Copper Growth Strategy

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Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Both these slides and the accompanying oral presentations contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and forward-looking information within the meaning of the Securities Act (Ontario) and comparable legislation in other provinces (collectively referred to herein as forward-looking statements). Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variation of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “should”, “would”, “might” or “will” be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Teck to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: Teck’s expectations for Teck’s copper growth projects and strategy; the expectation that Teck is positioned to realize value from its copper projects; the statement that Teck will seek to maximize shareholder returns and maintain a strong balance sheet; goal of maintaining investment grade metrics; goal to balance growth and cash returns; our ability to develop our copper growth projects; expectation that our copper growth projects will be approved for development; all potential project economics of our copper projects, including but not limited to NPV, C1 cash costs, EBITDA, payback period, NPV, IRR; all potential production from our copper projects; all mineral reserve and resource estimates; all timetables and timing estimates related to our copper growth projects; expectation of growth in QB resource; the statement that Teck is positioned to maximize value from copper demand growth well beyond the ramp-up of QB2; and all other estimates and projections associated with our business and operations.

The forward-looking statements are based on and involve numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties and actual results may vary materially. These statements are based on assumptions, including, but not limited to, the development of our copper projects, including but not limited to our QB2 project being in production by 2023; general business and economic conditions, interest rates, the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of, zinc, copper, coal, blended bitumen, and other primary metals, minerals and products as well as steel, oil, natural gas, petroleum, and related products, the timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for our development projects and other operations and new technologies, our costs of production and production and productivity levels, as well as those of our competitors, power prices, continuing availability of water and power resources for our operations, market competition, the accuracy of our reserve estimates (including with respect to size, grade and recoverability) and the geological, operational and price assumptions on which these are based, conditions in financial markets, the future financial performance of the company, our ability to successfully implement our technology and innovation strategy, the performance of new technologies in accordance with our expectations, our ability to attract and retain skilled staff, our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies, positive results from the studies on our expansion projects, our product inventories, our ability to secure adequate transportation for our products, our ability to obtain permits for our operations, growth projects and expansions, and our ongoing relations with our employees and business partners and joint venturers. Assumptions are also included in the footnotes or endnotes to various slides. Capital allocation decisions, and decisions regarding the payment of dividends, are in the discretion of the board of directors.

Factors that may cause actual results to vary materially include, but are not limited to, renewed or extended COVID-19 related suspension of activities and negative impacts on our suppliers, contractors, employees and customers; extended delays in return to normal operations due to COVID-19 related challenges; changes in commodity and power prices, changes in market demand for our products, changes in interest and currency exchange rates, acts of governments and the outcome of legal proceedings, inaccurate geological and metallurgical assumptions (including with respect to the size, grade and recoverability of mineral reserves and resources), unanticipated operational difficulties (including failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, cost escalation, unavailability of materials and equipment, government action or delays in the receipt of government approvals, industrial disturbances or other job action, adverse weather conditions and unanticipated events related to health, safety and environmental matters), union labour disputes, political risk, social unrest, failure of customers or counterparties (including logistics suppliers) to perform their contractual obligations, changes in our credit ratings, unanticipated increases in costs to construct our development projects, difficulty in obtaining permits, inability to address concerns regarding permits of environmental impact assessments, and changes or further deterioration in general economic conditions.

The forward-looking statements in this presentation and actual results will also be impacted by the effects of COVID-19 and related matters. The overall effects of COVID-19 related matters on our business and operations and projects will depend on how the ability of our sites to maintain normal operations, and on the duration of impacts on our suppliers, customers and markets for our products, all of which are unknown at this time. Continuing operating activities is highly dependent on the progression of the pandemic and the success of measures taken to prevent transmission, which will influence when health and government authorities remove various restrictions on business activities.

We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required under securities laws. Further information concerning risks and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and our business can be found in our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2020, filed under our profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov) under cover of Form 40-F, as well as subsequent filings, including but not limited to our quarterly reports.

QB2 Project Disclosure

The scientific and technical information regarding the QB2 project and Teck's other material properties was prepared under the supervision of Rodrigo Marinho, P. Geo, who is an employee of Teck. Mr. Marinho is a qualified person, as defined under National Instrument 43-101.

Right Approach: Portfolio of Copper Growth Options

Value realization through production or M&A

Teck is positioned to realize value from a robust pipeline of copper projects

- Investment in exploration and strategic M&A over the last 20 years has secured quality opportunities
- Focus on integrated technical, social, environmental and commercial de-risking of opportunities
- Leadership, experience and systems in place to fulfill strategy

We seek to maximize shareholder returns and maintain a strong balance sheet

- Reduce Teck's equity requirements through partnering, streams, infrastructure carve-outs and project financing
- Maintain investment grade metrics to support strong liquidity
- Rigorous capital allocation framework to balance growth and cash returns

QB2 Case Study

De-risked at project sanction:
- ~80% engineered and >70% procured
- Key permits approved

Reduced equity requirements:
- US$1.2B transaction payment received
- Partnership further reduced Teck's funding
- US$2.5B project finance

Right sized balance sheet:
- Repaid US$4B in debt[1] and regained investment grade rating

Return of capital to shareholders:
- C$1.2B of share buy backs and ~C$700M in dividends[2]

Right Approach: Actively Strengthening our Portfolio

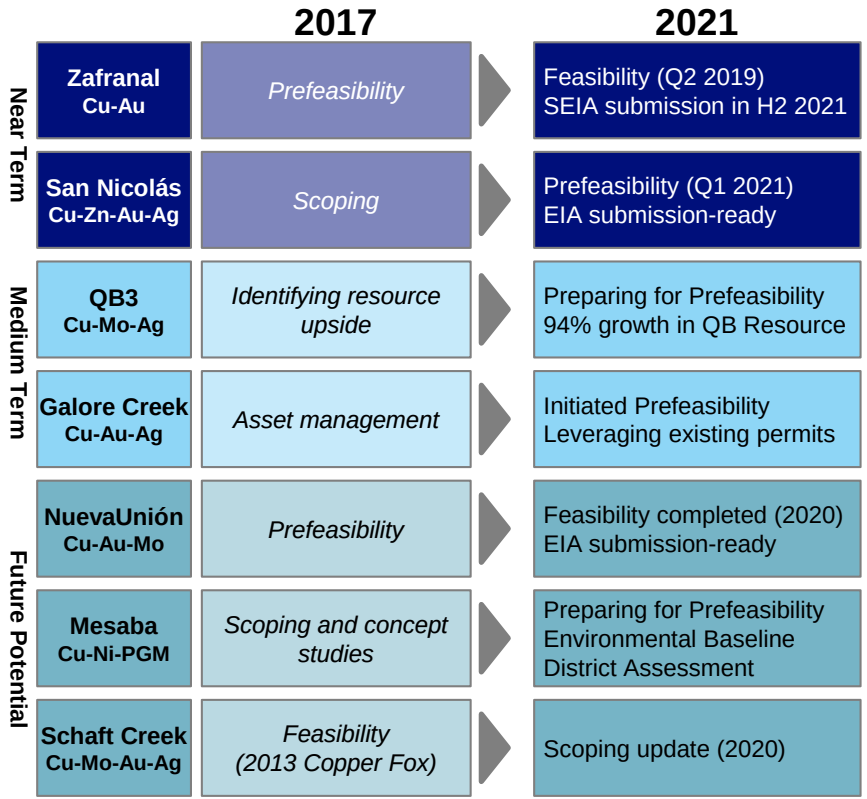
Prudent investments in near-term, medium-term, and future growth options

Teck's copper growth portfolio is supported by recent and extensive studies

Holistic portfolio approach to capital allocation

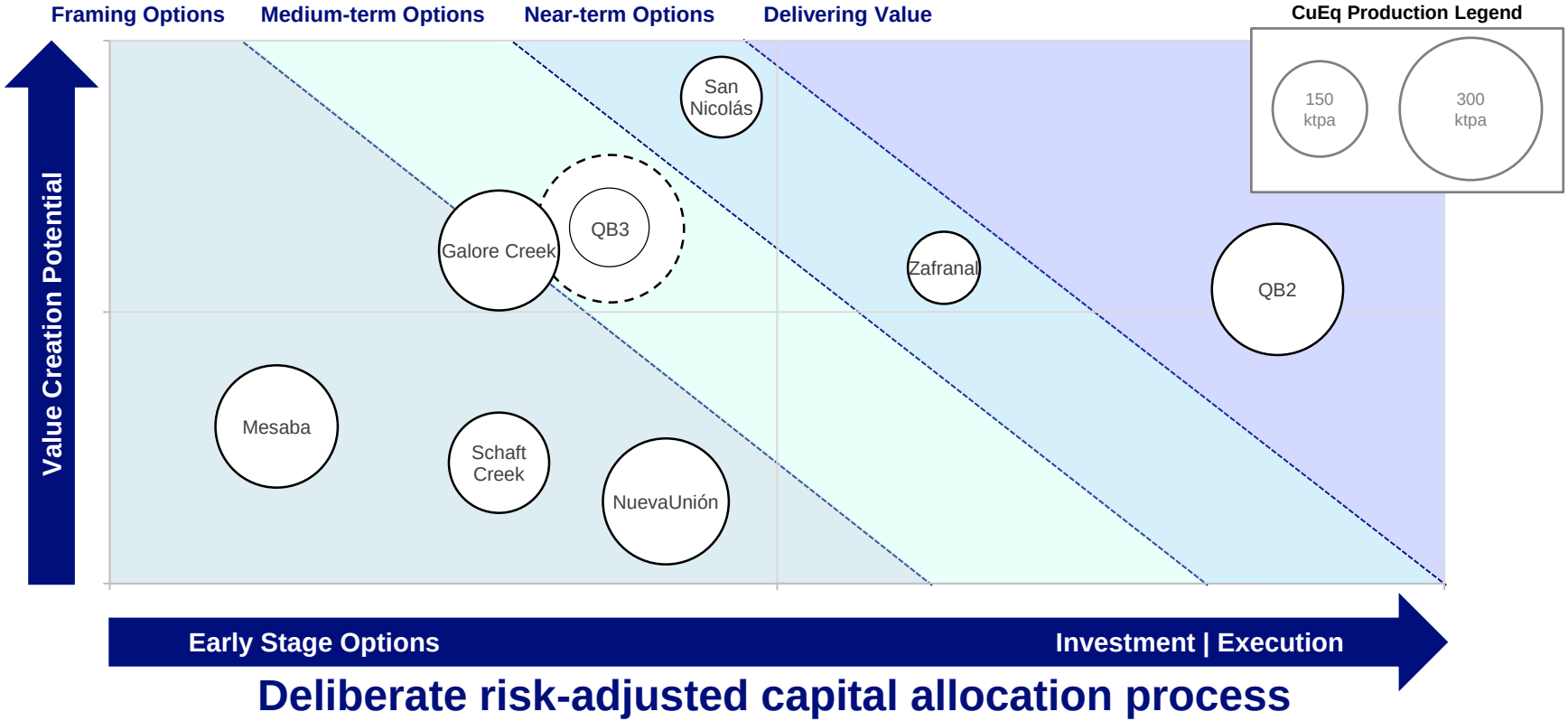
Continue to increase the quality of our medium-term and future potential growth options

Teck is positioned to maximize value from copper demand growth well beyond the ramp-up of QB2



Right Assets: Portfolio of Copper Growth Options

Value optionality guided by commercial discipline



Deliberate risk-adjusted capital allocation process

Bubble size reflects LOM average annual CuEq production[1] (shown on a 100% project basis).
QB3 presented as different sizes to reflect expansion options.

Zafranal Cu-Au Porphyry (80%)

Feasibility complete, SEIA submission in H2 2021[1]

Peru

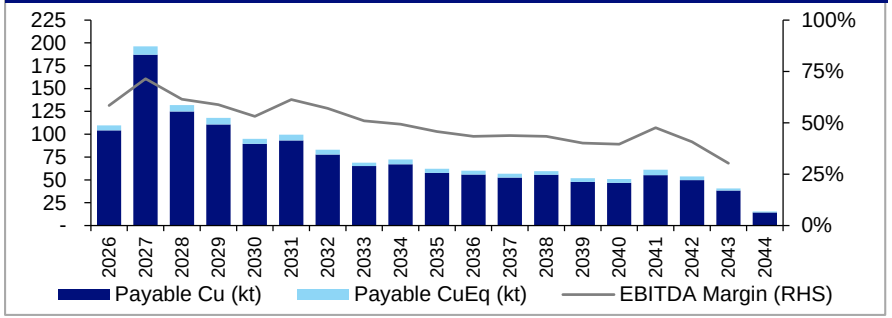
Long Life Asset
- 19 year mine life with mine life extension opportunities though pit expansion and district resource development

Quality Investment
- Attractive front-end grade profile
- Mid cost curve forecast LOM C1 cash costs[2]
- Competitive capital intensity

Mining Jurisdiction
- Strong support from Peruvian regulators including MINEM and SENACE
- Engaged with all communities

Path to Value Realization:
- Continue prudent investments to de-risk the project improving capital and operating costs
- SEIA submission in H2 2021

Feasibility Study Production Profile

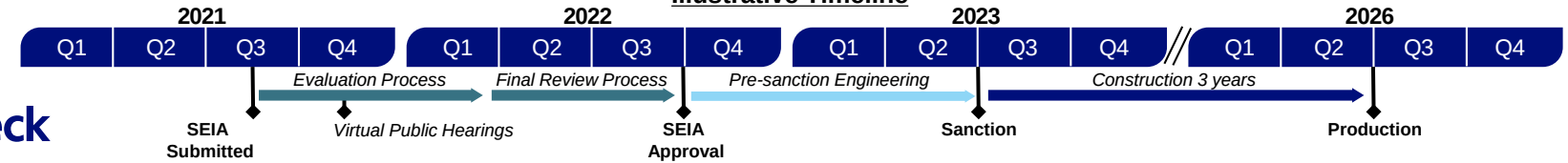


Initial Capex	Payback Period	After-Tax NPV_8	After-Tax IRR
US$1.23B	2.3 Years	US$1.0B	23.3%

Avg 1st 5 year[3] Production	Avg 1st 5 year[3] EBITDA[2]	Avg 1st 5 year[3] C1 Cash Cost[2]	Avg 1st 5 year[3] Head Grade
125 kt Cu 42 koz Au	US$0.6B	US$1.18/lb	0.57% Cu

Metal price assumptions: US$3.50/lb Cu; US$1,400/oz Au

Illustrative Timeline



San Nicolás Cu-Zn (Ag-Au) VHMS (100%)

Prefeasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment completed[1]

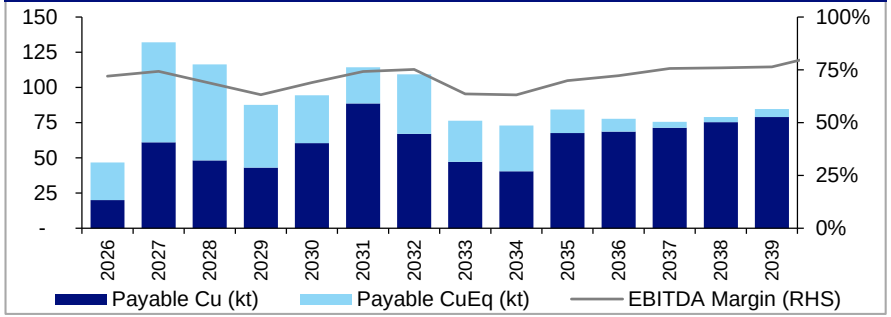
Mexico

Long Life Asset
- One of the world's most significant undeveloped VHMS deposits
- Updated Resources Statement

Quality Investment
- Expect C1 cash costs[2] in the 1st quartile
- Competitive capital intensity
- Co-product Zn and Au & Ag credits

Mining Jurisdiction
- Well-established mining district in Mexico
- Community engagement well underway

Prefeasibility Study Production Profile



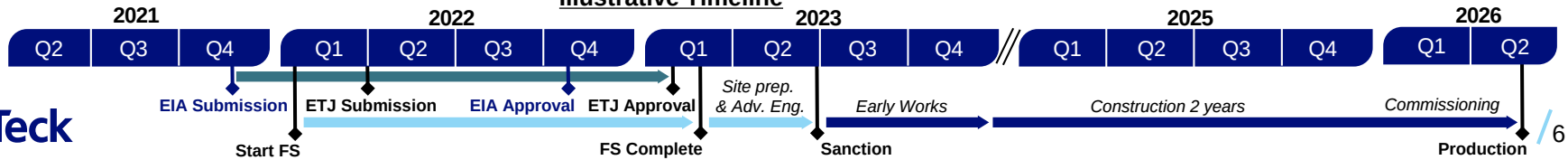
Initial Capex	Payback Period	After-Tax NPV_8	After-Tax IRR
US$842M	2.6 Years	US$1.5B	32.5%

Avg 1st 5 year[3] Production	Avg 1st 5 year[3] EBITDA[2]	Avg 1st 5 year[3] C1 Cash Cost[2]	Avg 1st 5 year[3] Head Grade
63 kt Cu, 147 kt Zn, 31 koz Au	US$0.5B	US$(0.13)/lb	1.07% Cu

Metal price assumptions: US$3.50/lb Cu, US$1.15/lb Zn, US$1,400/oz Au and US$18/oz Ag

Path to Value Realization:
- Prefeasibility and EIA completed in Q1 2021 and Q3 2021
- Assessing partnering and development options

Illustrative Timeline

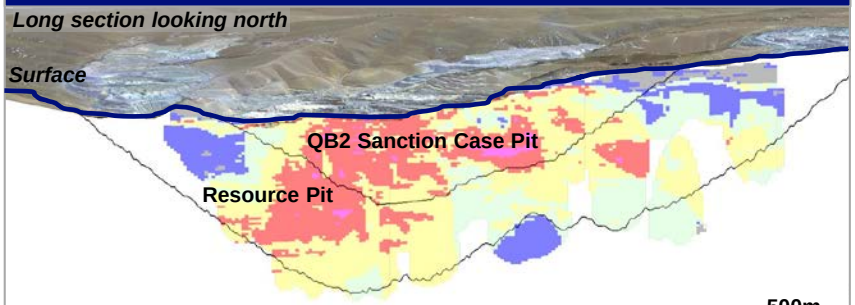


Medium-Term Development Options

Chile and Canada

Partnerships reduce capital needs | Options allow more flexible capital allocation

QB3 Cu-Mo-Ag (60% Interest)



QB Hypogene Reserves[1] and Resources, Teck AIF 2020

Production Potential
- Evaluating 50% to 200% increase in addition to QB2

Cost Position
- Highly competitive

Resources[3,4]
- **M&I** 3.6 Bt 0.37% Cu, 0.016% Mo, 1.1g/t Ag
- **Inf** 3.1Bt 0.35% Cu, 0.017% Mo, 1.1g/t Ag

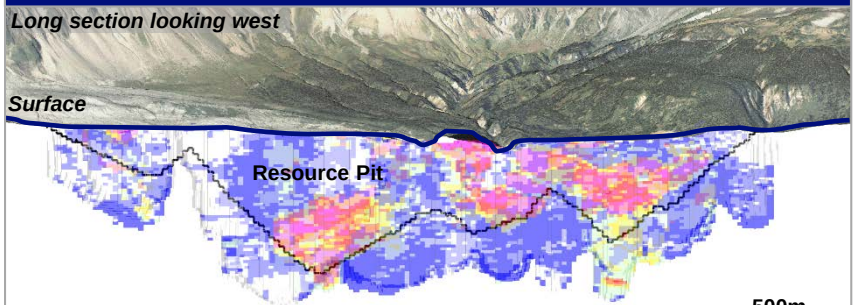
Permitting
- Environmental, social and regulatory programs in place

Capital Intensity
- Low to medium due to brownfield
- Reduced execution / operational risk

Timetable
- Right-size expansion and preparing for prefeasibility

Preparing for prefeasibility and leveraging QB2 ESG Platform

Galore Creek Cu-Au-Ag (50% Interest)



Galore Creek Resources, Teck AIF 2020

Production Potential[5]
- 179 ktpa Cu
- 224 koz/pa Au and 4.01 Moz/pa Ag

Cost Position[2]
- LOM C1 Cost US$0.65-0.75/lb Cu
- Notable Au and Ag by-product credits

Resources[6,7,8]
- **M&I** 1.1 Bt 0.47% Cu, 0.26 g/t Au, 4.2 g/t Ag
- **Inf** 0.2 Bt 0.27% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au, 2.7 g/t Ag

Permitting
- Leveraging existing permits
- Tahltan / regulator engagement

Capital Intensity
- Low to medium due to high grade resource & significant past investment

Timetable
- Complete prefeasibility in H1 2023

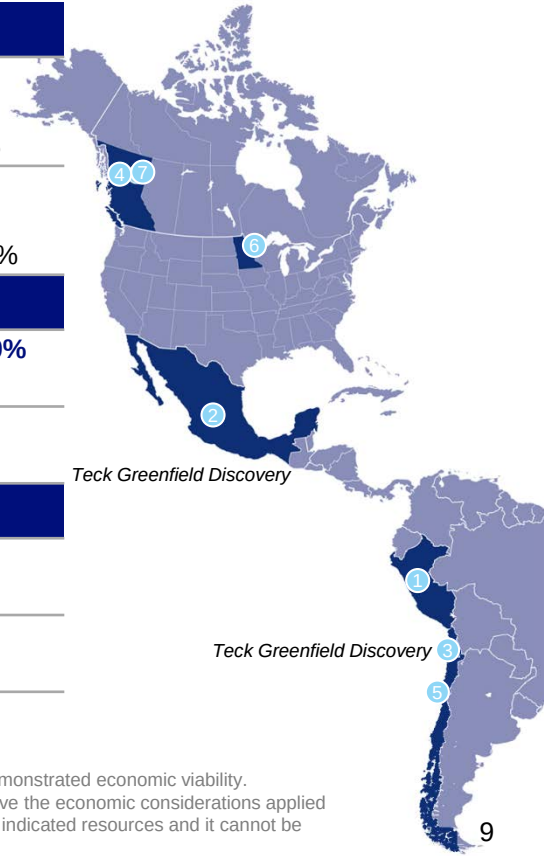
Initiating prefeasibility and reducing access cost and risk

Appendix

Right Assets: Portfolio of Copper Growth Options

Multiple high quality copper options

Near Term Options		
1	**Zafranal (Cu-Au), Peru[1,2]** Feasibility Study complete; SEIA submission in H2 2021 First five years: 133 ktpa CuEq; C1 Costs US$1.18/lb Cu. US$1.2B capex; NPV_8 US$1,026M; IRR 23.3%	**Teck 80% | MMC 20%**
2	**San Nicolás (Cu-Zn-Au-Ag), Mexico[1,2]** Prefeasibility Study complete Q1 2021 First five years: 125 ktpa CuEq; C1 Costs (US$0.18)/lb Cu. US$0.8B capex; NPV_8 US$1,499M; IRR 34.0%	**Teck 100%**
Medium Term Options		
3	**QB3 (Cu-Ag-Mo), Chile[1,3]** Prefeasibility Study stage; Various scenarios: Potential 348 - 624ktpa CuEq; Highly competitive C1 costs	**Teck 60% | SMM/SC 30%| ENAMI 10%**
4	**Galore Creek (Cu-Au-Ag), BC, Canada[1]** Prefeasibility Study stage; Potential 230 ktpa CuEq; C1 Costs of US$0.65-0.75/lb Cu	**Teck 50% | Newmont 50%**
Future Potential		
5	**NuevaUnión (Cu-Au-Ag-Mo), Chile[1]** Feasibility Study being optimized; Potential 254 ktpa CuEq; C1 Costs of US$1.00-1.10/lb Cu	**Teck 50% | Newmont 50%**
6	**Mesaba (Cu-Ni, PGM-Co), Minnesota, USA[1]** Scoping study complete; Potential 239 ktpa CuEq; C1 Costs US$0.80-0.90/lb Cu	**Teck 100%**
7	**Schaft Creek (Cu-Mo-Au-Ag), BC, Canada[1]** Scoping Study being updated; Potential 161 ktpa CuEq; C1 Costs US$0.60-0.70/lb Cu	**Teck 75% | Coppex Fox 25%**



This slide discloses the results of economic analysis of mineral resources. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Projections for QB3, Galore Creek, Mesaba and Schaft Creek include inferred resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Inferred resources are subject to greater uncertainty than measured or indicated resources and it cannot be assumed that they will be successfully upgraded to measured and indicated through further drilling.

Endnotes: Copper Growth Strategy

Slide 2: Right Approach: Portfolio of Copper Growth Options - Value realization through production or M&A

1. Total debt repayment between Q4 2015 and Q3 2019.
2. Share buybacks and dividends since Q4 2017 (one year prior to project sanction).

Slide 4: Right Assets: Portfolio of Copper Growth Options - Value optionality guided by commercial discipline

1. CuEq calculated with price assumptions: US$3.50/lb Cu; US$1.15/lb Zn; US$6.90/lb Ni; US$21/lb Co; US$10/lb Mo; US$1,400/oz Au; US$18/oz Ag; US$1,300/oz Pd; $1,200/oz Pt. Averages exclude first and last partial years of production.

Slide 5: Zafranal Cu-Au Porphyry (80%)

1. Financial summary based on At-Sanction Economic Assessment using: US$3.50/lb Cu and US$1,400/oz Au. Detailed Engineering, Permitting and Project Set-up costs not included. All calendar dates and timeline are preliminary potential estimates.
2. EBITDA and C1 cash cost are non-GAAP financial measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
3. First five full years of production.

Slide 6: San Nicolás Cu-Zn (Ag-Au) VHMS (100%)

1. Financial summary based on At-Sanction Economic Assessment using: US$3.50/lb Cu, US$1.15/lb Zn, US$1,400/oz Au and US$18/oz Ag. Go-forward costs of Prefeasibility, Detailed Engineering, Permitting and Project Set-up costs not included. All calendar dates and timeline are preliminary potential estimates.
2. EBITDA and C1 cash cost are non-GAAP financial measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
3. First five full years of production (Year 2 – Year 6).

Slide 7: Medium Term Development Options

1. QB Hypogene Reserves: 1,432Mt at 0.51% Cu, 0.021% Mo, 1.4 g/t Ag.
2. C1 cash cost is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides. C1 cash cost are shown net of by-product credits. All averages exclude first and last partial years of production.
3. QB Hypogene Mineral Resources (exclusive of reserves) from Teck’s 2020 AIF. Estimates were prepared assuming metal prices of US$3.00/lb Cu and US$ 9.4/lb Mo, pit slope angles of 30 – 42 degrees and variable metallurgical recoveries.
4. QB Hypogene Mineral Resources are constrained by a pit shell developed using Whittle™ software considering similar assumptions as for Reserves. Resources are reported at Net Smelter Return cut-off of US$ 8.35/t.
5. Galore Creek Production potential was calculated with price assumptions: US$3.50/lb Cu; US$1,400/oz Au; US$18/oz Ag.
6. Galore Creek Mineral Resources are estimated using metal price assumptions of US$3.00/lb copper, US$1,200/oz gold and US$20/oz silver using a US$8.84/t Net Smelter Return cut-off.
7. Galore Creek Mineral Resources are reported within a constraining pit shell developed using Whittle™ software. Inputs to the pit optimization include the following assumptions: metal prices; pit slope angles of 36.3 – 51.9 degrees; variable metallurgical recoveries averaging 90.6% for copper, 73.1% for gold and 64.5% for silver.
8. Galore Creek Mineral Resources have been estimated using a US$8.84/t Net Smelter Return cut-off, which are based on cost estimates from a 2011 Prefeasibility Study. Assumptions consider that major portions of the Galore Creek Project are amenable for open pit extraction.

Slide 9: Right Assets: Portfolio of Copper Growth Options - Multiple high quality copper options

1. Financials and CuEq calculated with price assumptions: US$3.50/lb Cu; US$1.15/lb Zn; US$6.90/lb Ni; US$21/lb Co; US$10/lb Mo; US$1,400/oz Au; US$18/oz Ag; US$1,300/oz Pd; US$1,200/oz Pt. C1 cash costs are shown net of by-product credits. All averages exclude first and last partial years of production.
2. Financial summary based on At-Sanction Economic Assessment. Go-forward costs of Prefeasibility, Detailed Engineering, Permitting and Project Set-up costs not included.
3. Various paths to expansion including 50% increase, doubling and tripling of throughput.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our financial results are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This document refers to a number of Non-GAAP Financial Measures which are not measures recognized under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS or Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States.

The Non-GAAP Measures described below do not have standardized meanings under IFRS, may differ from those used by other issuers, and may not be comparable to such measures as reported by others. These measures have been derived from our financial statements and applied on a consistent basis as appropriate. We disclose these measures because we believe they assist readers in understanding the results of our operations and financial position and are meant to provide further information about our financial results to investors. These measures should not be considered in isolation or used in substitute for other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders – For adjusted profit, we adjust profit attributable to shareholders as reported to remove the after-tax effect of certain types of transactions that reflect measurement changes on our balance sheet or are not indicative of our normal operating activities. We believe adjusted profit helps us and readers better understand the results of our core operating activities and the ongoing cash generating potential of our business.

Adjusted basic earnings per share – Adjusted basic earnings per share is adjusted profit divided by average number of shares outstanding in the period.

Adjusted diluted earnings per share – Adjusted diluted earnings per share is adjusted profit divided by average number of fully diluted shares in a period.

EBITDA – EBITDA is profit before net finance expense, provision for income taxes, and depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted EBITDA – Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA before the pre-tax effect of the adjustments that we make to adjusted profit attributable to shareholders as described above.
Impairment adjusted EBITDA - Impairment adjusted EBITDA margin is EBITDA margin after impairments net of impairment reversal.

EBITDA margin – EBITDA margin is EBITDA as a percentage of revenue.

Impairment adjusted EBITDA margin - Impairment adjusted EBITDA margin is EBITDA margin after impairments net of impairment reversal.

The adjustments described above to profit attributable to shareholders and EBITDA highlight items and allow us and readers to analyze the rest of our results more clearly. We believe that disclosing these measures assists readers in understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of our business in order to provide liquidity to fund working capital needs, service outstanding debt, fund future capital expenditures and investment opportunities, and pay dividends.

Gross profit before depreciation and amortization – Gross profit before depreciation and amortization is gross profit with the depreciation and amortization expense added back. We believe this measure assists us and readers to assess our ability to generate cash flow from our business units or operations.

Gross profit margins before depreciation and amortization – Gross profit margins before depreciation are gross profit before depreciation and amortization, divided by revenue for each respective business unit or operation. We believe this measure assists us and readers to compare margins on a percentage basis among our business units. All operations in the Copper BU are mining operations. Mining operations in the Zinc BU are Red Dog and Pend Oreille.

Unit costs – Unit costs for our steelmaking coal operations are total cost of goods sold, divided by tonnes sold in the period, excluding depreciation and amortization charges. We include this information as it is frequently requested by investors and investment analysts who use it to assess our cost structure and margins and compare it to similar information provided by many companies in the industry.

Adjusted site cash cost of sales – Adjusted site cash cost of sales for our steelmaking coal operations is defined as the cost of the product as it leaves the mine excluding depreciation and amortization charges, out-bound transportation costs and any one-time collective agreement charges and inventory write-down provisions.

Total cash unit costs – Total cash unit costs for our copper and zinc operations includes adjusted cash costs of sales, as described above, plus the smelter and refining charges added back in determining adjusted revenue. This presentation allows a comparison of total cash unit costs, including smelter charges, to the underlying price of copper or zinc in order to assess the margin for the mine on a per unit basis.

Net cash unit costs – Net cash unit costs of principal product, after deducting co-product and by-product margins, are also a common industry measure. By deducting the co- and by-product margin per unit of the principal product, the margin for the mine on a per unit basis may be presented in a single metric for comparison to other operations. Readers should be aware that this metric, by excluding certain items and reclassifying cost and revenue items, distorts our actual production costs as determined under IFRS.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted cash cost of sales – Adjusted cash cost of sales for our copper and zinc operations is defined as the cost of the product delivered to the port of shipment, excluding depreciation and amortization charges, any one-time collective agreement charges or inventory write-down provisions and by-product cost of sales. It is common practice in the industry to exclude depreciation and amortization as these costs are non-cash and discounted cash flow valuation models used in the industry substitute expectations of future capital spending for these amounts.

Adjusted operating costs – Adjusted operating costs for our energy business unit is defined as the costs of product as it leaves the mine, excluding depreciation and amortization charges, cost of diluent for blending to transport our bitumen by pipeline, cost of non-proprietary product purchased and transportation costs of our product and non-proprietary product and any one-time collective agreement charges or inventory write-down provisions.

Cash margins for by-products – Cash margins for by-products is revenue from by- and co-products, less any associated cost of sales of the by and co-product. In addition, for our copper operations, by-product cost of sales also includes cost recoveries associated with our streaming transactions.

Adjusted revenue – Adjusted revenue for our copper and zinc operations excludes the revenue from co-products and by-products, but adds back the processing and refining charges to arrive at the value of the underlying payable pounds of copper and zinc. Readers may compare this on a per unit basis with the price of copper and zinc on the LME.

Adjusted revenue for our energy business unit excludes the cost of diluent for blending and non-proprietary product revenues, but adds back crown royalties to arrive at the value of the underlying bitumen.

Blended bitumen revenue – Blended bitumen revenue is revenue as reported for our energy business unit, but excludes non-proprietary product revenue, and adds back crown royalties that are deducted from revenue.

Blended bitumen price realized – Blended bitumen price realized is blended bitumen revenue divided by blended bitumen barrels sold in the period.

Operating netback – Operating netbacks per barrel in our energy business unit are calculated as blended bitumen sales revenue net of diluent expenses (also referred to as bitumen price realized), less crown royalties, transportation and operating expenses divided by barrels of bitumen sold. We include this information as investors and investment analysts use it to measure our profitability on a per barrel basis and compare it to similar information provided by other companies in the oil sands industry.

The debt-related measures outlined below are disclosed as we believe they provide readers with information that allows them to assess our credit capacity and the ability to meet our short and long-term financial obligations.

Net debt – Net debt is total debt, less cash and cash equivalents.

Debt to debt-plus-equity ratio – debt to debt-plus-equity ratio takes total debt as reported and divides that by the sum of total debt plus total equity, expressed as a percentage.

Net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio – net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio is net debt divided by the sum of net debt plus total equity, expressed as a percentage.

Debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio – debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio takes total debt as reported and divides that by adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended at the reporting period, expressed as the number of times adjusted EBITDA needs to be earned to repay all of the outstanding debt.

Net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio – net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio is the same calculation as the debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio, but using net debt as the numerator.

Net debt to capitalization ratio – net debt to capitalization ratio is net debt divided by the sum of total debt plus equity attributable to shareholders. The ratio is a financial covenant under our revolving credit facility.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

(CAD$ in millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Profit (loss)	**$ 260**	$ (185)	**$ 552**	$ (496)
Finance expense net of finance income	**51**	114	**102**	161
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	**209**	(66)	**418**	(135)
Depreciation and amortization	**370**	314	**748**	692
EBITDA	**890**	177	**1,820**	222
Add (deduct):				
Asset impairment	**—**	—	**—**	647
COVID-19 costs	**—**	185	**—**	229
Environmental costs	**61**	96	**15**	(25)
Inventory write-downs (reversals)	**—**	57	**(10)**	93
Share-based compensation	**33**	23	**47**	(7)
Commodity derivatives	**(27)**	(28)	**(7)**	(7)
Taxes and other	**32**	(25)	**91**	(59)
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 989**	$ 485	**$ 1,956**	$ 1,093

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Copper Unit Cost Reconciliation

(CAD$ in millions, except where noted)	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
Revenue as reported	**$ 821**	$ 405	**$ 1,588**	$ 975
By-product revenue (A)	**(94)**	(41)	**(179)**	(118)
Smelter processing charges (B)	**28**	27	**58**	64
Adjusted revenue	**$ 755**	$ 391	**$ 1,467**	$ 921
Cost of sales as reported	**$ 392**	$ 302	**$ 793**	$ 716
Less:				
Depreciation and amortization	**(89)**	(71)	**(185)**	(177)
By-product cost of sales (C)	**(20)**	(5)	**(40)**	(25)
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D)	**$ 283**	$ 226	**$ 568**	$ 514
Payable pounds sold (millions) (E)	**140.7**	116.4	**284.1**	272.2
Per unit amounts – CAD$/pound				
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D/E)	**$ 2.01**	$ 1.94	**$ 2.00**	$ 1.89
Smelter processing charges (B/E)	**0.20**	0.23	**0.20**	0.23
Total cash unit costs – CAD$/pound	**$ 2.21**	$ 2.17	**$ 2.20**	$ 2.12
Cash margin for by-products – ((A – C)/E)	**(0.53)**	(0.31)	**(0.49)**	(0.34)
Net cash unit costs – CAD$/pound	**$ 1.68**	$ 1.86	**$ 1.71**	$ 1.78

(CAD$ in millions, except where noted)	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2020	Six months ended June 30, 2021	Six months ended June 30, 2020
US$ amounts[1]				
Average exchange rate (CAD$ per US$1.00)	**$ 1.23**	$ 1.39	**$ 1.25**	$ 1.37
Per unit amounts – US$/pound				
Adjusted cash cost of sales	**$ 1.64**	$ 1.40	**$ 1.61**	$ 1.39
Smelter processing charges	**0.16**	0.17	**0.16**	0.17
Total cash unit costs – US$/pound	**$ 1.80**	$ 1.57	**$ 1.77**	$ 1.56
Cash margin for by-products	**(0.43)**	(0.22)	**(0.39)**	(0.25)
Net cash unit costs – US$/pound	**$ 1.37**	$ 1.35	**$ 1.38**	$ 1.31

1. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per pound equivalent.
We include unit cost information as it is frequently requested by investors and investment analysts who use it to assess our cost structure and margins and compare it to similar information provided by many companies in our industry.