

Biodiversity and Closure

2023 Highlights

307 hectares (ha) of total land reclaimed

\$12 million+ in new off-site investments protecting or restoring over 37,900 hectares in Canada and Chile to advance our nature positive goals

GRI Indicators

2-23, 2-24, 2-27, 3-3, 304-1, 304-2, 304-3, 304-4, G4-MM1, G4-MM2, G4-MM10

This topic is considered material by government, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and society in the context of all Teck-managed sites.

How Does Teck Manage This Topic?

Information about how we manage biodiversity⁴ and closure, including relevant policies, management practices, systems and topic boundaries, is available for [download on our website](#).

⁴Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes that they are a part of; this includes diversity within species, between species and within ecosystems.



Performance Metrics

Indicator Number of sites with completed biodiversity loss-gain accounting

2023: 9 sites (69%)

2022: 8 sites (62%)

Indicator Area reclaimed during the current year

2023: 307 ha

2022: 202 ha

Indicator Area restored or conserved (off-site) during the current year

2023: 37,910 ha

2022: 13,853 ha

Our Performance in Biodiversity and Closure in 2023

Our Targets and Commitments Teck aims to avoid, minimize or rehabilitate the effects of negative impacts on biodiversity at our operations. To do so, we first identify the impacts and dependencies each operation has on nature and conduct a risk and opportunity assessment. We then identify and implement mitigations with an avoidance-first focus to reduce those impacts and risks throughout the mine life cycle. Where residual impacts are predicted to exist, or do exist, or when a site's impacts have the potential to create a high or extreme risk to the viability of an ecosystem or species, biodiversity offsets may be employed, following international and national best practices as described in [Our Approach to Biodiversity and Closure](#). Our contribution to a nature positive future includes securing a net positive impact on biodiversity in areas affected by our activities, including conserving, protecting and restoring land and biodiversity by 2030 that exceeds the disturbance caused by our mining activities from a 2020 baseline. One metric we are using to measure our progress is to conserve or rehabilitate at least three hectares for every one hectare affected by our mining activities.

The following table summarizes our performance against our sustainability strategy and goals for biodiversity.

Sustainability Strategy Goal	Status	Summary of Progress in 2023
Strategic Priority: Work towards securing a net positive impact on biodiversity (NPI)		
Goal: By 2030, contribute to a nature positive future.	On track	Made conservation and restoration investments to protect over 37,900 hectares in Canada and Chile, equivalent to 100% of our current mining footprint on a gross basis. Reclaimed 307 hectares at our sites. See pages 16-17 for details.
Goal: By 2025, all operating sites have and are implementing plans to secure net positive impact.	On track	Advanced the implementation of biodiversity management plans for operating sites by developing an approach for the loss-gain accounting of auxiliary infrastructure and significantly progressing offset design for several sites.

Global and Industry Context

Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse represent one of the fastest rising global risks, with severe impact over the next 10 years⁵. Mining activities can have direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. In response to the potential adversity of these impacts, and to meet the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF),⁶ regulatory requirements in many jurisdictions are becoming increasingly stringent.

Teck is committed to the goal of halting and reversing nature loss by 2030, adhering to the biodiversity mitigation hierarchy, using nature-based solutions, and supporting United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 15. Given our sites' presence within or adjacent to temperate, arctic, forested, mountain and desert landscapes, land and biodiversity management is a priority for Teck. As a Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Early Adopter, we intend to start making disclosures aligned with the TNFD Recommendations for our financial year 2024 outcomes.

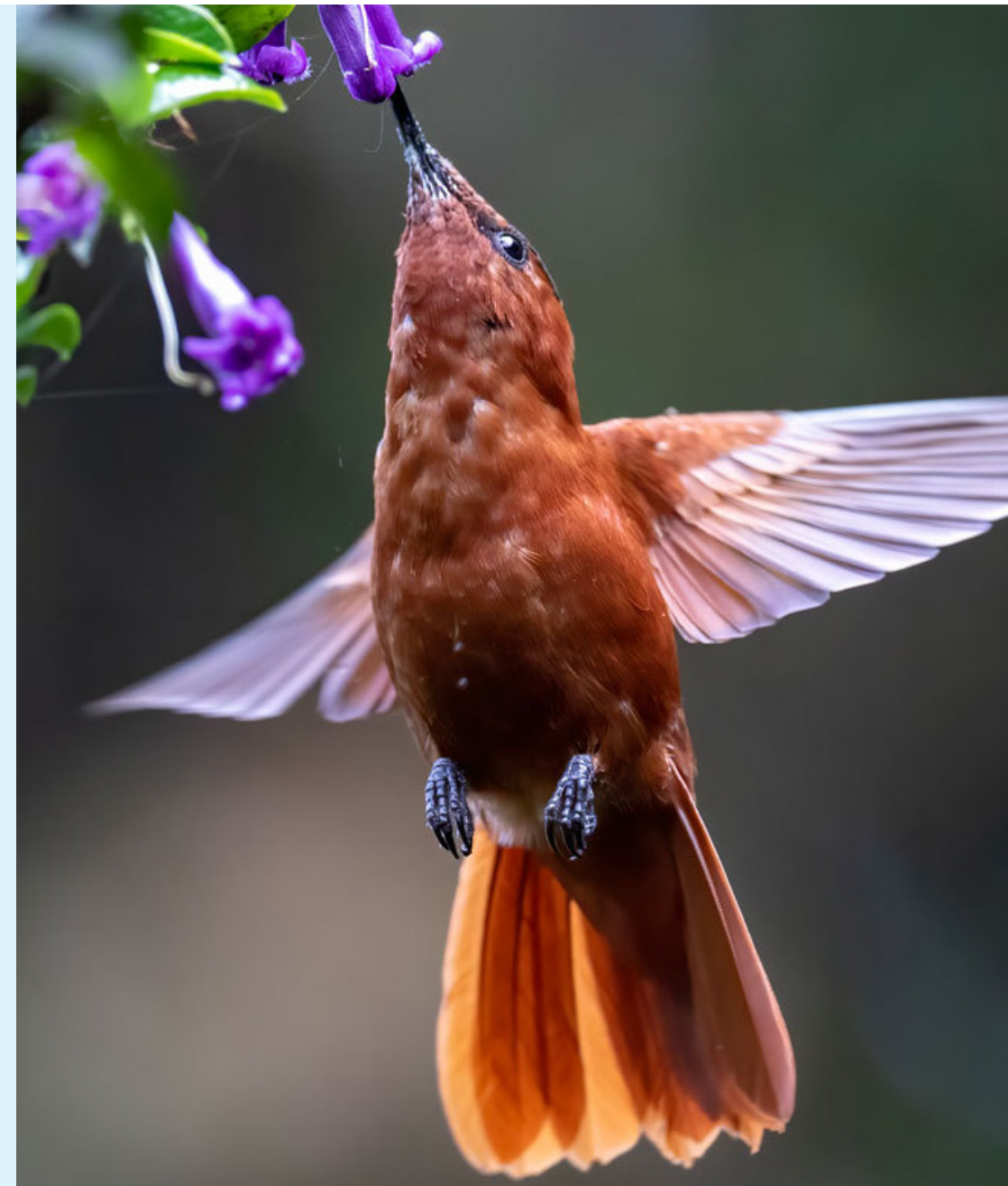
Case Study: Supporting the Chilean Nature Fund and Protection of the Juan Fernández Archipelago

At Teck, we have set a goal to contribute to a nature positive future by 2030. In 2023, we announced a \$10-million donation to the Chilean Nature Fund (FNC) to support Chile's Protected Marine Areas program and protection of a global biodiversity area.

This contribution supports conservation initiatives for Chile's Protected Marine Program with a focus on the Juan Fernández Archipelago. The archipelago, located 670 kilometres off the coast of Chile, is an ecologically significant area that has been designated a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and is one of the most threatened ecosystems in the world with a high number of endemic species. Funding will help FNC and the community of Juan Fernández design and implement protection and conservation measures in the archipelago, including the protection of rare seabirds and flora and fauna not found anywhere else.

Our nature positive commitment includes working with local partners, communities and Indigenous Peoples to conserve ecologically and culturally significant lands like the Juan Fernández Archipelago.

Read the full case study at www.teck.com/news/stories.



Pictured: Bird in the Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile.

Biodiversity Management

Our sites manage biodiversity guided by our strategic priority of seeking to achieve NPI, meaning that — following the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, minimize, rehabilitate and offset — biodiversity gains realized through mitigation activities in the regions where we operate will exceed biodiversity losses from the impacts of our operations over the life of the asset. For more information, see [Our Approach to Biodiversity and Closure](#). Fundamental to Teck's avoidance approach are our commitments to not explore or mine in World Heritage sites, and to respect all legally designated protected areas, including International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) category Ia, Ib, II, III or IV protected areas.

Our operations use quantitative metrics to demonstrate NPI from a pre-mining baseline on natural terrestrial, marine and other aquatic habitats and ecosystems, on critical landscape functions, and on ecosystems and biodiversity elements prioritized through discussion with communities of interest (COIs), including irreplaceable or highly threatened populations and species of plants and

animals. In 2023, we unified the biodiversity metrics across all of our sites into one consistent approach that measures biodiversity losses and gains through ecosystem mapping, vegetation quality assessments and habitat suitability indices.

To secure NPI, 100% of our operations have a biodiversity management plan (BMP) that is aligned with the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Performance Expectation 7.2 and the Mining Association of Canada's Towards Sustainable Mining (MAC TSM) Biodiversity Conservation Management Protocol. We use these plans to track potential impacts and plan mitigation actions and associated engagement with COIs.

In 2023, all Teck sites continued to further detail and implement their BMPs. These BMPs and actions developed through a 2021 internal gap assessment guide our work on securing NPI, the results of which form the basis of our site workplans to 2025. In 2023, we also completed an update of Teck's Sustainability Standards, which includes requirements relevant to biodiversity.

Table 5: Ratio of Land Conserved or Rehabilitated vs. Disturbed⁽¹⁾

	2023	2022	2021
Area of land conserved or rehabilitated vs. land disturbed since 2020 (ha)	52,397 : 1,592	14,198 : 1,675	345 : 1,343
Ratio of area land conserved, protected and restored or rehabilitated vs. land disturbed since 2020	33:1	9:1	1:4

(1) The area of land conserved or reclaimed includes land conserved, protected and restored through partnerships with third-party organizations, conserved on-site, and rehabilitated or reclaimed previously disturbed land.

⁵Global Risks Report 2023. World Economic Forum. 2023.

⁶The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050.

Biodiversity Management (continued)

Table 6: Key Activities and Accomplishments in Biodiversity in 2023

Operation	Performance Highlight
Elk Valley steelmaking coal operations	We continued to implement our native seed collection program, successfully collecting seeds from 46 species, including the federally listed at-risk species whitebark pine. In addition, over 24,000 whitebark pine seedlings were grown to be planted across sites in the Elk Valley in 2024. We also continued to increase native seed stock and security of the red-listed timber oatgrass, a key ecological species in the alpine grassland community, through collection of seed from our on-site orchard and continued seedling growth. We expanded fish passage and movement studies by installing detection stations in the Upper Fording River and Grave-Harmer watersheds, increasing the number of detection stations to 10, to support ongoing improvements to management practices.
Quebrada Blanca Operations	We implemented a number of programs to inform management practices, including behavioural studies of camelids and vizcachas, and redesigning works where the conservation-listed desert plant <i>Metharme lanata</i> is present. We also continued to implement management and conservation actions for nesting colonies of the endangered Peruvian tern (see the case study to the right).
Trail Operations	In collaboration with the Government of British Columbia and as part of an ongoing effort towards ecosystem restoration in the Lower Columbia, we progressed the second year of data collection to establish benchmarks and targets for restoration, identify key indicator species and establish permanent reference sites to detect climate change influences. We worked in collaboration with the Okanagan Nation Alliance (ONA) to identify habitat for the provincially red-listed North American racer and monitoring of the provincially red-listed yellow-breasted chat. We also supported the Kootenay Native Plant Society in their effort to revitalize the Lower Columbia River with over 4,000 plants and 250,000 seeds planted across 12 sites as part of their pollinator pathway program.

Teck's Nature Positive Commitment

In 2022, we announced a nature positive commitment. For Teck, this means that by 2030, our conservation, protection and restoration of land and biodiversity will exceed the disturbance caused by our mining activities from a 2020 baseline. Our work towards a nature positive future encompasses action in four focus areas: creating a nature positive culture, avoiding and reducing impacts, mitigating residual impacts through rehabilitation and offsetting, and seeking to catalyze a nature positive transformation across our value chains and the global systems of which we are part. For more information, see [Our Approach to Biodiversity and Closure](#).

As part of our approach, we are committed to working with local partners, communities and Indigenous Peoples to conserve and restore ecologically and culturally significant lands and waters. In 2023, we made several contributions to help achieve this goal:

- Impact mitigation: a \$2.5 million contribution to help build a new wildlife overpass in the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia to maintain wildlife habitat connectivity and reduce vehicle strikes of bighorn sheep
- Capacity building: inaugural grants totalling \$520,000 under our \$10 million Indigenous Stewardship Fund, to organizations in the areas of our sites. These grants support Indigenous communities and partners in the development of Indigenous-focused environmental

stewardship initiatives as well as engagement, education, capacity-building, and participation in support of conservation objectives in regions where Teck operates

- Contributing towards GBF targets: a \$10 million donation to the Chilean Nature Fund to support Chile's Protected Marine Areas program and conservation measures in the Juan Fernández Archipelago, including the protection of rare seabirds and flora and fauna not found anywhere else in the world
- Contributing towards GBF targets: allocation of a previously announced \$2 million donation to the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) towards the conservation and protection of 75,000 hectares of globally rare inland temperate rainforest in the Incomappleux Valley in southeastern British Columbia

Case Study: Conservation at Quebrada Blanca

During construction of Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 port facilities, the Peruvian tern (*Sternula lorata*) was identified as an endangered species in the area. Following observation programs and studies, Teck developed a biodiversity management plan in the tern's habitat. This plan included installation of information signs, limiting vehicle access, initiating a domestic pet control program and hosting public awareness workshops with the local community. In 2023, the protection of 80 hectares leased on Ike-Ike Beach in the Tarapacá Region continued to protect the tern's habitat and nesting area, with colonies of juveniles observed, which have not previously been seen in the area.

Additionally, Teck implemented the Yuruguaico protection area in the vicinity of the QB mine site. The area includes 304 hectares of high Andean grasslands and high-value native vegetation, contributing to the protection of endemic Chilean flora and fauna.



Pictured: The Peruvian tern.

Biodiversity Management (continued)

Direct Impact Drivers of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Change

Land use change is a major human influence on habitats. Other direct drivers include climate change, pollution, natural resource use and exploitation,⁷ and invasive species.⁸ We quantitatively track the predicted and actual impacts associated with these drivers through our site BMPs. At the end of 2023, Teck had a total footprint of 34,690 hectares (ha), of which 28,275 ha are yet to be

reclaimed and 6,415 ha have been reclaimed. As this data relates both to operations and to sites in closure, the area of land yet to be reclaimed will generally increase over time until the mining areas become available for reclamation.

As part of our nature positive commitment, we have committed to conserving or rehabilitating three hectares for every one hectare disturbed by our activities.

Table 7: Area Reclaimed and Disturbed ^{(1),(2),(3)}

	2023	2022	2021 ⁽⁴⁾	2020 ⁽⁴⁾
Area reclaimed during the current year (ha)	307	202	129	212
Area disturbed during the current year (ha)	450	502	506	1,094
Area of land yet to be reclaimed (ha)	28,275	28,358	28,026	27,648
Total area of land reclaimed (ha)	6,415	6,126	6,126	5,930
Total footprint (ha)	34,690	34,483	34,152	33,578

(1) The area of land disturbed in the current year may include land that was previously reclaimed and has been re-disturbed. The total area of land reclaimed may decrease in a year, due to unsuccessful reclamation attempts or the mining of a previously reclaimed area. Total footprint is the sum of total area of land yet to be reclaimed and total area of land reclaimed. Values are based on estimates stemming from the use of geographic information systems.

(2) Rounding of the individual numbers may cause a discrepancy in the total value.

(3) Includes data from our active operations, as well as our Cardinal River mine, Coal Mountain mine and Pend Oreille mine. Does not include Duck Pond mine.

(4) Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 historical project data has been included as an active project with land disturbance.

Significant Incidents and Non-Compliance Related to Biodiversity⁹

We assess the severity of environmental incidents, spills and non-compliances based on the potential environmental, safety, community, reputational and financial impacts. Based on our incident severity criteria, there were no significant incidents related to biodiversity in 2023.

Closure and Closure Planning

Our approach to mine closure begins before mining starts and carries on throughout the life cycle of the mine. We develop a closure vision with associated specific closure objectives in consultation with COIs. Our closure planning includes closure and post-closure risk assessments, opportunity framing and alternatives comparison processes, with each step involving COIs and informed by their input. We create closure plans grounded in our closure principles. This includes meeting safety requirements; assuring physical, chemical and ecological stability; promoting socio-economic transition; and contributing to risk mitigation. For more information, see the Biodiversity and Closure page on [our website](#).

We also disclose the financial provisions made for closure and rehabilitation in our [Annual Report](#).

As of 2023, 100% of Teck's operations have considered the impacts of closure, including the cost of decommissioning and reclamation. 50% of current, active operations have comprehensive closure plans. Closure activities progressed in 2023 at our operations in permanent or temporary closure:

- Duck Pond mine completed its main site remediation, which included creating soils, planting 225,000 native tree seedlings and completing remediation of the former polishing pond and quarry areas
- Cardinal River mine developed an Indigenous Reclamation Working Group; the site completed 189 ha of earthworks (contouring, soil placement and rough mounding) and power line infrastructure decommissioning, planted 133,470 native tree seedlings and completed approximately 125 ha of helicopter seeding
- Coal Mountain mine advanced reclamation, contouring and water treatment research
- Pend Oreille mine completed demolition of the remainder of the mill buildings and infrastructure not required for ongoing mine care and maintenance

⁷This driver is not relevant to Teck as mining activities do not directly exploit biological resources.

⁸[Models of drivers of biodiversity and ecosystem change](#). Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

⁹Definition of significant environmental incidents is on page 37.