of daily average PM₁₀ data were not recorded at the Hosmer station in July and August 2022 due to instrumentation malfunctions, primarily due to overheating during summer.

4.2 Feedback Received in 2022

Elkview continues to prioritize efforts to minimize fugitive dust generated from site. Receiving feedback on air quality and visual impacts of fugitive dust from both the community and the SCEEAC is important in determining the effectiveness of current practices. It also helps to inform new processes Teck is pursuing in partnership with industry experts like RWDI Consulting Engineers and Scientists, and Envirosuite Limited.

In 2022, EVO received 18 submissions from the public related to air quality and dust, and 226 homes in Sparwood were cleaned through the exterior house cleaning program. Table 4-2 summarizes all feedback received in 2022.

Table 4-3 Summary of Community Feedback Related to Air Quality and Dust at EVO

Topic	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
Dirty Vehicles										2	1		
Visible Dust above EVO						5	5	3					
Feedback on FDMP V4.2 from SCEEAC										2			
2022 Total Feedback Related to Air Quality and Dust at EVO													18
2022 Total number of Properties Cleaned in Sparwood													226

4.3 Changes and Updates to the Plan

Elkview’s FDMP was updated in 2022 following comments received from ENV and KNC in May 2022. The updated FDMP, Version 4.2, was submitted to regulators on October 7, 2022 along with a table detailing all comments and Elkview responses. Version 4.2 of the FDMP was submitted to the SCEEAC on October 13, 2022 and two comments were subsequently received from members.

An FDMP update was provided at SCEEAC meetings held on September 8 and November 16, 2022.

5 Reclamation and Closure

EVO currently has 1,290.0 hectares (ha) of area that is considered reclaimed. These areas include those which have been prescribed reclamation treatment or have established as a result of natural vegetation ingress. The completed reclamation area accounts for approximately 29% of the total disturbance area at EVO (Figure 5-1).

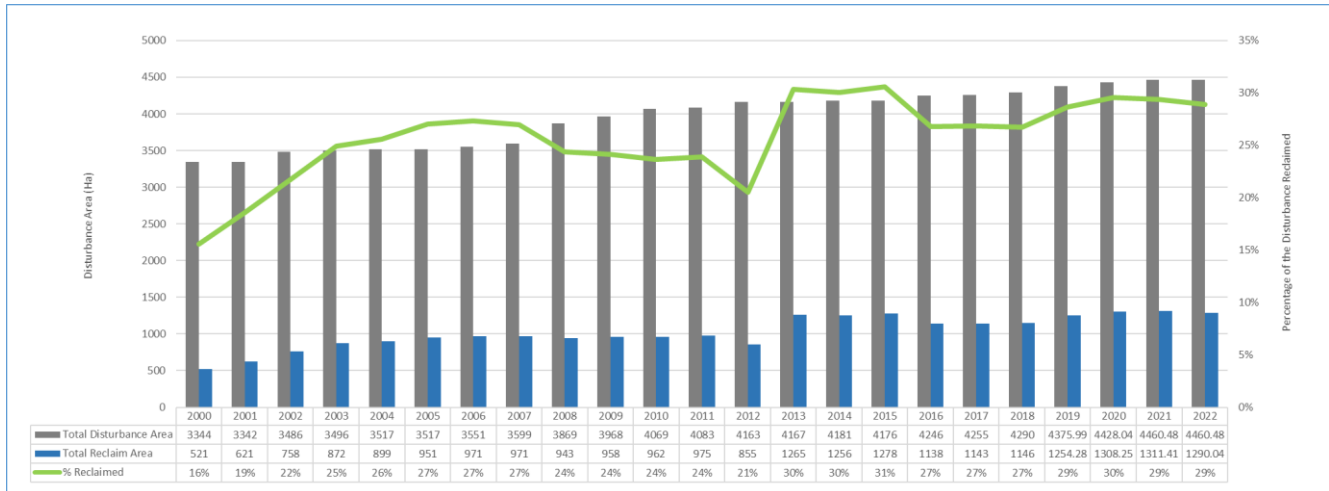


Figure 5-1 EVO disturbance and reclamation summary over the last 22 years

5.1 Reclamation Summary: 2022 Completed and 2023 Planned

The vegetation program in 2022 covered a total of 129 ha. The planting program was completed in June at the Bodie Spoil and Soil Pit Area. A total of 13,675 seedlings were planted in 4.6 ha at an average density of 3,000 stems/ha. The seeding program covered approximately 123.1 ha. The Seeding occurred at Refuse Area, Lagoon D, Adjacent to the Main Access Road, Bodie Spoil, South Pit Highwall, and Adit Highwall. The vegetation objectives were focussed on final reclamation, fugitive dust mitigation, and ungulate forage opportunities.

The Coarse Coal Rejects (CCR) Spoil continues to be progressively reclaimed as additional lifts are completed. There was approximately 7,500 m³ of cover material placed over a 2.6 ha area of the CCR at an approximate average depth of 30 cm. Cover material was also placed on approximately 1.3 ha on Lagoon D for visual quality and fugitive dust mitigation. The Administrative and Maintenance Complex (AMC) Area had 7.8 ha of cover material placement at a target depth of 50 cm.

There was 15.5 ha of contouring completed at the AMC area. There was a total of 6.9 ha of site preparation completed in 2022, 5.6Ha at the Bodie Spoil and 1.3 ha at Lagoon D. The objective of this treatment is to prepare the Bodie Spoil for additional planting scheduled for 2023 and prepare the cover material on Lagoon D for vegetation treatment. This site preparation and planting is in alignment with the visual quality toolkit (part of the Visual Quality Management Plan) and will provide a mosaic of tree structure on the Bodie Spoil, reducing visual quality effects. The Lagoon D treatment will contribute to fugitive dust mitigation as well as reducing visual quality effects.

There was approximately 6.7 ha of soil salvage completed in advance of the Harmer AMC project. The salvaged material will be stockpiled and used for reclamation.

Teck continued with the Invasive Plant Management Program in 2021 through the implementation of the annually updated EVO Invasive Plant Site Operational Plan, which includes survey, treatment, and auditing actions. The total area surveyed was 280.4 ha with a total treatment area of 136.9 ha.

A multi-year Closure Landform Assessment continued in 2022 at the Harmer Knob spoil area on the north side of the EVO property. The objective of the assessment is to complete a re-design of the spoil that improves overall stability and drainage integrity.

Table 5-1 Reclamation completed in 2022 and planned for 2023

	2022 Completed	2023 Planned
Total Reclaimed including 2022 work (ha)	1290.0	-
Contouring (ha)	15.5	17.0
Site Preparation (ha)	6.9	0
Planting (ha)	4.6	12
Seeding (ha)	123.1	150
Soil Placement (ha)	11.8	2
Total % Reclaimed at EVO	29%	-

5.2 Feedback Received in 2022

No community feedback was received in 2022 related to reclamation or closure at Elkview. There were four recommendations or feedback on the conceptual closure plan provided by SCEEAC members in the SCEEMP three-year review survey between November 23 and December 15, 2021. A summary of that feedback can be found in Appendix 1.

5.3 Changes and Updates to the Plan

The updates to the Five Year Mine and Reclamation Plan were completed and submitted to regulators, the Ktunaxa Nation Council and the SCEEAC on June 30, 2022. The Five Year Mine and Reclamation Plan presents mining activities planned to occur over the next five years in detail as well as conceptual mine plans out to the end of operations. The reclamation planning sections of the plan includes information related to end land use objectives, reclamation planning and scheduling and describe specific reclamation treatments.

6 Visual Quality

In 2019, a Visual Quality Management Plan (VQMP) was developed for EVO in consultation with the SCEEAC, KNC, Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD), and EAO.

The VQMP constitutes a foundation for adaptive management of visual effects of the BRE Project. The plan provides a working environmental management tool for managing ongoing visual effects to the landscape from BRE Project mining activity and other BRE Project components. An adaptive approach will be used to address the uncertainty of visual effects and/or the effectiveness of mitigation strategies and procedures through the integration of knowledge and experience gained through ongoing engagement, implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring and research.

Management of visual quality for the BRE Project area focuses on strategies for visual design of landscape features that are compatible with the surrounding natural landscape character. The goal of this design is to minimize the visual dominance of BRE Project mining features and infrastructure while supporting intended end land uses. The VQMP also considers other management objectives (e.g., biodiversity, air quality, reclamation and closure) as well as mine development and operational requirements to support an appropriate balance in planning, design and management of activities.

The objective of the VQMP is to address the potential adverse effects to visual quality from mining activities and infrastructure associated with the BRE Project. Specific objectives of the VQMP include:

- Meet and maintain compliance with Condition 18 of the BRE Project EAC;
- Identify visual design practices and specific mitigation strategies and procedures to minimize the visibility and visual effect of mining activities and infrastructure to key areas of value and/or viewer sensitivity to visual disturbance;
- Support social value associated with the use of the visual landscape setting;
- Support cultural value associated with the use of the visual landscape setting;
- Support broader closure & reclamation planning and objectives while specifically addressing visual quality goals;
- Integrate with other EVO management plans and commitments to provide additional benefit to performance goals and understand the potential trade-offs involved;
- Develop a visual quality monitoring and auditing program to address uncertainty of visual effects and the effectiveness of mitigation strategies and procedures;
- Support Teck's Sustainability Strategy objectives; and,
- Strengthen relationships with the District of Sparwood and Ktunaxa Nation.

6.1 Visual Quality Monitoring

The VQMP outlines a monitoring, reporting and auditing program takes place on a five year cycle, in alignment with the Five Year Mine Plan Reclamation Plan. The first audit of the VQMP occurred in the summer of 2022, to correspond with the submission of the 2022 Five Year Mine Plan and Reclamation Plan. The KNC and SCEEAC were invited to participate in monitoring. The KNC provided feedback on the monitoring and auditing reports, no feedback was received from the SCEEAC, and both declined participating in the field portion of the monitoring program. Monitoring in 2022 followed the process and standards that were developed in 2020 (found in Section 5 in the VQMP Toolkit). Regular monitoring of visual quality during construction, operations and closure provides an opportunity to assess:

- The visual effects of active or completed mine development and ongoing reclamation to determine the effectiveness of visual landscape design and mitigation.
- Identify mitigation measures appropriate to minimize the visual effect of active mining and achieve a natural appearance during reclamation that is compatible with adjacent natural landscapes.

The focus of monitoring in 2022 was on two in-progress areas (Figure 6-1):

- The new Administrative and Maintenance Complex, and
- The Cedar North In-Pit Backfill Extension (CNIBE).

Monitoring was conducted by a 3rd party consultant (WSP Golder), and consisted of a pre-visit review of existing documentation, a two field days where Key Viewpoints around Elkview were visited and the two in-progress operations were photographed, and a subsequent effectiveness evaluation that considered mine design, visual influence (how much the two projects currently affect the establishment of a natural landscape character at Elkview), and visual dominance/percent alteration (measure of a landscape features apparent size or scale).

The effectiveness evaluation determined that both the CNIBE and the AMC sites are generally configured as planned. However, both sites were in the early stages of development at the time of the field survey, which limited the scope of effectiveness evaluation to what was visible at this period of their development and establishment of reclamation. For example, the effectiveness of revegetation establishment was not possible and will need to be assessed in future monitoring efforts.

Percent alteration for CNIBE ranges from 1-21%, depending on the Key Viewpoint monitored, with Key Viewpoint 11 (Sparwood Tourism Centre) showing the highest amount of percent alteration. Percent alteration for the AMC ranged from 1 – 12%, with Key viewpoint 10 (Sparwood Ridge Powerline) having the greatest degree of alteration.

The visual influence the two sites were consistently rated as “Low” from all key viewpoints. Both the Harmer AMC Relocation and CNIBE sites appeared geometric and angular in form and had little variation in contouring. In general, both sites appear to be lacking in full implementation of visual design elements; however the qualified professionals noted that both sites were at early stages of development at the time of the field survey.

Visual Dominance/Percent alteration for the Cedar North project currently ranges from 1-21%, depending on the Key Viewpoint monitored, with Key Viewpoint 11 (Sparwood Tourism Centre) showing the highest amount of percent alteration. Percent alteration for the AMC ranged from 1 – 12%, with Key viewpoint 10 (Sparwood Ridge Powerline) having the greatest degree of alteration.

Results from monitoring highlighted the importance of implementation of the toolkit, including increasing topographic variation and vegetation, both of which are priorities for both sites in the coming years.

Monitoring will occur again in 2027.

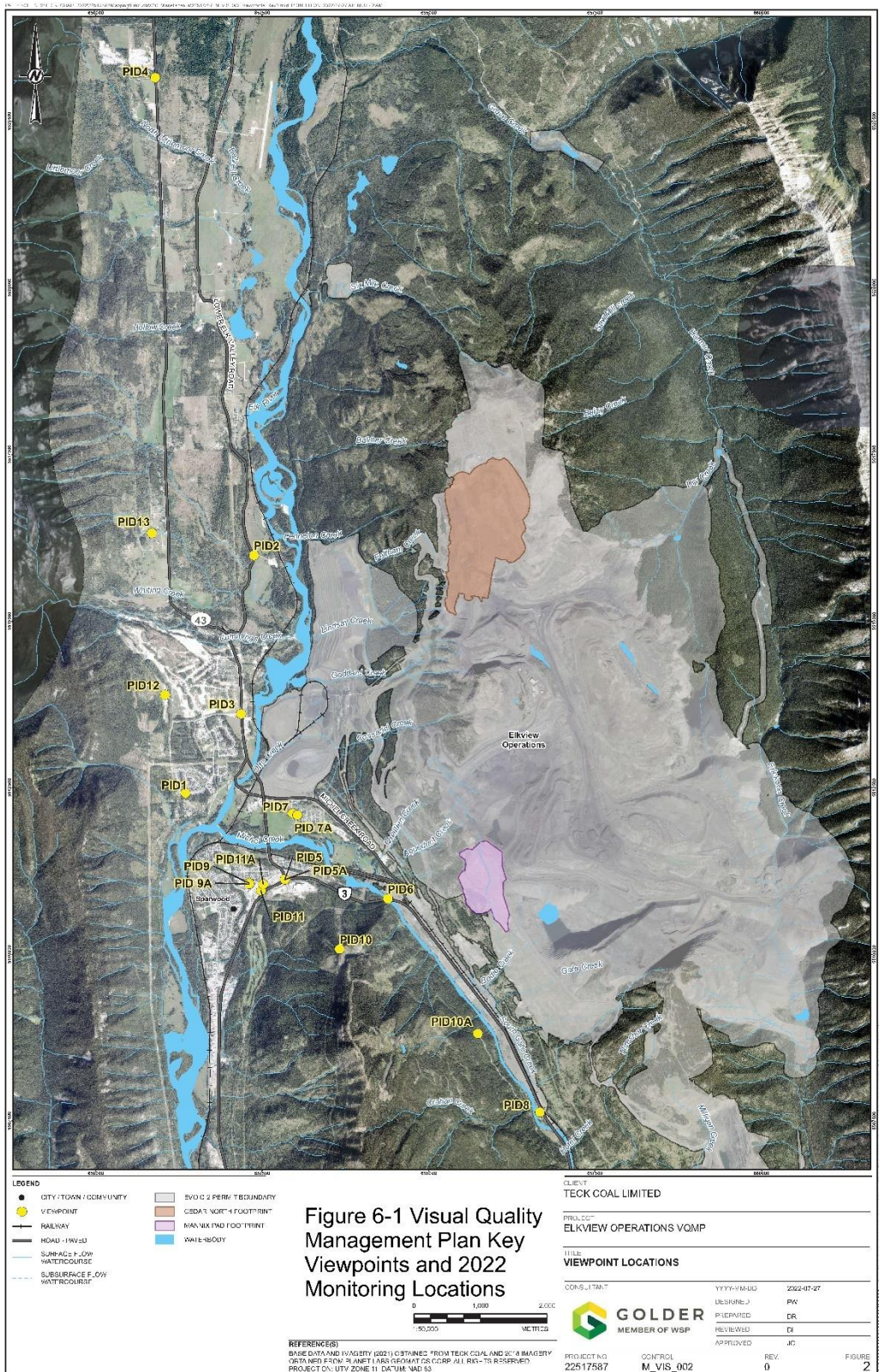


Figure 6-1 Visual Quality Management Plan Key Viewpoints and 2022 Monitoring locations

6.2 Feedback Received in 2022

In 2022, Teck received two submissions from the public regarding the visual impacts of fugitive dust. They have been included in Table 4-2 in the Air Quality and Dust Control section of this report.

6.3 Changes and Updates to the Plan

No changes to the VQMP occurred in 2022. The VQMP was finalized in 2019 and included milestones for further development in 2020, including:

- The identification of Key Viewpoints;
- Definition of Visual Management Zones;
- Submission of a draft VQMP Toolkit for review and comment to the SCEEAC, KNC, and regulators;
- Submission of draft visual monitoring and auditing procedures for review and comment to the SCEEAC, KNC, and regulators; and,
- Developing and presenting training on the Toolkit to EVO mine planners.

The VQMP Toolkit is a supplement to the VQMP, and describes a set of visual principles, strategies, procedures, and design techniques that mine design engineers can apply when planning mine activities. Each tool includes procedures, design parameters, considerations for implementation, and visual precedents.

All VQMP Key Operational Milestones identified for 2020 were achieved as follows:

- Key Viewpoints were identified representing a range of publicly accessible viewing opportunities related to residential areas, motorists, recreational and Ktunaxa Nation use areas. These viewpoints will be used to monitor changes in viewscales over time;
- Visual Management Zones, discrete units that are defined to indicate areas of relative sensitivity to visual disturbance, were identified ranging from low visibility (VMZ#1) to highly visible (VMZ#4). Various visual management tools will be used within each zone;
- A draft VQMP Toolkit that includes visual monitoring and auditing procedures was provided to the SCEEAC, KNC and regulators in September 2020; and
- Toolkit training was provided to EVO mine planners in November 2020.

The VQMP Toolkit was finalized in December 2020, and will be used in future mine planning beginning in 2021. Examples of implementation of the Toolkit include:

- The new Administrative and Maintenance Complex (AMC) (currently under construction) includes the following visual quality design elements:
 - Utilization of existing topography and vegetation for visual screening opportunities;
 - Blending of constructed slope with adjacent terrain;
 - Revegetation with multiple different species types, including grasses, trees, and shrubs; and
 - Utilization of non-reflective surfaces and neutral colors for facility cladding.
- The Cedar North In-Pit Spoil Extension (progressive reclamation to commence in 2023). The landform design for the spoil was developed through workshops with KNC in 2019 and includes a ridgeline feature, undulating topography to mimic original terrain and connect with adjacent topography, and bench areas to create habitat for bighorn sheep.
- Strategic grass seeding and fertilizing in areas to increase vegetation, and therefore reduce contrast between bare rock and the surrounding vegetation.

Implementation of the toolkit and VQMP in 2023 will focus on smaller scale visual quality improvements in key areas around site, including the Plant.

7 Socio-Community and Economic Effects

EVO and the DOS worked collaboratively throughout 2018 to prepare the SCEEMP and outline the role and objectives of the SCEEAC. The SCEEAC is a select committee of Council for the DOS. The DOS Council appointed seven volunteer community members, two representatives from Council and three representatives from Teck: Manager Social Responsibility, EVO Superintendent Environment, and EVO General Manager.

The Terms of Reference for the SCEEAC was approved by DOS Council on December 3, 2018, and are viewable at www.sparwood.ca/livable. The mandate of the SCEEAC is to comply with Condition 21 of the BRE EAC. The SCEEAC is a group intended to:

- Perform an advisory role, focused on making recommendations to DOS Council and Teck for consideration with respect to implementing Condition 21 of the BRE EAC;
- Provide a broad community voice;
- Act as a conduit for communication between Teck, DOS, and the public, and to build trust;
- Advise on engaging the broader community of Sparwood;
- Review results for other management plans preapproved under the BRE EAC; and
- Assist in identifying on-going socio-community impacts and possible solutions for adaptive management.

The SCEEAC met five times last year in sessions featuring presentations from different Teck subject matter experts related to the BRE project. Meeting minutes are located here:

<https://sparwood.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/109065/>

7.1 Socio-Community and Economic Effects Monitoring

A Livability Study led by the DOS was completed in November 2019. The study was the first step in monitoring performance with respect to the SCEEMP. The purpose of the study was to better understand the quality of life in Sparwood by reviewing multiple focus areas such as social engagement and cohesion, environmental sustainability, healthcare, the economy, education, mobility, housing, recreation, and social space. The study can be viewed at the following location:

<https://sparwood.civicweb.net/FileStorage/4C8D14839D1F4DDA9B18E54BFB4F78FE-Livability%20Study%20-%20What%20We%20Learned%20Report.pdf>

7.2 Feedback Received in 2022

During 2022, no community feedback was received related to the Socio-Community and Economic Effects Management Plan. There were two pieces of feedback from the SCEEAC on the 2022 SCEEMP Annual Report.

There were five SCEEAC meetings in 2022 which included public question periods. Meeting minutes are located here: <https://sparwood.civicweb.net/filepro/documents/83712/> As required under the SCEEMP, the Annual BRE Public Meeting was held on May 25, 2022.

Teck's annual access boundary maps were distributed in the Free Press, at site gatehouses, to outdoor recreational groups, and posted online between August 25-29, 2022. View the online maps at www.teck.com/access

Table 7-1 Engagement and communications regarding the Socio-Community and Economic Effects Management Plan and Advisory Committee in 2022

Date	Engagement
January 12, 2022	Special SCEEAC Committee Meeting.
February 16, 2022	Regular SCEEAC Committee Meeting.
February 28, 2022	Teck requested feedback from the SCEEAC on the 2021 SCEEMP Annual Report via email.
March 1, 2022	Council endorsed SCEEMP three-year update.
March 31, 2022	Teck received comments on the 2021 SCEEMP Annual Report.
April 1, 2022	Teck provided data to the District of Sparwood for the Annual Livability Report Card.
April 28, 2022	Teck submitted the 2021 Socio-Economic Effects Management Plan – Annual Report to the SCEEAC via email including a response to comments.
May 10, 2022	Teck re-sent the SCEEMP 3-year update to the SCEEAC with minor formatting changes.
May 16, 2022	Teck invited the SCEEAC to the BRE Annual Public Meeting.
May 18, 2022	Regular SCEEAC Committee Meeting.
May 25, 2022	BRE Annual Public Meeting.
May 31, 2022	Teck provided an update on the Harmer Knob Project to the SCEEAC.
June 7, 2022	Teck invited the SCEEAC to complete a survey about the upcoming Elkview Operations tour.
June 7, 2022	Teck invited the SCEEAC to participate in VQMP auditing program and to provide feedback on VQMP.
June 14, 2022	Teck displayed the BRE Annual Public Meeting notes at the Sparwood Public Library, the Teck Social Responsibility Office in Sparwood and the DOS Main Office.
June 30, 2022	Teck notified the SCEEAC that the Elkview Operations Five Year Mine Plan and Reclamation Plan was submitted, and provided the document for review.
July 28, 2022	Teck sent the VQMP Audit and Monitoring Reports from 2022 to the SCEEAC and invited them to provide feedback via email.
August 25, 2022	Teck printed annual access boundary maps in the Free Press and posted them online at Teck.com/access .
August 29, 2022	Teck distributed annual access boundary maps to site gatehouses, local gas stations and outdoor recreation groups.
September 8, 2022	Elkview Operations hosted a tour for SCEEAC members and District of Sparwood Staff.
September 8, 2022	Regular SCEEAC Committee Meeting.
October 11, 2022	Teck sent a Fugitive Dust flyer to residents of Sparwood via mail.
October 13, 2022	Teck sent the updated Fugitive Dust Management Plan to the SCEEAC via email.
October 31, 2022	Teck sent results of continuous and intermittent noise monitoring to the SCEEAC via email and presented it at the November 16 meeting.
November 16, 2022	Regular SCEEAC Committee Meeting.

December 21, 2022	Teck provided an update to SCEEAC on the feedback mechanism, Sparwood administrative office, spray station and District of Sparwood cameras via email.
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7.3 Changes and Updates to the Plan

The overall purpose of the SCEEMP is to provide a comprehensive adaptive management framework and process designed not only to ensure compliance with the BRE EAC, specifically Condition 21 (Section 1.2), but also to be the foundation for a long-lasting and effective partnership between Teck and the DOS.

The SCEEMP three-year update was completed in 2022. At the SCEEAC meeting on November 17, 2021, the survey to provide feedback on the SCEEMP three-year review was introduced to the SCEEAC. The survey was distributed via email November 23. There were ten survey responses by the December 15 deadline. A summary of that feedback is provided in Appendix 1 and was presented to SCEEAC at the January 12 special meeting. Version 2.0 was completed on February 12 and presented at the February 16 committee meeting. The District of Sparwood Council endorsed it on March 1, 2022.

8 Summary and Conclusions

Results from noise monitoring in 2022 (continuous from January 1 – December 31, and intermittent from August 8-12) indicate that all measured sound levels from EVO were in compliance with Permissible Sound Levels as defined in the Noise Management Plan. Noise model updates advanced in 2022, and are anticipated to be completed in 2023. There were no changes to the NMP in 2022 and no submissions from the public regarding noise.

The Blasting and Vibrations Management Plan's primary objective is to blast safely and sustainably, while also protecting property, wildlife and infrastructure, and minimizing the effect on residents. Teck continues to use the Sigicom blast monitors that were installed at the end of 2021 the online reporting tool, NCVIB. During 2022, a total of 5 blast events were detected in four seismograph locations (Figure 3-3), all of which were below the limits for ground vibrations of 12.7 mm/sec and air overpressure of limit of 133 dB(L). There were two instances of feedback from the public related to blasting and vibration. No changes were made to the Blasting and Vibration Management Plan in 2022.

EVO continues to implement its air monitoring program in accordance with the requirements identified in Permit 1807. In October 2022 the FDMP was updated and submitted to SCEEAC for comment. In general, the daily averages from the ambient air monitors were below the BC AAQO. The majority of the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} daily average exceedances were a result of forest fire activity in the summer and early fall. Source emissions sampling occurred at the Dryer Stacks and Breaker Stack in Q1 and Q3 2022. All source emissions results for 2022 remained below permit limits.

In 2022, reclamation continued at EVO. The total area reclaimed at EVO, including work completed in 2022, was 1290.0 ha which is 29% of the total disturbed area. Activities included contouring (7.1 ha), site preparation (6.9 ha), planting (4.6 ha), seeding (124.4 ha) and soil placement (7.4 ha). The updates to the Five Year Mine and Reclamation Plan were completed in June 30, 2022. There were no instances of feedback about closure and reclamation at Elkview in 2022.

The Visual Quality Management Plan was developed for EVO in 2019. The first audit of the VQMP occurred in the summer of 2022, to correspond with the submission of the 2022 Five Year Mine Plan and Reclamation Plan. The focus of monitoring in 2022 was on the new Administrative and Maintenance Complex and the Cedar North In-Pit Backfill Extension. There were two submissions from the public regarding the visual impacts of fugitive dust.

The SCEEAC met five times last year in two-hour sessions featuring presentations from different Teck subject matter experts related to the BRE project. The SCEEMP three-year update was completed in 2022 following feedback from SCEEAC in late 2021. Feedback from the three-year review can be found in Appendix 1. The District of Sparwood Council endorsed the plan on March 1, 2022.

Appendix 1-Survey Responses for the SCEEMP three-year review

Topic	Responses
Section 3: Objectives – Teck and the DOS are committed to achieving the following broad outcomes for their working relationship	
Level of agreement with the following objectives: (a) A flexible, evolving, collaborative process for implementation of the SCEEMP which ensures meaningful input from the community and increases trust and understanding	Strongly agree: 7 Somewhat agree: 3
(b) Community members recognize the value and the benefits from the SCEEMP and recognize that their input has a visible and tangible impact on the community and livability; this is assisted by provision of clear and accessible information to community members	Strongly agree: 5 Somewhat agree: 4 Neutral: 1
(c) Teck and DOS have a dedicated team to advance the collaborative framework; and there is a clear process with dedicated resources for working together	Strongly agree: 6 Somewhat agree: 4
(d) The SCEEMP process is effectively connected with existing regulatory processes and committees -	Strongly agree: 1 Somewhat agree: 8 Neutral: 1
(e) The SCEEMP is viable over the long-term	Strongly agree: 5 Somewhat agree: 4 Somewhat disagree: 1
What is working well regarding the above objectives (a-e)?	<p>I believe the structure of the SCEEMP is effective and the committee of representatives from Teck, DoS, and the community is good.</p> <p>There is mutual broad agreement and alignment on working together for the betterment of the community/company relationship and to mitigate impacts to the community.</p> <p>The process provides a regular interface through which concerns can be raised and tracked. Responses can be provided and communicated out. The meeting intervals are scheduled throughout the year and preparations can be made by all parties in advance.</p> <p>EVO is receptive to input</p> <p>The working connection is a vital issue with progressive relationship and also resulting to the successful. It must also be presumed that with this connection Teck may have input from outside parties to aid their own plans.</p> <p>The meetings work well and it gives Teck an opportunity to present to the committee initiatives that are moving forward in regards to BRE</p> <p>The open dialogue; the presentations; the feedback</p> <p>Meeting with Teck and committee members on reg basis working well</p> <p>The process as it has evolved is working well. Review of issues brought forward are given meaningful respectful consideration</p> <p>Great participation and commitment by all parties. Issues</p>

	<p>raised by the community are addressed by the mine and feedback provided timeously. Allows open dialogue</p>
<p>What is not working well regarding the above objectives(a-e)?</p>	<p>The frequent change of support staff from the District and Teck over the past 3 years has been surprising. I would suggest alerting the committee to the changes prior to meetings (sometimes it is nice to say goodbye and thank people for their contributions to the committee)</p>
	<p>At times there are concerns raised that may require a faster response than at the next meeting and the mechanism to do so is usually email, which is not as interactive. There may be no better solution here as every process has some limitations and the nature of the public discussion is transparent as opposed to one-on-one side discussions.</p>
	<p>community's ability to differentiate between a EVO issue and a Teck wide issue.</p>
	<p>In reviewing the subject above "Community Members" In general I found that those that I conversed with in the public had little idea of the working and foremats of SCEEMP. With that being said and explained they were interested and impressed with the connection and relationship with Teck. It therefore appears to me that the conversive relationship with the public needs to be reviewed.</p>
	<p>Teck is bound by provincial regulation and they have in the past filed documents that were not agreed to by either SCEEAC or the DOS Mayor and Council. This provides for an awkward working relationship when that happens. Teck must provide the DOS Mayor and Council with more time to review documents that are going to the provincial level.</p>
	<p>The lack of Teck head office commitment</p>
	<p>Sometimes meeting dates are too far apart</p>
	<p>I believe some issues which have been brought forward could be resolved faster. Maybe streamlining decision making process in routine situations</p>
	<p>Virtual meetings are required due to Covid but face to face meetings always work best.</p>
<p>Section 3: Objectives – The relationship continues to be seen by DOS [citizens, Council, staff] and Teck [EVO, Social Responsibility Group, Corporate] as a place of respect and ownership.</p>	
<p>Level of agreement with the following objectives:</p>	
<p>(f) Transparency is demonstrated by clear intent and actions to share information in common language that is accessible and useable by residents and distilled to inform Council and the community.</p>	<p>Strongly agree: 3 Somewhat agree: 6 Neutral: 1</p>
<p>(g) Accountability is demonstrated by clear line of sight between decisions made, including clarity of who makes decisions, and the work done.</p>	<p>Strongly agree: 4 Somewhat agree: 5 Neutral: 1</p>
<p>(h) There is a good match between how the community perceives the Teck/DOS partnership and the reality of how the</p>	<p>Strongly agree: 1 Somewhat agree: 6 Neutral: 3</p>

partnership functions to achieve the purpose of SCEEMP.	
(i) External groups and audiences see the relationship as leading edge, forward-looking, ground-breaking and innovative and see it as seamless.	Strongly agree: 1 Somewhat agree: 7 Neutral: 2
What is working well regarding the above objectives (f-i)?	I think there is a good level of respect in the relationship between Teck/DOS and the dialogue is open and constructive. Parties are comfortable sharing information on both sides and giving feedback.
	All parties seem committed to the process. Information is shared and thoughtful questions are posed to Teck.
	In general we have developed a good all round relationship which looks forward to success.
	Teck is proactive in providing information on things that are aligned with BRE
	The communication of meetings, events and current operations is really good; Elkviews commitment is evident
	Community somewhat agrees with Teck Dos relationship
	I believe the general public feels reassured by the workings of the current process. I also think it is considered a way of effectively addressing concerns
	This is the only forum of its kind in the Elk Valley and is a bench mark for other towns and mines to follow suit
What is not working well regarding the above objectives (f-i)?	To show partnership and to give another level of feedback, the District should set up a hotline, much like Teck's line to report dust, noise, etc, and share the feedback with Teck.
	There is always room to improve and I do wonder how the information from the SCEEAC gets into the hands of the community members on an ongoing basis.
	The meetings seem to attract the same participants from the public as opposed to a rotating roster. Perhaps that is a sign that the information is not as appealing. Or it may be a sign that the issues are being dealt with adequately.
	It is in my view that SCEEMP make decisions on subjects in which some members have not personally viewed the Teck operations. e.g. Having myself having spent years working amongst machinery in servere dust conditions and trying to control the subject I find that inexperienced can become a challenge. It is noteable that members of SCEEMP view the sight to fore foot sound decisions.
	Outside of the committee I doubt anyone in Sparwood has a clue about this committee and its workings.
	The lack of Teck head office commitment to the committee; if they were to have representation in this group it would be truly leading edge
	Feedback to community can be improved
	Improved methods for resolving issues quickly would be a good thing
	Roles and responsibilities could be better defined and may need to be updated and redistributed given staff changes
Section 4: Scope and Scale	
Recommendations or feedback on the scope and scale	I believe the scale is sufficient. It maybe beneficial for SCEEAC to have an RDEK member on the committee.
	I have discussed tis item with several residents who are

	<p>living in the prescribed above area. They were not aware of the SCEEMP /Teck communication. Several then made suggestions to me for assistance with their properties. This was followed through with success. The correction communication seems to be a problem there. However answered with great respect for SCEEMP</p> <p>Scope should include Teck HO</p>
Section 5: Advisory Committee	
<p>The Advisory Committee is a group intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform an advisory (not decision making) role, focused on making recommendations to DOS Council and Teck for consideration with respect to implementing Condition 21 • Provide a broad community voice • Act as a conduit for Teck EVO and DOS to reach citizens and for citizens to reach Teck EVO and DOS – and to build trust • Advise on engaging the broader community of Sparwood, • Review results for other Management Plans (Table 4-1) required as per BRE EAC #M16-01 • Assist in identifying on-going socio-community impacts and possible solutions for adaptive management <p>Is the above an accurate description of the Advisory Committee?</p>	<p>Yes: 10</p>
Section 6.2: Roles and Responsibilities	
<p>It will be the responsibility of both of the AM Leads to ensure that topics are applicable to the AM process and to develop draft products for each stage of the SCEEMP AM process as required. A critical responsibility of the AM Leads is to keep accurate, timely, and complete records of all decisions made at each stage in the SCEEMP process. SCEEMP Adaptive Management cycles may take a considerable length of time, and it is likely that adjustments will be made within a stage prior to moving to the next stage as knowledge increases.</p> <p>Are you satisfied with the AM Lead responsibilities?</p>	<p>Yes: 10</p>
Section 7: Livability Study	
<p>Recommendations of feedback on the annual Livability Report Card</p>	<p>It is a useful tool and snapshot in time.</p> <p>We have to find a way to differentiate between how BRE make financial compensation to Sparwood and where Teck Corporate enters the SCEEMP</p> <p>Keep simplifying</p> <p>Good through study. We may want to get information out to community faster</p>
Principles of Engagement	
<p>Level of agreement with the following principles:</p> <p>Purposeful: design engagement efforts with a</p>	<p>Strongly agree: 5 Somewhat agree: 4 Neutral: 1</p>

clear understanding and agreement of why the engagement is being done.	
Knowledgeable: ensure broad awareness and understanding of the project through communication.	Strongly agree: 6 Somewhat agree: 4
Transparent: clear, timely (reliable), accessible communication, including data and reports pertinent to the project are essential. Project communications should flow through consistent channels (i.e. Sparwood.ca/livable), and designated channels should be the authority on the most up to date information (to avoid spread of misinformation).	Strongly agree: 6 Somewhat agree: 3 Neutral: 1
Grant Agency: engagement efforts should create a sense of agency for the community. Community members will be more engaged if they believe they can have an impact. Community input should translate into change, and if it doesn't, it needs to be clear why (i.e. dispute resolution). Inputs, and any resulting changes, need to be tracked and reported.	Strongly agree: 8 Somewhat agree: 2
Create Space: being able to physically and/or mentally participate in engagement activities is a privilege that not all members of our community possess. Engagement efforts should create space for underprivileged and underrepresented voices in the community.	Strongly agree: 7 Somewhat agree: 3
Engage Early and often (i.e. frequency & timing): engagement should be done early in the project (and early in individual sub-processes, i.e. livability study) and often. "One and done" is not appropriate for a multi-decade long mining project.	Strongly agree: 10
Manage Expectation: project communications and engagement efforts should set clear expectations for how community input will be used. Not all efforts will hit the 'empower' level of engagement, nor should they necessarily.	
Recommendations or feedback on the Principle of Engagement	Communication is a development for good relationships
	Continue to use all methods of Engagement
	Managing expectations will always be a challenge but that is why feedback and follow up should be undertaken
Recommendations or feedback on frequency and timing	No, agree with flexible approach as needed.
	No, I agree with the frequency and timing.
	Follow through as planned will be accepted
	I agree with frequency and timing now
Recommendations or feedback on the location of engagement activities	I would recommend posting on social media that the report is posted at the 3 offices for those who are interested. For events and meetings, I recommend either in person or on zoom but not a mix of both. It is hard for the chair to manage and the people in the room (not attending virtually) tend to dominate the meeting.
	Hopefully we can get to in-person engagements more often, depending on Covid constraints.
	The Committee has adapted well to the realities of Covid-19 and online meetings but those that have been attended in-person create a much more personal and

	connected environment.
	Utilize DOS Social media/website to post information
	Can the Engagement activities be advertised in brief on the electronic board in Sparwood. e.g. "Teck annual report at the Teck, DOS and the Library."
	Added to Sparwood wed page
	Possibly also post the annual report on the Sparwood web page
Recommendations or feedback on the external advice and expertise process	Fernie Press prints are poorly readable. I quite often cannot define boundaries printed in the Press.
Recommendations or feedback on the conceptual closure plan	It is possible that the community and Teck could benefit from some early-stage thinking and objectives around a conceptual closure plan. Teck is beginning to raise awareness and advance some closure planning initiatives internally and while I do not consider there to be urgency on this item, I do consider it to be important and one that could be initiated.
	ensure that the closed lands are not held as "No Access" in perpetuity.
	All of these groups are of future developmental planning with success. It is therefore advise to communicate early whilst the mine is planning ahead.
	Should be discussed with community to allow people to see process
Recommendations or feedback on the schedule	I may be wrong, but I believe in the past, we discussed having a meeting in March or early April to approve the SCEEMP annual report prior to submitting it.
	The schedule in conjunction with special meetings as required has worked well so far.
Recommendations or feedback on the roles and responsibilities	Would like to see a Teck HO rep on boards
	Roles should be brought up and discussed with committee